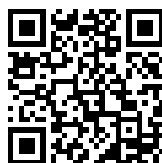

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HEARINGS

BEFORE

THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

JULY 26, 27, 28, 29; AUGUST 2 AND 3, 1920

PART 4

HEARINGS AT SEATTLE AND TACOMA, WASH.;
APPENDIX; INDEX

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COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

ALBERT JOHNSON, Washington, *Chairman.*

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HAROLD KNUTSON, Minnesota.
ROSCOE C. MCCULLOCH, Ohio.
J. WILL TAYLOR, Tennessee.
JOHN C. KLECZKA, Wisconsin.
WILLIAM N. VAILE, Colorado.
HAYS B. WHITE, Kansas.
KING SWOPE, Kentucky.

ADOLPH J. SABATH, Illinois.
JOHN E. RAKER, California.
RILEY J. WILSON, Louisiana.
BENJAMIN F. WELTY, Ohio.
JOHN C. BOX, Texas.
L. B. RAINEY, Alabama.

P. F. SNYDER, *Clerk.*

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, July 26, 1920.

The committee met in the United States district courtroom, Seattle, Wash., at 9.30 a. m., Hon. Albert Johnson (chairman), presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order. I will explain our appearance here by stating that this subcommittee has been appearing at different places, taking testimony, examining papers, and making observations for the purpose of revising immigration legislation. This is the first official meeting in the city. We will first call upon the governor of the State, Louis F. Hart. Governor, we recognize that you are a State official, but you will have to be sworn as a witness.

Gov. HART. I do not care to be sworn as a witness. I do not know enough about this to appear as a witness.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you had better be sworn.

(Whereupon the governor was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. A short time ago I received a letter as chairman from the governor, Gov. Hart, in which he notes that the committee is in the West to make a study of the agencies and conditions in California and he extends an invitation to the committee to come to this State. The letter is as follows:

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,

Olympia, June 30, 1920.

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,

Member of Congress, Tacoma, Wash.

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to the fact that the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee, of which you are chairman, plans in the near future to make a study of the Japanese conditions in California. While it is well known that the situation in the southern State is grave, I would direct your attention that in Washington conditions are greatly similar.

I wish at this time to urge you to include Washington in such investigations as you make in order that the existing conditions here may be brought to the attention of Congress through your committee for appropriate action.

Through different State departments under my jurisdiction in response to complaints that have reached this office, I have caused investigations to be made and I shall be glad to furnish copies of the correspondence and data to your committee.

I am convinced that this field is a fruitful one for investigation by your committee and that such investigation will disclose conditions of the most serious interest to you and your fellow members.

Very truly, yours,

LOUIS F. HART, *Governor.*

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Governor, we would like to hear from you briefly.

Gov. HART. Well, I am a witness, but I don't know anything about what I should state unless you can ask me some questions. I only appeared here to tell you of the complaints which have been made and to tender you all of the official records that we have been able to gather in the last 12 months. I am not in any sense a witness, because—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). We do not intend to ask you questions as a witness or ask you for your opinion, but we do want some testimony from the attorney general, the labor commissioner, the commissioner of agriculture, and others in the State service.

Gov. HART. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, not appearing as a witness but appearing as governor of the State, I will tell you that some 12 or 15 months ago I observed in my official capacity that there was a very considerable feeling in this State concerning the aggressiveness of the Japanese in our various industries, our commercial enterprises, our hotels, stores, laundries, as well as in our agricultural sections of the State. I have directed the heads of the various departments of the State to make such investigation and gather such data as they might be able to gather for the purpose of presenting the matter to the committee of Congress, or to whoever it might be proper to present it. I have recently advised our commissioner of agriculture, our fish commissioner, our bank commissioner, the attorney general, the hotel inspector, and other department heads to be ready to come upon telegraphic request of this committee, and they are all at your disposal together with their records.

The feeling in some quarters has been quite keen by reason of the apparent unloading of shiploads of Japanese under the so-called gentlemen's agreement and the great deal of property that is being held or apparently held or controlled at least by Japanese or by their agents notwithstanding the constitutional provision in this State against alien ownership of real estate. As I say, the people are very much interested in this, and with the prolific production of children, as compared with our own people, some of our folks are becoming very much exercised over the possibilities of the near future unless something is done to check this. On the other hand, our commercial interests are alert or alive to the proposition of oriental commerce and feel that anything that is done should be done in such a way as not to break friendly relations. However, the matter of alien ownership and control of real property in this State is a matter of very deep concern, and I believe and I trust that the next legislature will enact some legislation with some teeth in it to enforce the constitutional provision and avoid ownership and control of real estate by aliens and particularly those impossible of citizenship. Our people are not satisfied with people who can not assimilate, can not become citizens, and have all of the rights of citizenship, and on that they feel very keenly. Now, I am perfectly willing to submit to you and have directed all of my departments to hold themselves in readiness to appear before you and furnish you information of which I have no knowledge other than the official compilations which have been made.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Governor, and I think the committee or a portion of it may visit Olympia.

STATEMENT OF MR. MILLER FREEMAN.

(Mr. Freeman was duly sworn.)

MR. RAKER. What is your address?

MR. FREEMAN. 71 Columbia Street, Seattle.

MR. RAKER. What is your business?

MR. FREEMAN. Trades' paper publisher.

MR. RAKER. How long have you been a resident of Seattle?

MR. FREEMAN. Since 1897.

MR. RAKER. And how long have you been in the State of Washington?

MR. FREEMAN. Since 1884.

MR. RAKER. You have heretofore appeared before the committee in Washington, D. C.?

MR. FREEMAN. Yes. It occurs to me that I might make something of a running introductory statement. In the year 1897, the first steamship arrived from Japan, and was given an ovation, because it was felt that it was the opening of a great commercial relationship with Japan. Our people undertook to establish a friendly attitude at that time, in the belief that that would encourage emigrants and trade, and that has been the attitude of this community very largely ever since. My own first contract with the Japanese came about as a trade paper publisher, when, along about 1900 students would come into my office bearing letters from the Japanese consul in Vancouver, stating that these men were coming in here as students in agriculture, dairying and horticultural pursuits, and fisheries.

MR. VAILE. Will you state what are the names of your papers and what trades they represent?

MR. FREEMAN. Yes. I publish the Pacific Fisherman, Pacific Motor Boat, and Canning Age, also the Motor Ship, published in New York, and the Fishing Gazette, published in New York.

MR. SIEGEL. These are all trades papers?

MR. FREEMAN. Yes; a special class of journals.

MR. SIEGEL. All weeklies?

MR. FREEMAN. Monthlies. It is because of my experience as a publisher that this information has come to me in the way it has. A typical illustration of the progress made by Japanese may be shown in the case of these students coming in at that time. I recall a student coming in in those early days, stating that he was studying codfishing. He asked me for a letter to the Anacortes codfishing people, which I gave him. He worked in their plant that fall, and in the spring he went out on the banks up in Bering Sea, and the following fall he went to the Atlantic coast with a letter which I gave him to a codfishing concern in Gloucester. He worked there in the spring and again went out on the banks. The sequel of that is that very recently the fleets of the Japanese codfishing people have arrived on the Pacific coast and practically wiped out the American codfishing business.

I want to say, in all fairness, that that is a perfectly proper competition in the codfishing industry, but I am illustrating the result of these people coming in here as students, getting this information, and then coming in years later and wiping out the Pacific coast cod-

fishing industry. The only phase through which I think we might properly object is that they own or lease some of the plants on American soil. A little later came wholesale immigration, imported by the railroad interests to work as section hands on the railroads and to provide cheaper labor than Americans.

Mr. RAKER. Will you give us the date when that fishery matter commenced?

Mr. FREEMAN. That was along about 1904 or 1905, I should say.

Mr. RAKER. This importation as to the railroads commenced when?

Mr. FREEMAN. I should say approximately 1900. The detailed statistics we have, and I think we can present them later, if you wish them. I propose now, if I may, to give a sort of a running summary of the sequence of the events leading up to the conditions here with regard to the Japanese problem. I want to say that we are very anxious that this matter be discussed in the fullest and frankest and freest way. I am going to be quite frank myself, because among ourselves I think it is a problem which we can discuss freely, and so far as our people in Seattle are concerned, we are all old friends and neighbors, and on a question of this sort there is no reason why we should not discuss it quite candidly.

That immigration continued until the time when the action of the people of California, particularly the laboring people, was had objecting to the continued immigration. It was about the same time that they had their riots in Vancouver. In Seattle the policy was of a neutral character, engendered by some of our most enterprising and energetic citizens, who maintained a friendly or neutral attitude in order to maintain or encourage commerce. The first specific instance in which this country moved against Japan in its accretions in regard to this country was in 1905 when some Japanese—there was some American fishermen came into my office and complained that the Japanese were coming over from Japan in fishing schooners and fishing in the waters of Alaska. At that time the Russian-Japanese war was on, and they were shut out of the ordinary fishing grounds. I drew up a communication and assisted in getting it sent to the Department of State and the Department of Commerce. Forthwith the Federal Government took action and sent two revenue cutters up to Alaska, seized those vessels from the Japanese, threw the Japanese in jail, and burned their camps and later deported them. And there was no note writing and no war.

Immediately following this action in protection of the American fishermen, the Federal Government instituted regulations in Alaska denying the rights of aliens ineligible of citizenship to fish in the waters of that territory. That was followed by like legislation in the States of Washington and Oregon. It has protected the fishing interests of Alaska, Washington, and Oregon ever since. In California at the time there was no commercial fishing of importance, and it did not develop until within the last few years, when the tuna and sturgeon fisheries became of importance and greatly expanded during the war, and the Japanese, there being no regulations against it in that State, engaged in fishing very extensively, first fishing in the boats, then owning the boats, then cutting the prices and running out the white fishermen, and then, after getting out the white fishermen, raising the prices until they are to-day the

dictators and the autocrats in that industry in California. Now, the appeal to the city of Seattle to remain neutral was quite successful. It was, I believe, from a highly proper spirit on the part of representative citizens and commercial organizations. Following the riots and troubles in California the Government entered into the gentlemen's agreement on the ground that the question was one of immigration and that the increasing immigration was a matter that ought to be stopped, and it was felt, and our people felt that it was the general impression of everybody that this immigration was stopped and there was no problem, and it only arose again recently when the evidences of increasing accretions came to the front. There was nothing in opposition in this community to the Japanese other than in a labor paper, with occasional instances of citizens, but there was no organized movement. I would like the liberty of presenting to the committee an editorial which I wrote in 1908. You will pardon the rhetorical excesses, but it presents a picture of conditions as I believed they existed at that time.

Japanese Invasion :

(Pacific Fisherman, August, 1908.)

The viewpoint of the Japanese people with regard to their rights and desires in this country is shown with startling clearness in an article in the Seattle *Asahi Shin Bun*, of July 25. We reproduce it on another page, together with the comment of the principal daily of Vancouver, British Columbia.

The majority of the people of this country do not realize the growing seriousness of the Japanese question.

Both the British and the United States Governments have been slow to squarely face the situation.

Great Britain has its treaty with Japan and besides its world-game of diplomacy, the invasion of its colonies by an alien race is a mere incident.

The United States administration, dominated by the North Atlantic coast States, has been blind to the importance of the issue. The blue-blooded New Englander rests smugly in the shade of Bunker Hill dreaming of the brave deeds of his forefathers on revolutionary battlefields. Two things concern him; his pedigree and his dividends. His greed for dividends led him to turn his merchantmen into slave ships, flooding the South with a race it did not want; and then in a spasm of religious zeal forcing a bloody war to set them free.

For dividends he has filled the cotton mills and factories with child slaves.

To furnish cheap labor and thus insure higher dividends to the eastern stockholders the western railroads began importing the orientals. This made traffic for the eastern-owned steamships and the importation was systematized to wholesale proportions. Most adroitly public opinion has been lulled into false security. Congress maintains a deaf ear. The occasional disturbances such as the California school question are promptly quelled by the State Department.

Seattle, one of the two leading ports of the Pacific coast States, threw her gates wide open to the Japanese. A grand oriental commerce that would make the city great was the will-o'-the-wisp dangled before the eyes of her ambitious people. A Japanese-American society was framed, with Judge Thomas Burke, the brilliant and eloquent lawyer, and representative of the Great Northern Railway and steamship companies, at its head. This organization entertained the distinguished sons of Nippon with banquets, bouquets, and taffy, with "hands-across-the-sea" talk, etc. The well-meaning *Post Intelligencer* took its cue, and its able editorial arguments served to mold a pro-Japanese sentiment.

Where are the fruits of this open-arms, genteel-jolly campaign? Where is the golden prize of a mammoth commerce with the Orient? Harriman said in an interview August 3: "The hope of building up a large Asiatic trade through the Pacific ports has been largely a dream. * * * We are carrying mostly air in our boats * * * while the Japanese are getting the trade."

There is not one single merchant in Seattle doing a business worth mentioning with the Orient.

The Pacific fisherman harbors no enmity toward the Japanese. They are a wonderfully bright people, frugal and industrious. But—they are orientals. We are Caucasians. Oil and water will not mix. We do not want them to continue pouring in here any more than they would allow our people to emigrate in large numbers to their country.

This journal agrees with President Roosevelt in his statement made July 23, that the American people have the right to say who shall come and dwell among them.

"It is our duty," he declared, "to exercise that right in a way calculated to provoke the least friction. If we shall choose to say who shall come we must be able to support that right in case anybody challenges it."

At the close of the war—I am only sketching or touching upon this question, and briefly and hurriedly, with the object of bringing out the main point or the high spots—at the close of the war this State created the Veterans' Welfare Commission, with an appropriation of half a million dollars, to reinstate returned service men who had gone away during the war and to establish a principle of open diplomacy in self-determination of peoples to put them back into trades of all kinds.

Mr. SIEGEL. The commission consisted of how many men?

Mr. FREEMAN. Five men. My investigation of the situation existing in the city of Seattle convinced me that the increasing accretions of the Japanese were depriving the young white men of the opportunities that they are legitimately entitled to in this State. I prepared a statement in which I included some data which I had gotten out and stated that the question was one which we must now frankly face; that the policy of suppression of discussion of this question in this community was absolutely wrong. This article appeared on July 28.

Mr. RAKER. What year?

Mr. FREEMAN. Last year. The first statement that had been made in the community with respect to this situation for some years. Following this, Rev. Dr. M. A. Matthews delivered a sermon in which he denounced this agitation as having been generated from California in the interests of that section down there, as an intrigue to take away the trade—

Mr. VAILE (interposing). Can you give us for the record a copy of your statement of July 28 of last year?

Mr. FREEMAN. Yes. I would be glad to go into this more specifically, but I respect the limitations of time, and I won't take very long.

Mr. RAKER. I hope that Mr. Freeman will not cut himself short, and that he will take as much time as he desires to present his statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we have already heard a good deal of his statement. Proceed.

Mr. FREEMAN. Yes; I respect Dr. Matthews. I think he is a valuable citizen, honorable and patriotic, and I realize that oftentimes many people have differences of opinion and that differences in temperament cause people to see things in different ways, but I do not think, since we have both lived here in this community together for so long, that he perhaps should have made the statement that he did make. The following day I received this letter from Dr. Matthews:

MR. MILLER FREEMAN,
Pacific Fisherman, L. C. Smith Building,
Seattle, Wash.

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: The question you have raised and the agitation you have started has gone beyond the bounds of fairness, justice, local and international peace. I hope you will see the point I am trying to make. We can not afford to have race riots or race prejudices established in this community. Please stop it at once. Knowing your patriotic interest, I know these subjects appeal to you. I am,

Your true friend,

M. A. MATTHEWS.

Now, we all know Dr. Matthews here. That is his style. It seemed a little peremptory to me that he should issue such orders, so I called him up and I said, "Now, we will discuss this from the viewpoint of citizens. I will be glad to meet and talk with you." He said, "Yes, I would be glad to see you and I will see you in a few days." However, he did not see me, but he went to Washington the following Wednesday. Knowing that he had a close friend in the President of the United States, and because in his conversation with me he stated that this matter was a matter which should be settled, not by discussion among the people but by diplomacy, frankly and fully, that it might be that the doctor would express his opinions rather to the President than through the ordinary channels, so I suggested that he present his facts to this committee; that he do his business and present his position as to what action should be taken by this Government through the proper administrative and legislative channels, where we could all see and know and understand, in this new day of the principles of open diplomacy.

I am not aware that he has done so. When he returned I again saw him and talked to him and I said: "I would like to assure you that if there is any practical way of settling this problem I am for it." And he said, "Let us go to lunch," and we went to lunch, and we talked for an hour or more and I presented to him quite a number of facts. I told him that I did not like this continued influx of people. I said: "I think they are beating, if not breaking the solemn gentlemen's agreement in various ways and I think they are doing something that is outrageous to our people in beating, if not breaking our State laws." During all of that conversation I heard nothing in the way of expression or opposition to my opinions other than that he thought it should be settled by diplomacy, anything other than open discussion. I told him I was for settling it any way it could be settled, as long as it was settled. I heard nothing more from Dr. Matthews until May 9 of this year, when there appeared in the Seattle Times an article entitled "Racial Prejudice is Un-American and Un-Christian, by Rev. M. A. Matthews," in which he says: "What do the agitators of racial prejudice want? What is their motive? Do they expect to accomplish good? Perhaps a review of facts will aid all parties concerned," and so on, and—

Mr. SIEGEL. Let me suggest to you that you insert the article in the record. We are not personally interested in any controversy that you gentlemen of Seattle may have among yourselves. We want facts; that is what we are here for.

Mr. FREEMAN. Yes; I will be through in just a minute.

Mr. SIEGEL. It is a long article.

Mr. FREEMAN. I was only going to quote a paragraph.

Mr. SIEGEL. All right, put in the paragraph.

Mr. FREEMAN (reading) :

Prejudice based solely upon racial differences is most unfortunate and does not represent American sentiment. America is the home of all peoples. It respects all races and welcomes to its shores all colors. America has no prejudice against Japan or the Japanese people.

And so on.

Now in September, 1919, I appeared before the congressional committee urging an investigation. The attitude that we have taken throughout is "investigate." We have asked the local, State, and Federal authorities to investigate and take action based upon the facts. A little later on, the report being received, the printed report of this committee, in that I find that there was incorporated in there a resolution from the Ministers' Federation, presented by Dr. Murphy, in which he says: "I have in my hand here a resolution which was adopted by the federation at a meeting at which there was a full attendance, and that reads as follows:

SEATTLE, WASH., *February 4, 1918.*

The following resolution was adopted by the Ministers' Federation of Seattle:

Resolved, That we recommend both branches of Congress be petitioned so as to amend the present naturalization laws so as to permit the naturalization of all aliens on an equal footing.

That, according to Dr. Murphy, shows the attitude of the church people of the west coast. I deny, or at least I challenge, that statement as being the expression of all of the people of the west coast.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do I understand from that, that that includes the ministers as well?

Mr. FREEMAN. In what way?

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, is it their expression of opinion?

Mr. FREEMAN. I think it was, but to what extent or what number was there I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that a Seattle ministerial union?

Mr. FREEMAN. The Seattle Ministerial Federation.

Mr. SIEGEL. Does that include all of the ministers here?

Mr. FREEMAN. I do not know, sir. I do not think it does. What we have to combat is not the question as it exists here, but the fact that the administration of this country, the Federal Government is in the control of the East. We out here are helpless. Representations such as that, going out from here as being the viewpoint of the Seattle Ministerial Association, gives that impression, but we deny that there was at any time a forum or that the question was put up as a referendum to the people. Now, one more interesting point—

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Could you state what denominations belong to that association or of what denominations it is composed?

The CHAIRMAN. There are some witnesses following with whom we will take that up.

Mr. FREEMAN. At that meeting the following occurred:

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Murphy, you say you are now a missionary of the Japanese?

Mr. MURPHY. A missionary in a joint capacity, loaned by the Methodist Episcopal Church South and supported by the Japanese themselves. A few Japanese, mostly non-Christian, guarantee my support.

Now, who is it that Dr. Murphy represents? Does he represent the Japanese or the white people and the church interests? The control of public opinion by the Japanese is of vital importance to us, whether locally or by their dispatches from the Orient, or whatever it may be. Their contact with prominent citizens in various insidious ways has done much to quiet or or quell sentiment or misguide it. I quote from a clipping in the *Post-Intelligencer* dated April 27, an article headed: "Vanderlip lauds Japanese aliens. Mr. Vanderlip said that when the truth became known it will be shown that the Japanese added materially to the wealth of California without depriving any citizen of anything."

Now, gentlemen, here we have not had full opportunity ever before to have a free and open discussion of this question. We deny that the people have invited the Japanese here. Their wishes were never consulted. The theory that by immigration of indiscriminate masses of people our prosperity and welfare will be increased is a fallacy. As a matter of fact, why all this rush to fill up this western country? Let us preserve some of it for future generations and let us try to maintain American standards and American institutions and preserve this country for Americans. I thank you.

Mr. VAILE. Just a moment. You were active yourself during the war?

Mr. FREEMAN. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. What was your position?

Mr. FREEMAN. I was in the rank of commander in the Navy, and I was assigned in charge of the naval training station at Seattle.

Mr. RAKER. There will be presented to the committee the situation as to the laundry situation and the fruit and vegetable situation and the hotel situation and other conditions?

Mr. FREEMAN. Yes. Now, let me state—I neglected to state that I am president of the anti-Japanese League here. That league has done its best, under the circumstances, to gather as much as it possibly could gather. There is a committee composed of a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, which has had charge of the details covering this data, and that information will be presented to you in as orderly a fashion as possible. I would like to say that what we have done we have endeavored to deal as much as possible in every way with the facts.

Mr. RAKER. About what is the membership of your association?

Mr. FREEMAN. I could not tell you. I think it is about seven or eight hundred. It is a voluntary association of people who have joined to become associated with this matter.

Mr. RAKER. Your committee has gone into the social, ethnological, and assimilability features?

Mr. FREEMAN. The opinion of the committee is that the Japanese are nonassimilable, and that this is a white man's country; that it is ours, that we are here, and that it is not possible for the two races to mix. Thank you.

Mr. SIEGEL. You understand you have a right to extend and revise your remarks and add to them in the record?

Mr. FREEMAN. Yes.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS BURKE.

(Mr. Burke duly sworn.)

MR. RAKER. Mr. Burke, what is your business or profession?

MR. BURKE. I am a lawyer by profession, retired a few years ago.

MR. RAKER. How long have you lived in and about Seattle and the State of Washington?

MR. BURKE. I have been in Seattle upward of 45 years. I am here 45 years ago last May.

MR. RAKER. Commenced active practice when you first came here?

MR. BURKE. Yes; and I have been here ever since.

THE CHAIRMAN. Now, Judge Burke, you have paid a great deal of attention to the relations of the United States with the countries of the Orient generally?

MR. BURKE. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. And conditions here commercially and otherwise?

MR. BURKE. Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. The committee would be under obligations if you would just branch into a statement. If you can give us a statement we will appreciate it. You might understand that the committee is endeavoring to get the facts as they exist now, and to await census statistics as to population, and as the picture-bride business is about coming to an end we are trying to secure observations from witnesses generally that will give us information in the preparation of an immigration bill which might have clauses affecting oriental countries.

MR. BURKE. I realize the importance of the problem before the committee, and I will not take up any of the time of the committee in going into statistics which are at the command of the committee, as issued by the immigration and other Federal authorities. It would be a waste of time, it seems to me, in going over that ground. I want to say that for upward of 20 years Japanese have been coming to this State. I became interested in the oriental question as long ago as 1885 and 1886, when the Chinese question became acute. With regard to the Japanese I want to say this: From observation here, from a visit to Japan, China, and the Orient, that in all of the qualities that go to make good neighbors and good citizens, they are second to the people that come from any other country—not second to the people that come from any other country. They have respect for law and order; they have a high regard for the rights of others; they are peaceable and they are not quarrelsome.

They are diligent, industrious, and thrifty, and it does seem to me, so far as my reading and observation goes, that this is the first time in the history of international disputes that a people were condemned for their virtues. The only charge made against the Japanese is not a charge against evil conduct, but it is a charge against their virtues, which we extol in our own people. Now, understand me, it is the duty of every country to look to the safety, happiness, and prosperity of its own people, and it is our duty to do that. Every country has a right to exclude the people from any other country, when they believe that the presence of that foreign people would be detrimental to their own interests. The presence of the Japanese in the small numbers that we have here, in my judgment,

is beneficial and not injurious to the country. The gentlemen's agreement was a notable contribution to the cause of international friendship and international good neighborhood and international peace, conceived by that great man, and unwavering patriot, Theodore Roosevelt, and adopted by this country and Japan, honorable alike to the United States and to the Empire of Japan. I am sorry to hear friends of mine, like Mr. Freeman, and I do value him as a friend, for he is a good citizen, say that the Japanese Government has violated or disregarded the terms of the gentlemen's agreement. I think I can say to the committee that I know as nearly as a man can know a thing of that sort without being in Japan, that no nation ever more scrupulously observed the conditions of a treaty convention of any other nation than Japan has done with regard to the United States.

I can give you an illustration: A young man, a boy about 18, left Japan to come to this country for an education, intending to go to the University of Washington. Incidentally I may say that the University of Washington and the people of this city have been anxious to have the University of Washington the center of education for the oriental people, Japanese and Chinese, because when those young men are sent out from Washington University, educated, with a knowledge of western methods, they go back to their own country as missionaries for America, as friends and advocates of America and creating stronger and stronger friendship between the two countries, and to the advantage of both, promoting commercial intercourse and commercial trade. This young man's father was independent and he was well able to educate his boy and he said to the boy that he would give him the money to go on, and the boy was a spirited boy and he said to his father: "I do not think that is necessary for you to put up the money for me. Such and such a boy has been over to the university in Seattle, and gone through the university, and made his own way and I can do it." So, with the hopes and ambitions of a boy entering upon that career, he started out and when he came here he was detained.

I want to say in favor of our immigration commissioners here that they have been distinguished by their fairness and a desire to do justice in the enforcement of these exclusion laws. This young man was arrested, because under the law he should have had sufficient money to take him through the university here, and he was put in the detention station, and it was called to the attention of some people here and they appeal to Washington. The Department of Labor said: "No, he can not come in." They appealed to the Japanese ambassador and he investigated it, and he said that the boy had deceived his Government, because he had to tell his Government that he had the means to give him an education, and the ambassador turned him down. The matter was called to my attention, and it seemed to me so clearly a case of keeping the letter and breaking the spirit of the law that I took it up with the authorities at Washington, and at the end of six months the Department of Labor—the boy in the meantime was confined—and notwithstanding the action of the Japanese ambassador, who said that the boy should be deported, he was admitted and he entered upon his studies, but, unhappily inside of a year he was attacked with "flu" and died.

Now, that is an illustration, and there are other illustrations, but I do not want to dwell upon them, but I want to repeat that, so far as my knowledge of the Japanese goes, and the feeling of influential Japanese, officials, and otherwise, that they live up to that agreement, so I am prepared to say that I do not believe that any country could have been more conscientious in the discharge of its duty than the Japanese have been. Now, my view of what would be for the benefit of this country and Japan would be this: Every step that is taken on this side in bitterness, every step that leads to heaping abuse and villification upon the Japanese, is a step that widens the breach between the two countries. You can not call a man names—if two neighbors are in a controversy, the way to settle it is not by one calling the other man names and challenging his motives and charging him with trickery. That is not the way to settle it. The United States Government, it seems to me, following the example of Roosevelt, could well, and it would be in the interest of international good neighborhood and peace, to say to the official representatives of Japan: "Some of our people believe that the gentlemen's agreement is being violated by your people. We believe you are acting in good faith, but some Japanese are finding loopholes in this agreement and are coming to this country. We would like to have you propose such amendments to that treaty, or such suggestions in regard to it as will make it proof against that"—

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). In other words, if I may interrupt you, you would favor the execution of a treaty instead of the gentlemen's agreement?

Mr. BURKE. Certainly I do; and if any modifications are thought necessary, to modify the treaty and comply with that.

Mr. SIEGEL. There is really no treaty in existence to-day.

Mr. BURKE. Yes; it was simply a gentlemen's agreement, and that is why I say it was such a noble contribution to the world, because it put it up to the honor of Japan to live up to it.

Mr. SIEGEL. Don't you think that between two countries it is better to have a written document known as a treaty which would then be ratified by our Senate and ratified by the other body on the other side, so that all hands might—

Mr. BURKE (interposing). Beyond question it should be done; but it should be done, it seems to me, not in a spirit of bitterness; not at the end of an agitation and abuse and calumny. It ought to be done in a friendly fashion. I am not saying that there should not be a treaty, but I am trying to impress upon the committee that Japan should not be accused of entering into an honorable engagement like that and then violating it.

Mr. SIEGEL. The committee has not said that.

Mr. BURKE. I realize that, but it has been said so, by inference.

The CHAIRMAN. We have taken a great deal of testimony in California charging that and attempting to prove it.

Mr. BURKE. I do not mean to say that the committee thinks that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you come to any conclusion as to whether the United States has about enough Japanese population?

Mr. BURKE. Probably; I am not so sure of that. I do not know the number really, but I suppose there are about a 100,000 Japanese people in the whole United States.

Mr. SIEGEL. Our best figures, and we do not claim that they are accurate, show that it is about 150,000.

Mr. BURKE. Well, that may be so. I have not followed that.

Mr. SIEGEL. The contention is that there are about eighty-odd thousand in California, and the balance scattered all over the country.

Mr. BURKE. I have never followed that, but a system or plan embodied in a treaty that would automatically keep the number of Japanese below any danger point, I think would be the wisest thing. I think that can be done.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is it not more a question of distribution, so far as you are concerned?

Mr. BURKE. Yes. I want to show you the danger in the administration of these exclusion laws. I received this letter last week from a man in the Province of Sunning, China. The letter is from Cain Gee Hee. When I came to Seattle 45 years ago, Chin Gee Hee was a prominent merchant and contractor here in Seattle. He remained here over 30 years. He then went home.

He went back to China to the Province in which he was born, and, carrying with him the spirit, as we of Seattle are pleased to call it, of Seattle, endeavored to do something for the country and the community, and he said, "I will do something for the Province I was born in. I will build a railroad." And he proceeded to build it. He was his own engineer and his own builder. He has frequently written to me saying that he intended to come back here for a visit. By the way, when he began that railroad he opened up negotiations with this city, and every piece of material, every locomotive, every rail he bought outside of China was bought in Seattle. He is just as devoted to Seattle and America as though he had been born here. Now, I got this letter—he is not coming here—and to those of us who know him it is a touching, pathetic letter. I will only read a paragraph:

All that I have been able to do here for the good of China, and, coincidentally, to the benefit of the United States, has been due entirely to my American business training and associations, and I continue my mind in a constant state of gratitude to the citizens of Seattle, with Judge Hanford and yourself at the head, who rendered to my family and myself and to my countrymen the unforgettable service in 1886.

That was when they had a disturbance here.

I hope my feeling of gratitude will in some measure cancel a debt which I will never be able to repay. This prompts me to say that there seems little prospect of a continuation of the great benefit to China—and to the United States—of the privilege in the future of our contact and association with you. Through the American officials stationed in China it has been made so increasingly difficult for Chinese business men to go to the United States that few of them now submit to the ordeal of the searching and sometimes humiliating examination imposed. I have taken up this subject in greater extent with Mr. Lysons and have asked him upon his return to confer with you and other persons of influence with a view to correcting this condition.

The CHAIRMAN. He refers to the difficulties of getting a visé on his passport?

Mr. BURKE. Yes. If I may say a word, the danger is that in the administration of a law against an alien people the administrators forget the fundamental thing, which is justice, and, moved by a sense of power and authority, they get harsher and harsher as time goes on.

The CHAIRMAN. The war passport law was continued at the request of this committee until March 4 next. During the last session an effort was made to change that. It had the effect that the right to put on the visé over the immigration official laid with the consul. He could give it or not, regardless of the immigration officials. The effort to make it a permanent law was abandoned, so this committee desires now to have something to effect a change in the passport situation.

Mr. BURKE. You see the situation the alien orientals are placed in under the old law. The United States Supreme Court has held that the decision of any administrative officer is final and there is no appeal to the courts. Now, think of that in free America, where we are ruled by law and where every man has a right to appeal for justice to the courts, the United States Supreme Court says to these men "You have no appeal." Therefore it becomes more and more—

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Might it not be said that while your statement of the law is correct, so far as it goes, the Secretary of Labor's opinion is only final as to the facts, and they still have the right to take the case before the courts on a writ of habeas corpus to determine whether or not the right interpretation of the law has been placed upon each case by the—

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). Oh, no, no, no.

Mr. RAKER. Let him answer.

Mr. BURKE. I had occasion to speak about that subject to Secretary Root when he was Secretary of State under President Roosevelt, and the conclusion drawn from the decision was that practically the oriental was denied the right to appeal to the courts from an administrative officer's decision.

Mr. SIEGEL. Judge Raker is probably referring to those cases where some one is to be deported from the United States that has already come in. In those cases, of course, the writs of habeas corpus have been issued and occasionally sustained, but the rights of those coming in or who are already here, the decision of the Secretary of Labor, the collector of the port, or the Secretary of the Treasury has been final. That has been passed upon in those Japanese cases, but I think that that letter refers particularly to the trouble they have abroad before the United States consular office in connection with these visés, but that does not come within the jurisdiction of this committee.

Mr. BURKE. I realize that, but those officers abroad are American officers. They are not foreign officers. They are consulate officers of the United States as I understand this letter.

Mr. SIEGEL. You understand that we are officially still at war.

Mr. BURKE. Yes. That reminds me of one thing more, and then I am through. There will never be any war, in my humble opinion, between the United States and Japan unless the United States provokes or makes it. Japan will not make war on the United States, and has no disposition to do so. And I want to say another thing to you: No man can tell what the future has in store for us. No man can tell what complications among the foreign nations may arise in the future. If Japan, during the Great War, had cast her lot with Germany, is there any doubt but what at least it would be probable that the war would have had a different ending? Now, it is the duty, in my judgment, of every American, whether he is simply a

layman or an official, to avoid every possible occasion for making an enemy, where he should have a friend. That is simply elementary. So, in our dealings with this delicate question, we want to bear one thing in mind, that there is no wound that sinks so deep into the hearts of men as the wound to pride, to the sensibility of people. Every day that this propaganda is carried on we are wounding the pride and sensibility and the respect of a proud people. We ought not to do it. We ought to go to extremes to avoid it. Reverse the situation and suppose that we were dealing with a foreign nation as powerful in proportion as we are with Japan, and we were as weak in proportion as Japan is, and they heaped insults and calumny and abuse upon us, do you think we would be in a humor to deal with them or submit to it? We would not exhibit the patience and forbearance that Japan has. Why, then, should we proceed in the manner we are?

Of course, I know the committee will say: "We are not doing that." I know you are not, and it is not addressed to you in that sense, but I am stating it to you as a reason why the greatest consideration should be given in the forming of a bill that, while effective for the purposes of the United States, would be one which would be accepted by Japan, just as they accepted the gentlemen's agreement, just as under the inspiring influence of Roosevelt, when a delicate situation was overcome by saying practically to Japan: "We will trust that with you. We will take your word"—

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Are not the same kind and class of articles and publications in the newspapers relative to Americans in Japan and their interests there being published and promulgated as are now and have been for the last 12 or 15 years in the United States relative to the Japanese?

Mr. BURKE. In the United States?

Mr. RAKER. No; in Japan.

Mr. BURKE. Relative to the United States?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. I should say unhesitatingly no.

The CHAIRMAN. You think there are not?

Mr. BURKE. No. There are sporadic cases.

Mr. RAKER. I want to get this clear. I was told by a Chinese student, a graduate of a university in the United States, who was familiar with the Japanese language, who said that he could give it to us before we left the coast if we wanted it; he said that similar publications and magazine articles are being constantly published in Japan relative to Americans in business there, assimilation and otherwise, and I thought that from your knowledge you could assist the committee.

Mr. BURKE. I do not know anything about that, but I can tell you this: I was in Japan in 1907. I met a large number of men in high official positions. I went into the country and stayed at native hotels, and I met the people. I remember writing back to a firm that it seemed to me that to be an American was a passport everywhere among the people of Japan. The common people were kind to you; they were courteous; they were friendly. The old relations from Perry down between Japan and the United States is one of deep friendship on the part of Japan, and as one Japanese told me, they

look upon America as the teacher, and the habit of Japan is such that they look upon the teacher with reverence and about on the same footing as the father and mother.

Mr. RAKER. I have a few questions that just occurred to me here. Why have not men like yourself, with a broad knowledge of our country and of Japan and of the situation, gotten together and pushed this matter forward 8 or 10 years ago, 6 years ago, to the end that it might be adjusted, instead of permitting it to gradually accumulate day by day, month in and month out, until it gets to be acute?

Mr. BURKE. You are quite right, and I think perhaps it is a just reproach, although it came on rather unexpectedly. It did not blaze forth, but only developed by degrees here and there. I want to say one thing that I should have spoken of before. There are no people in our community that show a more public spirit than the Japanese. I can give you many instances. As my friends know, I have carried a subscription paper around for many years, and I have always found them free and liberal in public matters. In the Red Cross movement and the buying of Liberty bonds they went to the limit without hesitation. I can give you an illustration of it, but it is not necessary, as you must have had that already.

Mr. VAILE. As you are quite confident that the Japanese Government has strictly complied with the gentlemen's agreement, perhaps you can say whether that Government would have any serious objections to a system of registration of aliens which would include the Japanese?

Mr. BURKE. I do not think they would. I think they would be perfectly willing—of course, I speak under correction, but I should say that they would be perfectly willing to make any concession, any arrangement that would not plainly discriminate against them as against some other country. By discrimination I mean anything that would show that they were held in lower esteem and under suspicion.

Mr. VAILE. Their pride would not be hurt if there was no distinction made between them and other aliens?

Mr. BURKE. Not a bit.

Mr. VAILE. And their interests would not be hurt if there were only a small number here unlawfully.

Mr. BURKE. Not a bit. You are quite right on that, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in Seattle and western Washington, is it your opinion that the basis of the discussion is rather more economic than racial?

Mr. BURKE. It is a combination of both, but nearly every man you speak with will recognize that the Japanese is an intelligent man, worthy to rank with the foreigners from other countries. Economic conditions are undoubtedly at the base of it now, and especially in California, where the industrious and diligent Japanese come in and displace the people. That is a serious thing. But I think without any fear that Japan will realize, if approached in the right way, that America is, like every other country, in duty bound to look after her own citizens, and that can be done in good friendship and with good feeling and without insult. We have a great commerce to look after. We can not set ourselves up. This port has been made a great port by facilities furnished by Japanese steamships. The Nippon Yusen

Kaisha, the largest steamship line in the Orient, was the first to run regular steamships from Seattle to the Orient. We were unknown in those days. There were tramp steamships, but no port can be built up without regular lines, and in 1896 that company came in, and for two or three or four years they practically ran it at a loss. During the war we would have been helpless without Japanese steamers, and our rank rose to second or third in import business for the United States and second only to New York and perhaps some other, and it was due almost entirely to the facilities given to us by Japanese steamships. The foreign lines were engaged in the war and we had no ships of our own.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in spite of every effort of the Government, both the executive and the legislative branch, to be fair, these outbreaks occur every so often?

Mr. BURKE. It is largely economic just now.

The CHAIRMAN. In this part of the country?

Mr. BURKE. Yes. The race question is one of the worst things to deal with and it is always present, and unhappily it is sometimes the root of murders and things of that sort.

Mr. VAILE. And anything that we can do won't get rid of that question?

Mr. BURKE. I do not think that you can entirely eradicate it, until human nature is changed. We can in enlightened Christian countries modify it, but down deep there is that race feeling.

Mr. VAILE. Now, isn't that the crux of the whole problem?

Mr. BURKE. If there were no race problems, for instance, things that the Japanese are now doing in California, if they were done by Italians or by Frenchmen there would not be any trouble.

Mr. VAILE. As a matter of fact they are done by Italians and Frenchmen.

Mr. BURKE. Oh, yes.

Mr. RAKER. I have heard of you for a good many years, and you bear a very close relation to this controversy here and I know you will appreciate that the few questions I ask and which I will ask, are in the best of faith, to get the matter before this committee and so that your knowledge of these subjects will be in the record. You were formerly president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce?

Mr. BURKE. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Now, that is a Seattle body, that chamber of commerce, for the purpose of building up this city and making it one of the queen cities of the west, of course, and has had very active and close relations and correspondence with the Japanese commercial bodies?

Mr. BURKE. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. That has been going on for a number of years?

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Which is creditable to any institution for development; and you have been closely in touch with that work, so as to be familiar with what is going on?

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, for some 20 years you were the leading counsel for the Great Northern Railway Co.?

Mr. BURKE. About 14 years.

Mr. RAKER. And some of us never hope to get to that distinction.

Mr. BURKE. I do not have any distinction other than that I was simply the local attorney here.

Mr. RAKER. Now, this company, for the purpose of expediting and pushing its road across the continent as rapidly as could be, was the first to bring in a large shipment of Japanese to the Northwest?

Mr. BURKE. I do not know about any large shipment. They brought them in; but if they were the first or not, I do not know.

Mr. RAKER. Well, that is what I understood.

Mr. BURKE. Well, perhaps they were, but I don't know.

Mr. RAKER. Now, that gave steady labor and fairly cheap labor?

Mr. BURKE. Steady labor and—yes; it was cheap labor, although they very quickly became reasonably dear.

Mr. RAKER. I know that you will pardon me for asking this question, but you have been decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun by the Japanese Government?

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And you consider that an honor?

Mr. BURKE. I consider it was an honor and a credit, and I consider that, if I deserved it, it was a credit to the interests of the United States.

Mr. RAKER. I am bringing out these matters because others will have to read this record, and you, with your experience, will understand and realize the importance of it.

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Have you given any personal consideration to the real economic situation in California?

Mr. BURKE. No, sir; except from the reports, and my eyesight has not been such that I could read them very closely.

Mr. RAKER. Have you given any close observation to the commercial relations here and the business relations?

Mr. BURKE. The commercial and business relations between the Japanese and the citizens of Seattle have always been good, and they are to-day.

Mr. RAKER. The relation has been good, and the advancement, and I will call it that way, and it is intended to be properly used, of these people has been quite rapid, hasn't it, in the last 10 years in Seattle?

Mr. BURKE. The advancement in banking, in commerce, in apartment houses, and things of that kind has been rapid, especially in the last four or five years. The Japanese have ceased to do day labor. To show you how that came about, in the first instance, when the war railroad work ceased, those men came into the towns for something to do. That gave the impression, I think, of a tremendous immigration into this country, whereas it was simply transferring the men from one form of employment to another. Now, these men, these people were employed on little farms. After we entered the war, for instance, out here in the White River Valley, the white men went to war, the young men, and they naturally came into that, and they did that.

Mr. RAKER. Now, so that you may put it clearly into the record, I have been advised, and whether it is so or not you can tell us, were you directly or indirectly, as counsel or otherwise, interested with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Co.?

Mr. BURKE. I was for 15 or 16 years, from the time they came here, counsel for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mr. RAKER. I asked that for this purpose: Before the seamen's act went into effect, wasn't it a fact that the predicament of our American seamen was such that, really, it drove the American seamen from the sea, and by virtue of the Japanese taking this line, and the way they handled their people, with such close interweaving of business, that they could get their men to work on the vessels and do their work, whereas the Americans could not, and wasn't that one of the primary reasons for providing protection for American seamen?

Mr. BURKE. Undoubtedly in days past our seamen were not treated well, but I think they are now as well treated, on American ships, as anywhere else.

Mr. RAKER. Well, what I am trying to get is, from your experience, whether it came under your personal observation that the Japanese were able to man, run, and handle their ships cheaper than an American ship?

Mr. BURKE. Certainly, certainly.

Mr. RAKER. And, therefore, they could practically keep an American competitor out by virtue of hauling the freight cheaper?

Mr. BURKE. Yes; if the American ships engaged in it they probably would be at a great disadvantage, but there were no American ships.

Mr. RAKER. But the trouble is if you do not give a man enough money to haul the freight and if you do not make the conditions for American seamen good and if you do not pay them enough wages, you are not going to have any business.

Mr. BURKE. No, sir; but the real reason why the American shipping did not grow was that they had a continent to conquer and had to build railroads and gave the men employment on the land—more suitable than employment on the sea—and, so, whether on the Atlantic or on the Pacific, they could not stand in competition with foreign ships. It costs more to build a ship here and it cost more to man a ship here, the wages were higher and, of course, they were out of competition. That is how that came about.

Mr. RAKER. Now, after that statement, we would be in practically the same position if we let in a race that can work and live together in large numbers and gather in large communities in our own State?

Mr. BURKE. No, sir; I do not believe in any unrestricted immigration not for a minute; but, as regards to shipping, we are confronted with a very serious thing in other countries where they can build ships there, not only in Japan, but in Great Britain, and in other countries, cheaper by 25 per cent than we can, when they can man and run them 25 or 30 per cent cheaper than we can and then wind it up with a subsidy to balance it.

Mr. RAKER. Just one more matter and then I am through: What you said about the Japanese people and their high ideals and their desire to work and be honest, I do not believe can be questioned, but they have been a race for thousands of years—separate and distinct. The white people have been the same way. Now, isn't it your view that it would be unfortunate to try to assimilate these races physically?

Mr. BURKE. Intermarriage, and so on?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. BURKE. Why, of course, it would not be right; it would not be desirable and the Japanese don't want it. Let me assure you that a Japanese in the Orient that marries a white woman is looked down upon.

Mr. RAKER. If a Frenchman or an Irishman or an Italian goes into any community and raises a family of boys and girls, and these girls are going to be married to some of our American boys and these boys are going to be married to some of our American girls, that breaks up this group or race division, doesn't it?

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And with the Japanese viewpoint, not wanting to physically assimilate our people, it leaves really one of the great questions that confronts us?

Mr. BURKE. It leaves the question, if that were to be their aim, like the French, English, and Irish, to come in vast numbers, but a small number of them, in carrying on part of the commerce of the country, and the like of that, would not, it seems to me, present any serious trouble.

Mr. RAKER. Two thoughts and then I am through. I understand from you that from your viewpoint and your familiarity with the Japanese people and ourselves, you are firmly of the belief that we should not have any more immigration, this labor immigration from Japan?

Mr. BURKE. Well, I would not want to make any provision, except what should be thought best, that would keep the numbers down. It might be increased a little in one way or the other in different localities, as has been proposed, but the main idea I would have in my mind in regard to that is this, that there should not be unrestricted immigration of aliens, orientals.

Mr. RAKER. But as to merchants and bankers and travelers, we should invite them and treat them properly.

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, one question and then I am through: You referred to President Roosevelt's viewpoint. Do you remember his message to Congress in regard to the Japanese growing out of the San Francisco school question, where he recommended that the Japanese should be given full citizenship? What is your viewpoint?

Mr. BURKE. Those that are here.

Mr. RAKER. You have no objections to that?

Mr. BURKE. Those that are here; it is not a matter of any grave importance. It is important in this way: Seeing that our policy is a wise one, the settled policy of the United States as to restricting oriental immigration, I would soften that with them by granting to those who are here the right to vote.

Mr. RAKER. And then stop future immigration?

Mr. BURKE. I would not undertake to stop future immigration by an absolute wall.

Mr. RAKER. What I mean is, future immigration, so far as laborers are concerned—Asiatic laborers.

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. But the merchants and the students—I except them all of the time in my questions—but outside of those exceptions, you think it would be a good thing to stop any future immigration?

Mr. BURKE. Yes; it would be a good thing to hold it in check. There might be some little variations, but hold it in check.

Mr. RAKER. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES EDWIN CROWTHER.

(Mr. Crowther duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your address, Mr. Crowther?

Mr. CROWTHER. 707 Roanoke Street, and Fifth Avenue and Marion Street, Seattle.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is your profession?

Mr. CROWTHER. Clergyman.

Mr. SIEGEL. How long have you been a minister?

Mr. CROWTHER. For 19 years.

Mr. SIEGEL. How long in Seattle?

Mr. CROWTHER. Four years.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you done any work along similar lines in Japan or simply this country?

Mr. CROWTHER. Do you mean missionary work in Japan?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.

Mr. CROWTHER. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you come in contact with the Japanese here in the city of Seattle?

Mr. CROWTHER. Quite a good deal.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you made a study of the present agitation?

Mr. CROWTHER. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Just briefly state to us what facts you desire to present to this committee.

Mr. CROWTHER. Well, I just speak from the standpoint of an American citizen. I speak as one who is very greatly indebted to this country, and who has an undivided loyalty for all of its institutions and its ideals. I came to America 19 years ago from England. I began my industrial career in a cotton mill in England at the age of 10 years, for the wages of 75 cents a week. Since coming to this country in the stretch of 19 years I have acquired all of my university and seminary education, and this country has been good to me. That is one ground for my loyalty to this country and my interest in the perpetuation of its ideals. I think there are four factors on which we are all agreed, namely, that America must be for Americans; that whatever the nationality may be or definition of what we mean by Americans and whom we propose to make Americans, we have no room in this country for any man of whatever race, I take it, who has a divided interest or a divided loyalty. He may speak many languages, but he must speak our own language; he may love many flags, but he must love our flag, and that above all others.

In the second place I think it is generally agreed that the Japanese who are now here, or who are now allowed to come here, have all of the qualifications that fit them for American citizenship with the one exception of being of Asiatic race, which makes their physical assimilation impracticable. In the third place, we are agreed that the colonization of any race and especially Asiatics in any community is bad, both for the Asiatics and for the community. In the fourth

place, I think this is primarily an economic problem, and the only way to settle it adequately is on a basis of fairness and justice to all parties concerned. After a good many years of study of this question, both as a missionary, secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New York, and also and particularly since I came to Seattle as pastor of the First Methodist Church, I am inclined to believe that the remedy suggested by Dr. Gulick, with whom you are all familiar, offers at least the main lines of a constructive program of adjustment of this difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN. You have seen his last proposal, the ethnic division?

Mr. CROWTHER. Yes; namely, that immigration of all races, and especially any Asiatics, should be limited to such number as we can assimilate as good, loyal American citizens. That is, if they can become Americanized in their thought processes as well as merely on paper, and that the policy to be pursued shall be an absolutely conservative policy in that direction and should be based upon a careful analysis of all the facts in that case, such as you are attempting to make now, and, second, that naturalization should be based not upon race primarily but upon this qualification which will enable a man of whatever race to comprehend the ideals of our Government and be loyal to them, and in the third place, that there should be such distribution of Asiatic population as will absolutely prevent their colonization, a certain proportion to a State or to a community.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you going to make them stay in the different States?

Mr. CROWTHER. You are going to make them stay in the different States after they have passed through a certain period of probation and have actually become Americanized, and by the time they have become real Americans——

The CHAIRMAN. You would not send a man to Idaho and put him under bonds to stay there, would you?

Mr. CROWTHER. During a certain period of his registration and probation, which should be very greatly extended. That is to say, it should be provided that a man who would come in through the port of Seattle, there ought to be a number of years during his residence in any portion of this country which shall be determined not by himself but by others who have the interests of the country at heart.

Mr. RAKER. That would be worse than any Government in Europe. No Government in Europe does that.

Mr. CROWTHER. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Hounds a man——

Mr. CROWTHER (interposing). Yes; they register people and take account of their movements.

Mr. SIEGEL. But the point involved is this: Suppose a man arrives here and he says that he is going to stay in Seattle and the Government should say, "You can not stay in Seattle, but you must go on to Bloomington, Ill." And if he leaves Bloomington, Ill., would you then say that the Government has a right to ship him immediately out of the country, or something of that kind? No country in Europe that I know of has any legislation of that kind. You know that no American in this country would allow the Government to dictate to him, and you could not force an alien to go to a place where

he would be unable to earn a livelihood and then become a public charge. You see, practically, the plan could not work out. You might suggest where he should go, but you could not force him.

Mr. CROWTHER. Yes; but at this point you are not dealing with an American citizen.

Mr. SIGEL. We are not dealing with theories, but with practical things. If a Japanese who was out here in this valley, for instance, sent for some relatives to come over here, whether under the gentlemen's agreement or under the provisions of arrangements which may be made in the future, and they should come over there and then the immigration commissioner says: "My orders are that you are not to go to the valley, but to California," how long would he stay here, and who would follow him up and what American would tolerate that if he went to England or—

Mr. CROWTHER (interposing). That is from the standpoint of arbitrary legislation, but it seems to me things can be put in operation which will bring about a wider distribution of the population rather than colonization.

Mr. VALE. The plan of voluntary distribution is being carried out by some organizations now, not with the Japanese, but with other races, Jewish immigrants from southern, from southeastern Europe, who are assisted by associations of their own people, to locate in other places, together with assistance and advice as to business conditions, and so on.

Mr. RAKER. Would you change the present plan and put all Asiatics in the same attitude with any other European races coming here, so that after they landed here, the day after they landed here, they would be able to file a declaration of intention and go out and file upon your land, and then would become citizens—the Chinese and all other Asiatics? Do think that would be a good plan?

Mr. CROWTHER. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Now, that is a part of Dr. Gulick's plan, and that is the very crux of the situation, to have a percentage plan to leave in so many orientals, and then naturalize them, and then if you make them on a standard and on equal basis, and that is the only way to be fair, then immediately they could make application for naturalization papers and immediately file on our land and then in due course be naturalized, and when they did become naturalized they could prove up—that, I understand, you are opposed to?

Mr. CROWTHER. I am opposed to that. There are certain details in the Gulick plan, and I am dealing simply with the main principles of the plan, which have to do with a controlled immigration in the first place.

Mr. RAKER. But the whole sum and substance and crux of it is, if any man will understand it, is that it seems to let down the bars for oriental immigration. Now, I am asking you to give us a candid statement whether you are in favor of leaving down the bars for oriental immigration?

Mr. CROWTHER. No, sir; absolutely no. But I do not apprehend that that will let down the bars. We have the bars up now. You fix a certain ratio.

Mr. RAKER. But you are going to have the bars down when you put the Gulick plan into operation.

Mr. CROWTHER. I do not so understand it.

Mr. RAKER. I wish you would read the Gulick plan again.

Mr. CROWTHER. I have read it several times. It proposes a 3 to 10 per cent population that could not be exceeded. That, of course, must be adjusted from time to time, according to the evidence that is gathered by such an official commission as your committee, constantly dealing with the problem. But there should be a certain proportion; that is, not letting down the bars and letting them come in as they wish.

Mr. RAKER. Are you familiar with the conditions in the Hawaiian Islands?

Mr. CROWTHER. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. I will show you how the Gulick plan could not work out. Take, for example, February 1, 3 per cent of a particular nationality would come in, and a father or mother or aunt or near relative of a child wants to come into America; that relative could not come in because all of the people of that particular country had arrived on February 1. The trouble is we have so many theories running about which can not be put into practice.

Mr. CROWTHER. As I see it, the putting up of the bars against the Asiatics and certain specified races coming into this country and then the bars are let down in regard to others.

Mr. SIEGEL. No, sir. That is not true. There has been a 33 per cent reduction of immigrants coming from Europe on account of the literacy test, although I am not taking it as a good test. Bear in mind that at the present time we are only getting women and children who are coming over from Europe. We are not getting male adults. That is a big question and we have spent considerable time on it.

Mr. CROWTHER. Well, I simply wish to reiterate what I said in the beginning, that the immigration of Asiatics should be controlled and limited according to our ability to deal with the problem from time to time; and that means should be devised to prevent them from colonizing—that is, prevent the aggression of the problem that is now represented in the State of California, and in less measure in Oregon, and in less measure still in the State of Washington; but that we shall admit people of certain nationalities that I am not specifying and refuse admission to a Japanese scholar or gentleman, or a man that comes here to transact business and desires to make his permanent residence here and desires to become an American citizen, it seems to me to be adopting an arbitrary distinction, which does not comport with our American institutions; that we do not ask a man of what race he is, but is he capable of assimilating our American ideals and becoming at heart a true, loyal American citizen. That is what I am concerned with. The details of adjustment are for those who are more intimate with the problem than a man in my position. And I am not dealing with it from an economic standpoint at all, but it seems to me it is indefensible for us, according to our traditions, according to our ideals of immigration, to set up the bars against a man on the ground that he happens to belong to a certain race; but that immigration ought to be controlled when it creates problems that are disadvantageous to our country, and not only to our country but in the long run to the immigrants themselves, that goes without saying.

The CHAIRMAN. How does British Columbia handle the oriental immigration?

Mr. CROWTHER. I am not familiar with their laws.

Mr. SIEGEL. You have the right or privilege to add to this statement when you receive it from the stenographer and make any corrections.

Mr. CROWTHER. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You used the word "assimilation" simply in a business way?

Mr. CROWTHER. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And to become acquainted with our form of Government?

Mr. CROWTHER. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. I take it for granted that you are opposed to an assimilation of the white and black races?

Mr. CROWTHER. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And you are opposed to a physical assimilation of the white race with the orientals?

Mr. CROWTHER. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. How in the world are you going to have a prosperous, happy community if you have half one race and half another; and they can not intermarry and the boys and girls can not associate together, can not go to church and dances and all the other functions of American life where they are living? How are you going to do it?

Mr. CROWTHER. I have no difficulties with certain Japanese who are my neighbors in a good section of this city. I have no difficulties with them. We have them in our church. We have no problem with them at all. They are perfect gentlemen in all of their deportment in the church.

Mr. RAKER. That is all true, but why don't you take them into your families and marry your daughters to them?

Mr. SIEGEL. Oh, well.

Mr. RAKER. That is the crux of the business and I think he should answer the question.

Mr. CROWTHER. I do not believe I should be called upon to answer a question of that kind, and I do not regard it as a question that calls for an answer.

(Whereupon the hearing was declared at recess until 2 p. m. this date.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

STATEMENT OF DR. M. A. MATTHEWS.

(Mr. Matthews was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, if you will just give your name.

Dr. MATTHEWS. M. A. Matthews.

The CHAIRMAN. And your business and address?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Seattle, Wash.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Matthews, you are acquainted with the particular problem which brings the committee this way, in pursuance of a resolution that permitted inquiries to be held throughout the United States?

Dr. MATTHEWS. The problem of general immigration or——

The CHAIRMAN. You might say, for this afternoon, this is an investigation of immigration from Asiatic countries to this country.

Dr. MATTHEWS. I know something about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you prefer to start in and give your statement generally?

Dr. MATTHEWS. No; I would rather you would ask me just what you want to know.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the situation just as it exists in California?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Only by information furnished; not by experience.

The CHAIRMAN. You read of their immigration troubles there?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you see any tendencies toward that in this State?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I do not—not to the extent that the papers report California has it. I understand they have, perhaps, 25,000 Japanese people in California. We have, perhaps, 15,000 in the State of Washington. California has been longer gathering hers than we have ours.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that they admitted there were 82,000.

Mr. SIEGEL. It is admitted that there are, approximately, from 82,000 to 83,000.

Mr. VAILE. The Japanese say that there are 83,000, and the board of control say there are 87,000.

Dr. MATTHEWS. The report I saw printed was about 25,000.

Mr. SIEGEL. You got this as to the number of the men who were on the farms, either as owners in the names of the children or as owners on account of original citizenship, or as owners through lease?

Mr. VAILE. Male Japanese farmers, about 25,000.

Dr. MATTHEWS. We haven't anything like that here.

Mr. VAILE. In any part of the State?

Dr. MATTHEWS. No, sir.

Mr. VAILE. Do you have any communities where there are Japanese post offices?

Dr. MATTHEWS. In the State of Washington?

Mr. VAILE. Yes.

Dr. MATTHEWS. There may be in some of these little truck places out here somewhere.

Mr. SIEGEL. Haven't you a branch here in Seattle known as Nippon Yusen branch?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Post office?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.

Dr. MATTHEWS. Not that I know of. I don't know that, unless it is for convenience.

Mr. SIEGEL. It is next door to one of your banks down there.

Dr. MATTHEWS. That may be true.

Mr. BOX. Have you any Japanese banks?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Yes.

Mr. BOX. How many?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I think there are two or three here, Japanese banks.

Mr. BOX. Are they patronized exclusively by Japanese?

Dr. MATTHEWS. That I could not tell you.

Mr. Box. How large are the banks; what is their capital; do you know?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I don't know the capitalization; no.

The CHAIRMAN. We can get all that.

Mr. Box. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you given any thought to the solution of the Japanese question?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Yes; I have studied the question a little.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think we have enough Japanese in the United States now?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Well, when you begin to deal with the question of whether or not you have enough Japanese it involves the whole question of immigration, and I do not think a State has a right to deal with a foreign problem; I think that is strictly and solely a Federal question.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what we are trying to work out.

Dr. MATTHEWS. No State has the right to deal with a treaty question; no State has the right to deal with a foreign question; because the State might throw this Nation into confusion in a minute, by prejudice or by any local complications, and therefore, being a Federal question, and all questions appertaining to the relationship that this Government sustains to foreigners, being Federal questions, must be handled in the light of dealing with all foreigners who come to this country.

I am not in favor of unrestricted immigration to anybody. I am not in favor of unrestricted immigration to the Asiatic races; but I do not believe that it is fair, after we have admitted to this country a number of any nationality, to deal with them from the viewpoint of prejudice or racial hatred or any of those conditions. Not that the Japanese are involved or that the Chinese are involved; but America is involved. It is America's attitude that is involved in the question. I do not know whether the percentage basis would be the correct basis or not. I do not know whether you should receive by classification all the Asiatic people. I do not know that you should not admit the Asiatic races here in unrestricted numbers, and that the coolie labor should not be admitted here on the theory of competition with the labor of this country. I think that would be highly unfair—just as unfair to admit, perhaps, some other nationality, but I do not think that we should raise the question of racial prejudice with Japan or with China, or with Korea and leave the other part of Asia unrestricted and untouched. Therefore, my viewpoint is from the national standpoint and not from the State question or from individual nationality.

Mr. RAKER. The trouble about it is that it is just the reverse; we have excluded the Chinese; we have excluded the Hindus.

Dr. MATTHEWS. That is why I say if you are going to deal with it, I am not in favor of doing it that way.

Mr. RAKER. How are you going to do it?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I don't know. That is your business; that is why you are in Congress.

Mr. RAKER. And that is why we are holding these hearings.

Dr. MATTHEWS. And I am here to help you if I can. I wish I could answer your question.

Mr. RAKER. That is why we are holding these hearings, to get the assistance of well-informed people in this community.

Dr. MATTHEWS. I think the most un-Christian act that was ever put on the statute books of America is the exclusion act of Chinese. It is the most un-Christian and un-American act that America ever committed.

Mr. RAKER. On what theory; amplify it a little.

Dr. MATTHEWS. On this theory: You have a perfect right to keep the coolie labor of any country out, and you ought to do it. You have the perfect right to keep the undesirable citizen of any country out, and you ought to do it. You have the perfect right to fix the term of naturalization of those that we can absorb and you ought to do it. But to hold up China, because you are afraid of her coolie labor and insult her brain and her scholarship and her statesmanship, and put them all on the coolie basis, and exclude the whole business, I think it is un-American and unfair.

Mr. RAKER. Are you not a little bit too strict in your interpretation. We permit Chinese merchants unrestricted to come to this country.

Dr. MATTHEWS. I know you do.

Mr. RAKER. We permit Chinese travelers to come to this country, unrestricted.

Dr. MATTHEWS. That is true, and you may do a great deal better, and I might say, for your information, that your committee, Mr. Johnson and others, have been handling it for the last two years, and I have been interested in dealing with them. You are changing the attitude and the immigration attitude toward the respectable scholars of China and the merchants of China; that is entirely changed. But the administration of the law reflected upon America very much. We had some Chinese in Boston eight years ago that were disgraced and humiliated, and America should blush for shame for the next 10 years because of the way those people were treated when they came to the Boston port. It is only since such gentlemen like you have been investigating that that we have been treating China with any respect that America should treat any nation.

Mr. RAKER. We permit Chinese students to come here without restriction.

Dr. MATTHEWS. I know you do, and then you undertake to exact in China a bond of \$2,000 per student. Of course, the bond was not worth the paper it was written on, and it is foolishness, but it added insult to China. If you exacted a bond in America you could have collected it, but you can not collect it in China, and yet it was a harassing thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that a law or a regulation?

Dr. MATTHEWS. An immigration regulation. Congressman Miller and I went before Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor and we brought this case before them. We argued it one day with the temperature 105° in the shade in his office—I know that much—and we found 72 of those that they had mistreated in every particular; those students had been kept in a pound like cattle for some days, and we got them out. As one of you said to-day in your excellent addresses, if we are going to receive them—if we are going to receive any number of people—let us receive them in the American way.

Mr. RAKER. Now, our laws are somewhat imperfect, and the enforcement of them depends so much on the individual.

Dr. MATTHEWS. That is true.

Mr. RAKER. If you get a bad man in, sometimes it is hard to get him out, and he makes a good law very obnoxious.

Dr. MATTHEWS. That is true, but we went at it with a degree of prejudice.

Mr. RAKER. And don't you believe that if these other countries were even themselves a little more particular in assisting the immigration of their people, in getting the necessary papers and the necessary credentials, that there would be but little friction in the long run?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I think that is true, and we have to be particular about the crowd we send over to assist them. In this very case I argued, nine years ago, we found one of your men saying to the Japanese, "Well, you pay us the grease money before the paper is viséd." I asked the Department of Commerce and Labor about that, and he said this man was loaned to a different department—to the Department of State—he said, "Is that the diplomatic thing in America." That man, however, was brought home.

The CHAIRMAN. We have given some thought to the plan of transferring the whole matter of immigration and naturalization and Americanization to the Department of State, on the ground that citizenship is a matter of state.

Dr. MATTHEWS. That is on the line of my opening remarks. It is a Federal question. For instance, suppose the State of Washington, under agitation, fair or unfair, anti-English, pro-German or anti-American and anti-Japan, or any other scheme under which you carry it on, were led to the position where they would make an attack on the Japanese or Chinese or Hindus, or any individuals, and involve America, it is unfair to the rest of America. It is wholly a Federal question, and therefore if you are going to make it a Federal question it is a diplomatic question and a treaty question. It is not a question of legislation exclusively; it is a treaty question.

The CHAIRMAN. We think it would not be practicable to retain the passport plan and have the attaché of each consular office who attended to the immigration a member of the Immigration Service, in another department of the Government. That is where the trouble came from.

Dr. MATTHEWS. That is what I say; you borrow one man from some department and send him over there.

Mr. SIEGEL. As a matter of fact, right now, Doctor, any immigrant wanting to come to America has to take the passport from his own country to the United States consul and get it viséd, so that so far there are two departments doing the work.

Dr. MATTHEWS. There are two departments doing the work, but it all ought to be one department.

Mr. SIEGEL. So far we have had only one official complaint of real trouble on the line you mention.

Mr. RAKER. What are you going to say to this seemingly anti-English sentiment that has been promulgated and talked? I heard more talk in the last six months against the English people than I ever heard against the Japs.

Dr. MATTHEWS. That is what I say. I say that is wrong and unfair.

Mr. RAKER. If we are going to deal with anyone else what are you going to do with those people who are talking about the English?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I say it is unfair and un-American.

Mr. RAKER. It is hard to stop.

Dr. MATTHEWS. I don't think it is hard to stop. We can all work at the business of stopping.

Mr. RAKER. That is an attack more against the Government and their work abroad than it is in our own home.

Dr. MATTHEWS. No; I think you will find upon investigation—of course you know a great deal more than I do——

Mr. RAKER. I doubt that.

Dr. MATTHEWS. I am not trying to inform you by any means, but I am trying to repeat a little infinitesimal part of what you know. The propaganda against the English is a paid propaganda sent to this country, and America has suffered with propagandists against several of the nations of this world and she is going to suffer a great deal more in the next 18 months and perhaps suffer a great deal more in the next 6 months. I could name a number of them against whom a paid propaganda is going on in this country to-day. America can not be put in that position.

Mr. RAKER. Now, getting down to that question; you do not believe that there is any paid propaganda regarding the Japanese, do you Doctor?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Not that I know of. I do not know anything about it.

Mr. RAKER. While we all concede that these matters should be handled by the Federal Government, what are you going to do with the subject if it becomes acute in the State and does not apply in any other State. Now, if the Federal Government is slow in acting—and it is slow—and it is hard for the other parts of the United States to become familiar with it, that State must present those facts to the Federal Government in such clear, honest, fair way, persistently, unceasingly, until it gets relief. Now, that is fair, is it not?

Dr. MATTHEWS. That is perfectly fair. But if that State is going to throw the whole Government into an international complication, we had better sit down in the State and assist her in her own police power to handle the thing which belongs to her, and not to undertake from the State to handle a question exclusively Federal.

Mr. RAKER. You do not find any State on the Japanese question that is even trying to throw the Federal Government into an international complication?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I am answering your question. You said "State"—I am answering your question.

Mr. RAKER. I will ask you just one other thing; from your observation, how can you get at these questions?

Dr. MATTHEWS. For instance, if you want to bring it down to the Japanese; I do not suppose the Japanese are any more liable to become objects of our prejudice than any other nationality, if you are going to allow them to huddle in sections. Japan is a sensitive Government, as I understand, with a very highly developed nation.

consciousness. That is a psychological question which you will take into consideration. And if she has a highly developed national consciousness you bring her people, and if you have 60,000 of them in California, and put them in a locality by themselves and agitate and isolate and persecute, you are going to increase that national consciousness and prejudice, and in a short time you will involve Japan and America, won't you? You can't help but do it, because it is a treaty question. That is exactly where you are to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. That is exactly the situation in California now.

Mr. RAKER. Except the persecution.

Dr. MATTHEWS. But if that is true, and you permit them to huddle in any State in a certain section, now I am not saying as to California—but if you permit them to huddle in a certain section in any State, then the police power of that State certainly ought to be able to move them out in different sections of the State. If they are good gardeners and raise potatoes better than any one else will raise, then let them raise potatoes all over the State rather than one section which you are going to isolate and agitate, and some one without the authority, and certainly without the spirit of that State, begins to persecute, and thereby involves Japan and America.

Mr. RAKER. But you see, Doctor, they are here.

Dr. MATTHEWS. Yes; the people are here, and you can't afford to cut the head of the fellow off that is here, but you can regulate that fellow that is coming.

Mr. RAKER. Now, how do you explain—you state from your information and knowledge, and I think it ought to be conceded, that the Japanese Government is a very high Government, and its people are sensitive—

Dr. MATTHEWS (interposing). I said the national consciousness.

Mr. RAKER. I tried to get the same thought that you are conveying to the committee—now, that being true, it was sworn to before this committee within the last two weeks that the picture-bride practice never sprung up until the gentlemen's agreement was entered into between the United States and Japan. Now, that being true, why did the Japanese Government permit and sanction and issue passports to a practice of that kind, so as to permit women to come to this country to marry for the purpose of propagation?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Well, you put the question, assuming that I know that Japan did that, and you assumed too much.

The CHAIRMAN. We agree on that.

Dr. MATTHEWS. Let me answer it. He put the question on the paper and I will answer it.

In the first place, let us assume that Japan did not do it, and it is also stated from California that they were brought here to work on the farms in competition with the American laborer. Now, which of these statements is true?

Mr. RAKER. Both. As a member of the committee I will state again that the testimony is as I stated—the testimony has been, both and jointly—no divergence yet.

Dr. MATTHEWS. I say the picture-bride proposition was erroneous; that you are involved in your undertaking to grant it under the treaty—you guaranteed it under the treaty. It is written there—and when it was called to the attention of Japan, the ambassador to Japan

said he was perfectly willing to abolish it, and it has been abolished through the diplomatic relationship of America and Japan. I did what I could when I saw it was causing agitation, and I presented the matter in an argument, and I found that the ambassador to Japan and the State Department of America, I suppose through Mr. Johnson's committee, had had it up—I assume your committee did it, and that has been abolished, but your treaty permitted it—it was not Japan—they did not initiate it. I found on investigation that you permitted it on the theory that the religious rites of Japan were cared for and, therefore, under the religious rites that the marriage having under their religious rites taken place, that it was all right, and that they had the right to come. I said, "That is wrong. If you are coming to this country to marry you should marry according to all the religious rites and laws of America," and the United States said the same thing recently in the diplomatic negotiations with the ambassador of Japan, and your picture bride is abolished.

Now, you handled this without agitation and without persecution and without foolishness in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. No; we didn't handle it that way. It came to a crisis with the Japanese Society of America in California; and finally they came to the conclusion that that feature would work disaster upon them, that situation alone; and therefore one faction made the appeal to the State Department, through their ambassadors, and secured the promise to abolish it, allowing six months for the passports; and that itself divided the Japanese of California; so that I think as many as 12,000 of them joined in a protest calling for the removal of the consul in San Francisco.

Dr. MATTHEWS. But the point I was making is that it was done through the State.

The CHAIRMAN. But it was not through the State.

Dr. MATTHEWS. It was through the diplomatic machinery of the State and it was presented——

Mr. SIEGEL. No question about that.

Dr. MATTHEWS (continuing). It was presented by them, and I presented the question without any interest in the thing except the interest I have in America.

The CHAIRMAN. And each one of those things, even when we do them, and even when this committee undertakes an investigation, stirs up a lot of agitation.

Dr. MATTHEWS. And that is so easily done through the State Department and really ought to have been so handled.

The CHAIRMAN. The truth of the matter is that the last picture brides arrive to-morrow.

Mr. SIEGEL. It is a settled question—the last arrivals are due to-morrow.

Dr. MATTHEWS. The last were shipped in March, and they get here this month, and that is through with it.

The CHAIRMAN. That ends that part of it.

Mr. RAKER. I want to get the doctor's view on that, in regard to this agitation. This matter was taken up, not only with the present President but with his predecessor, and with the present Secretary of State and his predecessors. It has been actively presented to them for at least 10 years, to my personal knowledge—until the

last 20th of December, 1919, was the matter consummated by the Japanese Government making an order; so you see it is no new matter, and I was wondering, from your viewpoint, how it is, if they are willing to keep their nationals at home and do not want to ruffle the waters a little, that they would not assist a little more; I mean this Japanese Government itself.

Dr. MATTHEWS. My opinion is that the Japanese Government would do that. I think you could do it. The point I am making is that you can not handle it through State prejudice, nor can you handle it through legislation. You have to handle it through a Federal diplomatic proposition.

Mr. RAKER. Who did you present this matter to?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Eight years ago, to Secretary Nagel, when I began getting some regulations under President Taft, Secretary Nagel was Secretary of Commerce and Labor and we went in to present the thing before the labor board to correct abuses that were then being practiced against the Chinese students, and they were corrected. Secretary Nagel was farsighted in his statement, and he said that he thought the Chinese students that were coming to this country should be reported to the department, and he was willing to authorize the customs authorities to receive them with courtesy and politeness; and he did, and those abuses were corrected, and others have done the same thing, and those corrections were made.

Now, you can do the same thing with this question, and, if you are going to put all the nations of the world upon the same kind of an equitable American basis, a basis of justice, you must work out a percentage basis; you must work out an intellectual basis, and you must work out one of these bases upon which you receive the people. You can not handle it upon the standpoint of national prejudice and still be American.

I am interested in America. That is the point I am looking at. Suppose we said we would not receive from southern Italy a lot of people who are coming to this country, what would you do? You would involve Italy in a minute, wouldn't you?

Mr. RAKER. I don't know.

Dr. MATTHEWS. You bet you would, and you ought to.

Mr. RAKER. I don't get the viewpoint of some of you good, level-headed men, with worlds and years of experience, that we are all afraid of exercising or maintaining our sovereignty in this country. What is the matter with us?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I insisted, as soon as I sat in this chair, that the American sovereignty is the thing to be exercised, and I have insisted that it is a Federal question exclusively, and I have insisted that this Nation must act on the theory that it is a Federal question and not a State question.

Mr. RAKER. Now, may I get down to a couple of short matters? Doctor, you observed the situation here in Seattle as to the changed conditions within the last 10 years as to the Japanese taking over your fruit stands and your garden-truck stuff and taking hold of your stores and getting into your banks.—

Dr. MATTHEWS (interposing). Now, I do not admit—

Mr. RAKER. Now, please let me finish the question and I will make it one sweeping question. [Continuing:] And your hotels; now, hasn't that sort of business kind of worried you a little bit?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Well, sir, you put 14 questions in one long, involved sentence.

Mr. RAKER. I do, and I did it purposely.

Dr. MATTHEWS. And you expect me to untangle it?

Mr. SIEGEL. I think the best way is to let the doctor make a general statement.

Mr. RAKER. You can answer it in your own way, Doctor, by making any statement you wish.

Dr. MATTHEWS. I may make a failure of it, but I will try to tell you, if I can.

In the first place, you start off with an assumption that I do not admit. You say "taking over." Now, no Jap has ever taken over anything in Seattle, or will ever take over anything anywhere else in the country, and no foreigner will ever take over anything in America. I do not admit your premise at all.

Mr. RAKER. How did they get it?

Dr. MATTHEWS. They bought it, and if you object to a Japanese citizen or immigrant buying a fruit stand, an American sold it to him. Now, if it is not right for the Jap to own it, why did the infernal, yellow-backed American sell it to him? Don't cuss some foreigner because he comes here under the treaty regulations, under the laws of America, and under the sovereign flag of America and buys something, don't cuss him for buying it, when your yellow-backed American sells it to him. That answers your first question about taking it over.

In the second place, they have not taken over what the agitation in the paper says they have taken over, using your phrase in the best sense.

In the next place, your laws of the State of Washington permit, as I understand it, a corporation to be formed with American citizens holding the property or the lease for these people.

Now, if it is unfair for them to do it, why did your legislature pass such a fool law?

They say that Japan does not permit us to hold property in Japan. All right. Then, let us carry this question into the treaty. You say if American citizens can not go to Japan and hold property or buy property, then Japanese citizens can not be permitted to buy property here. Well, put it on the fair treaty basis, by which they made the treaty with you. Let America stop camouflaging the thing—raising a ghost and then shooting at it. We have got it on the statute books—I can't recall the law—that you have to have an American citizen in the corporation in order to get these people to hold property here.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that passed a few years ago in order to invite Canadian capital?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Any way, it was passed for some motive, but it is on the books.

Congressman MILLER. Yes; it has always been on the books.

Dr. MATTHEWS. It is on the books, and it is there. Now, after you have made the corporation, or actually gone into the legislature and made the law by which the foreigner can come here and buy property and hold it under an American corporation with an American citizen furnishing the apex and the head of the corporation, why jump on the Chinese or Japanese or Hindu or Italian or Polish Jew or Russian, when you yourselves have opened the gate for him to do it?

Therefore, I say it is fundamentally wrong for the State to agitate and carry on the propaganda against the nationality, when it is wholly a Federal question.

Mr. RAKER. May I use a rather rough but expressive word from home?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I do not know what is coming—I have to brace myself—go on and say it.

Mr. RAKER. I am pleased to see you “soak” the fellow that is selling and leasing this property.

Dr. MATTHEWS. If the American won't go out and dig potatoes for you, and if the foreigner, the Jap or Italian, comes in and makes them and you eat and buy them from him, don't cuss the fellow that tills the ground and makes them, but cuss your own native son that formed the American corporation that opened the gates to them that made it.

The sugar planters of Hawaii invited the Japanese down there and they raised hell. They wanted them to come down there at the lowest wages paid, and they invited them down there and we took over the island. Now, we are holding up Hawaii and the vast number of Japanese that came—along before we had anything to do with it—to satisfy your sugar planters, at the price of sugar in this country—sugar at a price that we can't buy it.

The CHAIRMAN. They are citizens now?

Dr. MATTHEWS. They are citizens now. I am talking about the way the opening was given them.

Mr. RAKER. Still we both agree that while we are strong men and women, we have to have laws and rules of regulations to sort of equalize it up.

Dr. MATTHEWS. That is right. I say “Go on making laws, but be fair to America and fair to the nationality.”

Mr. RAKER. Just one other question, and that is on the racial feature and on the assimilation of those races. What is your view on that?

Dr. MATTHEWS. That is the question of naturalization?

Mr. SIEGEL. No; separate and distinct from the question of naturalization.

Mr. RAKER. I am speaking of it as to marriage.

Dr. MATTHEWS. I think the question of assimilation is absolutely impossible, if you go on the theory of intermarriage. Of course, you will find an occasional American citizen intermarrying with a different nationality, but I doubt seriously whether you could put it into practice—I doubt whether psychologically and physiologically it is possible.

Mr. RAKER. From your viewpoint, it would be unwise—from all viewpoints—to permit and sanction it?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I do not think it could be brought about even if you permitted it. I do not think physically and psychologically it would ever come about, and I think it would be unwise to try it—not on the theory that the Japanese is inferior to somebody. I am talking about the fundamental question, physiological and psychological, extending away back for thousands of years. I think it is unwise and I do not think you could accomplish it.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, coming to the question of naturalization, have you given it any thought?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Would you express your opinions and views on it?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I am still thinking—well, yes; I have views on naturalization. I would raise the qualifications for naturalization for all the people who come to this country. I would do, perhaps, what your committee is trying to accomplish, I would extend the time of probation for naturalization. If my boy has got to live here 21 years before he votes, why should not the foreigner live a reasonable portion of that 21 years before he votes?

Mr. SIEGEL. Except there is this material difference; your boy has not got maturity of mind. His maturity starts at the age of 16 or 18 years, perhaps.

Dr. MATTHEWS. That raises another question. I think you are right, if we are going to deal with one sweeping statement, maybe, I say you are correct, but there are some American boys born knowing more about how to vote than some foreigners voting in this country.

Mr. SIEGEL. Some know less—as we have found.

Dr. MATTHEWS. Let me answer your questions—because we have not furnished the machinery to educate those foreigners. America ought to be criticized for not furnishing machinery and facilities to educate those foreigners—the gentleman and his wife who come to this country, and we have permitted them to become isolated, and some of them never yet conceive the American views. We have not sent out literature or schools or done anything to help them, and that is unfair.

Mr. SIEGEL. Let us confine ourselves—are you referring to your own State here?

Dr. MATTHEWS. No; I am referring to different parts of the country.

Mr. SIEGEL. You can not refer to certain Eastern States, because with those I am thoroughly familiar—with the far West I am not familiar—but what I was trying to get from you was this. Do you believe that the Japanese should be naturalized if they are qualified, according to our law, if their character is such as our law requires, and if they furnish the necessary evidence that they would make ideal American citizens?

Dr. MATTHEWS. If you make the naturalization law apply to all the nations whatever on the percentage basis or whatever ratio—

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). We have no such thing as a percentage basis for the admission of aliens to citizenship.

Dr. MATTHEWS. If you are to naturalize them you have to fix a basis on how many you will receive to this country.

Mr. SIEGEL. No; I am only referring to those who are here now. The question of the future immigration from Japan—and it is a mere suggestion of mine I am throwing out—is a matter which should be determined by both Governments through a high commission diplomacy. Leaving that aside. I am referring to those who are here in this country; we believe that there is a total of 150,000 throughout the whole United States, including native born; that is native born and citizens by birth—now, what about the balance?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I will try to answer it in one sentence. I will specify—

Mr. SIEGEL. I wish you would, because we are dealing with a specific question now.

Dr. MATTHEWS. The Japanese political mind has not been trained to a representative democratic government, and it will be quite a while before you could train that mind to an appreciation of the fundamental principles of a representative democratic government. That is what I meant by the period of time involved.

Now, if you can take the Japanese citizen and divest him of his philosophical view of government, of his political view of government, which is antagonistic—I don't mean in the offensive sense antagonistic.

Mr. SIEGEL. You mean "contrary."

Dr. MATTHEWS. Philosophical, but contrary to a democratic representative form of government. If you can, in the process of years, make him intellectually conceive and believe and accept a proper and democratic form of representative government under the genius of this Constitution, you should naturalize him just as you would naturalize anyone else who comes to that same state of mind.

That is what I meant a while ago by saying that we were naturalizing them too early. They have no conception of this Government in its fundamental sense.

Mr. SIEGEL. Would you think that Congress was wrong in admitting to citizenship 213 Chinese who were here less than five years in this country, who put on the uniform and went to the front and fought for the country in the recent war?

Dr. MATTHEWS. You have asked a question which is foreign to this inquiry. Now, if you will let me answer it deliberately I will try to do it.

Mr. SIEGEL. I want you to.

Dr. MATTHEWS. You have asked a very unfair question because of the prejudice involved in it.

Mr. SIEGEL. There is no prejudice in it.

Dr. MATTHEWS. I am not saying "in your mind"; I mean the color of the mind that receives this answer. You naturalized him because he fought for America. You gave him that as a reward and you did not naturalize him on merit.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, wait a minute—is not that the greatest—

Dr. MATTHEWS (interposing). You are dodging the question now.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is not that the greatest kind of patriotic service he could render to the country?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Certainly; but he did it because—

Mr. SIEGEL. And is it not the highest sacrifice which a citizen can make for his country, no matter what country it is?

Dr. MATTHEWS. You asked me a question on the intellectual conception of a Government, and you asked me whether or not I would naturalize Japanese citizens?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.

Dr. MATTHEWS. The Japanese citizen, whose character, whose standing, whose qualifications on all other lines may be equal to it as soon as he lands in America—but I state that his philosophical view of conception of our form of Government was not sufficient to give him naturalization in this country. I say the philosophical view of the other foreigners which we are admitting to this country

is not sufficient to naturalize them; and if in that number there were a number of boys who came to this country, loving it and were under the allures of American liberty and so forth, and in the excitement of war, with my boy and your boy, put on the uniform and went to the front and fought, you rewarded an act, but you did not naturalize him on merit or on intellectual and philosophical conception of this Government at all.

Mr. SIEGEL. Doctor, when was the last time you were in a naturalization court?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Well, I do not remember. Smith here can tell you. He is one of the best naturalization attorneys in America.

Mr. SIEGEL. When were you in there last?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I forget the fellow's name. This year I went up and testified for a man.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you saw the procedure?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you appeared under oath before the naturalization examiner?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. You were satisfied in your heart and mind that that particular individual was fit for citizenship?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I had known him a great many years.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you had reached a conclusion that he was fit for citizenship?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I had examined him.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you had reached that conclusion?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I reached a conclusion that he completely understood the representative government, the form under which we live.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you have given it a lot of thought?

Dr. MATTHEWS. I had not given it a lot—I didn't say a lot—I have given it thought.

Mr. SIEGEL. And without trying to guess your age, I think you have given it thought for 20 or 30 years, as to what kind of individual you would like to see become an American citizen before you would give him the right to citizenship—I do not want to become personal, referring to age.

Dr. MATTHEWS. I have no objection to my age.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you believe that you could have these 110,000 foreign-born Japanese in America, and continue to say to them "You have to remain in colonies; you never can become citizens. You have to look to your consuls for protection," and yet believe they are going to get American ideas or American ideals?

Dr. MATTHEWS. Now, you are turning around and delivering my speech. I said a while ago you are wholly to blame for not educating them. We have been negligent in that respect. We have Russians in this country that we are condemning every day in the press and public speech, that we never yet undertook to teach the fundamental principles of Americanism to.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is not that the duty of your State, instead of the United States?

Dr. MATTHEWS. No, sir; first of all it is the duty of the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. We are trying right now to make it the duty of the Nation.

Dr. MATTHEWS. And you are doing the right thing. Mr. Smith here undertook to ask for an evening school to be established, and the American Society did the same thing. I went before a group of men and lectured them on teaching Americanism. That is the first effort the Federal Government ever made to teach them the principles of Americanism.

Mr. SIEGEL. Through the naturalization board?

The CHAIRMAN. That was through our committee.

Dr. MATTHEWS. I am giving you credit for it.

Mr. SIEGEL. We have a bill now known as the chairman's bill, and we hope to put it through in December.

Dr. MATTHEWS. This is the first time you ever did it.

Mr. SIEGEL. We have worked hard for years.

Dr. MATTHEWS. I mean the Federal Government.

Mr. RAKER. The trouble has been up until the last five years you could not get the public in the different States to cooperate with the immigration committee.

Dr. MATTHEWS. That is just the question.

Mr. RAKER. That is what we are here for.

Dr. MATTHEWS. But it is a question of prejudice—you are not dealing with it as a Federal question at all. Now America is waking up. Now you have 5,000,000 people in America that can not read, write, or speak English, and you are to blame for it.

Mr. RAKER. And there is an organization that wants to bring 5,000,000 working people here and dump them on the market right now.

Dr. MATTHEWS. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Does that sound good?

Dr. MATTHEWS. No, sir; that is why I say, "Put all the nations on the same basis."

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if you put them all on the same basis, that would do away with the Chinese exclusion act.

Dr. MATTHEWS. Yes; and you should recommend to Congress some kind of an adjustment on that act, because China is going to wake up some day. She has got 423,000,000 people to-day. What are you going to do with them? Pen them up and let them rot there like rats?

The CHAIRMAN. Bring them to the United States?

Dr. MATTHEWS. They should not come to this country, except such as you would invite, and I would change your regulation and invite such as you want, but you have no right to say to China: "You are damned and cursed and isolated." Select the sort of people you will let come and put them on some kind of basis that will recognize them. You have to recognize them sometime, commercially.

Mr. RAKER. How are you going to select? You have to have a human instrument to do the selecting. One examiner would come along and he would select a boy because he is a graduate of a university, and you or I or another would go over and recognize the boy that was on the farm, and I think we would get the best boy; and there it goes.

Dr. MATTHEWS. That is still back to the separate community question again, and that is a State question again. The Federal Government, you gentlemen, must make some kind of a universal law of selection.

The CHAIRMAN. But any percentage plan would, probably, have to include the Hawaiian, and the problem there is becoming quite acute.

Dr. MATTHEWS. It is the most difficult thing, and you gentlemen deserve the sympathy of America because you are working at it from the Federal standpoint, and you certainly are deserving of every assistance which can be given to you, and if you can work it out from the Federal-question standpoint, where all the nations of the earth will look to America and respect her, you will have done something which no set of Congressmen has ever accomplished.

The CHAIRMAN. But the subject is so academic it could be discussed forever.

Mr. RAKER. I would like to put this question. Outside of those—well, no, I won't do it.

Dr. MATTHEWS. Shoot.

Mr. RAKER. All right, I will do it. Outside of those we have been admitting; those we have been admitting into the United States, say for the last 50 years, excluding orientals and excluding the colored, the Africans, are there nationals that have been admitted that can not be assimilated physically with our people, in your viewpoint? /

Dr. MATTHEWS. I will answer it, but I am not going to explain it.

Mr. RAKER. All right.

Dr. MATTHEWS. Yes, sir—because if I explain it I will stay here all day, and I have three other engagements.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand what you mean.

Dr. MATTHEWS. Yes; yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. I may be dense—I would like the doctor to explain.

Dr. MATTHEWS. You can not work that on me this afternoon. You may work it on me about dinner time, if you talk to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to ask any other questions?

Mr. RAKER. No.

(Statement of Dr. M. A. Matthews closed.)

STATEMENT OF COL. W. M. INGLIS.

(Col. Inglis was first duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. Please give your name, business, and address.

Col. INGLIS. W. M. Inglis, director of the Veteran's Welfare Commission, Fourth and Cherry, Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a statement concerning the Japanese situation in this corner of the United States which you can present briefly, without questioning you?

Col. INGLIS. Briefly outlining the condition of affairs that does exist and has existed here for some time as it has affected the ex-service men, regarding the Japanese situation; our commission was created for the purpose of assisting ex-service men in reestablishing themselves in civil life after their discharge from the service. It is a State commission provided with funds to carry on the work.

Among the many things that confronted us, appertaining to the welfare of the ex-service men, was the one of employment, and the commission immediately set about creating the machinery and an organization to take care of all men seeking employment. It established employment agencies in a number of the larger cities through-

out the State, and we found that, in a great many instances, the Japanese had taken positions formerly held by white men, particularly during that period when the men were in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. When you say a great many, what would you estimate the number of the men?

Col. INGLIS. I could not make an estimate as to the number without going into some detail, but I can give you the various branches of employment. For instance, chauffeurs in privately owned cars in the city of Seattle, undoubtedly from 50 to 75—very lucrative positions. In the mills—the lumber mills I am speaking of—running into thousands, undoubtedly. We found that they were employed to a great extent in hotels and restaurants. They have taken over garages and using mechanics, cleaners, and helpers. We found it also appertaining in farm help.

To give one concrete example of an instance that occurred last spring: We were asked to send a crew of some 20 men to a mill, and after the men had reported and remained about the premises for about three hours a like number of Japanese were marched down in formation and given the jobs, and the ex-service men were told they were not wanted.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the name of the concern?

Col. INGLIS. The Stetson-Post Mill Co., Seattle, Wash.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the line of business?

Col. INGLIS. They call it ordinarily a lumber mill.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the result?

Col. INGLIS. The result was the Japanese were employed and the ex-service men were not.

Mr. SIEGEL. Was there a difference in the pay?

Col. INGLIS. We understood there was. We endeavored afterwards to find out, but were unsuccessful.

Mr. SIEGEL. You have not got any State commission to make any inquiry there?

Col. INGLIS. None that I know of.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the name of any of the officers of the corporation?

Col. INGLIS. The Stetson-Post Mill Co.?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.

Col. INGLIS. I only know them by that corporate name; I do not know any of the officials.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Col. INGLIS. I am not prepared with any detail, as I was requested only this morning to appear here, and I did not bring any with me. I presumed you wanted a general statement as to my observation. If you desire more detail I will attempt to get it from the records of the office.

Mr. SIEGEL. When you get your testimony turned over to you, will you add to it any detail which will be of any assistance to the committee in getting at the actual facts?

Mr. RAKER. Colonel, would you kindly give the committee your experience and information, such as you have, regarding the hotel situation here in Seattle?

Col. INGLIS. Yes. Personally I had been interested in the hotel business prior to my being called into Federal service. I had dis-

posed of the property and had a prospective interest in others. Upon my return, in July of 1919, I looked about the city for a possible opening, but I found that practically any property that I might have been able to negotiate for at an earlier period, say three years earlier, was now out of reach as a leasehold, for the reason that it had been turned over a number of times during the war period, and I found upon investigation that property after property was in the hands of the Japanese, either directly or indirectly. It was not always possible for me to find out who were the individuals, but all of the evidence would trace to Japanese control in the operation.

Most of them—practically all of them—were on a leasehold that had been turned over from one to three or four times, and that had increased the value of those leaseholds to almost a prohibitive rate, the properties in no instance, it would seem, had been improved to any extent—I mean the furniture, the fixtures, and such as that—but the going price of the value of the leasehold had been rapidly increasing.

Mr. RAKER. Judging from that statement, Colonel, might it be said now that, after you had given some 25 years' of service in the National Guard, and having fought in France, you came back here to stay, to enter into a line of business which you had followed before, that from these conditions that you were practically shut out from going into the business?

Col. INGLIS. Those conditions were brought about, undoubtedly, by a liberal amount of money being available for those people to purchase those leases and increase the purchasing price of them.

Mr. RAKER. How long were you in the National Guard?

Col. INGLIS. About 25 years.

Mr. RAKER. And you were in active service in France?

Col. INGLIS. In France a year and a half or about 18 months in France and some 6 or 8 months here, and altogether nearly 3 years on the Mexican border. I went to the Mexican border in 1916 and was discharged here in 1919.

Mr. RAKER. In a general way, have you made any investigations or can you tell the committee where we could find, if you haven't got it, the firms that finance these properties for the Japanese?

Col. INGLIS. I found that in a great many instances some attorney or business agent would form a corporation, and it would seem that Japanese money was plentiful to buy stock in those corporations. The hotel was ostensibly managed by white managers or a white lady—a man or lady—and the Japanese would appear there and go over the books once or twice a day, maybe spend an hour or two hours. Sometimes the Japanese would have an office on the second floor—a private office of some kind or other—and, as an observer would come in, it would, apparently be a white man's hotel, in other words, operated by white people—you would not see the evidence of the Japanese control or management at all—thereby making it quite deceiving to the class of patronage they were catering to, namely, the white race.

Mr. RAKER. May I ask you another question? Have you had any opportunity to observe conditions relative to the laundry situation here?

Col. INGLIS. Yes; I do know that the laundry business has been increased quite materially. I know of a number of Japanese laundries that are doing business and doing efficient business.

Mr. RAKER. What kind of help do they get?

Col. INGLIS. Japanese help.

Mr. RAKER. Any white girls?

Col. INGLIS. I could not say definitely.

Mr. RAKER. Would it be asking too much for you to tell us the names of the leading lawyer firms that engage primarily in the handling of this business?

Col. INGLIS. I have not it definitely—and I would want to get it accurately. It is generally an individual, rather than a firm, and I would want to get it positively before I would want to make the statement. I think I know of two or three of them.

Mr. RAKER. Would you have any hesitancy in giving them to the committee?

Col. INGLIS. No; I think not. I would have to refer to others, in order to be sure on it.

The CHAIRMAN. Those contracts are filed, as a matter of record?

Col. INGLIS. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the law of the State of Washington regarding the number of citizens necessary to form a corporation, or whether there is a certain percentage required to be American citizens or not?

Col. INGLIS. I could not tell you. I have not the legal knowledge on the problem, but probably there is some lawyer here that can tell you that.

Mr. SIEGEL. I just thought that you probably would know.

Col. INGLIS. I would not.

Mr. Box. Who furnishes the capital for the Japanese banks?

Col. INGLIS. I understand that it is principally Japanese money, but I am also informed that there is a number of white stockholders; in fact, one of our local papers printed a list of the stockholders the other day. There are some 8 or 10 people enumerated there as stockholders.

Mr. Box. And when you say Japanese money you mean the money of local Japanese?

Col. INGLIS. Well, I presume it is in their possession. I don't know where they get it from, but it seems to come in here in great quantities.

Mr. Box. With whom do the two Japanese banks of your city do business; do they do business exclusively with Japanese?

Col. INGLIS. No; they are open to the public. But the great volume of their business is with the Japanese inhabitants. You mean their commercial business from day to day?

Mr. Box. Yes.

Col. INGLIS. I thought you had reference to those who furnished the capital.

Mr. Box. I did in the first question, but in my last question I referred to the commercial business.

Col. INGLIS. They do a general banking business.

Mr. Box. The local Japanese usually deposit their funds there?

Col. INGLIS. Yes.

(Statement of Col. Inglis closed.)

STATEMENT OF MR. I. A. MOSES.

(Mr. Moses was first duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your name, residence, and business.

Mr. MOSES. I. A. Moses; residence, 750 North Broadway; lawyer by profession.

Mr. SIEGEL. Broadway, New York?

Mr. MOSES. North Broadway, Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the statement you desire to make?

Mr. MOSES. I spent some months in the Orient.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you say your business was?

Mr. MOSES. Lawyer. I spent some months in the Orient in 1914 and 1915, and between four and five months of that time was in Japan, and I traveled during that time with a British subject who was a resident of Auckland; and while in Japan we employed school boys as guides in the cities we visited, and I have been interested in the relations of the Japanese to America. There is no prejudice on my part, because the Japanese I had first met were boys that had been sent to school in this country in 1876, and they were thorough gentlemen and as bright as anybody you ever saw; and I did not really believe some of the tales I heard about Japanese antagonism to America, but I wanted to find out; and employing these school boys we got them to talk on different subjects, and would shift the conversation to the United States, and in every instance they told us that the United States was arming to fight Japan.

We made our headquarters in Kobe for several weeks, and this gentleman I traveled with was an importer in Auckland. He could only speak English, and in a great many instances the people he wanted to deal with could not speak English, but could speak French or German. I had nothing else to do and I went with him, and in return for my helping him he would draw out the information that I was trying to get.

A gentleman from one of the largest cities in Japan—I do not think it is necessary to mention his name, because if it were mentioned it might cause trouble, and he was a thorough gentleman, too—he knew that my friend was a British subject and I kept my mouth shut and I did not tell him I was an American and I suppose he presumed I was also a British subject. He made the remark that Japan is destined to fight America.

In another city a manufacturer employing several thousand people made the remark to my friend that the United States was the best country for the Japanese to emigrate to, and they were going to have it open to Japanese immigration if they had to fight for it.

The Japanese, I learned, looked upon the Mikado as a demigod during his life who, upon his death, became a god. And it struck me that naturalizing a Japanese would be impossible, because in order to swear allegiance to this country he would have to forswear allegiance to his god—that is, to the one who was a demigod in life and would become a god. That is the Shintos—I do not think that that is true of the Buddhists. But the conclusion I came to was that the Japanese were trying to get in here—that is, as many as possible—and that their object was not altogether friendly to this country.

The concentration of the Japanese in colonies does not look any better to me than the concentration of any other foreign race in colonies where our customs are not used. The custom, I believe, of the Japanese is to send the children who are born in this country for education to Japan.

The CHAIRMAN. We went into that very thoroughly in California. Mr. VAILE. How long ago was this trip of yours?

Mr. MOSES. In 1915.

Mr. SIEGEL. Did you return in 1915?

Mr. MOSES. Yes; I returned in June, 1915.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you speak the Japanese language at all?

Mr. MOSES. No.

Mr. SIEGEL. Or did you rely on what your friend told you?

Mr. MOSES. No; there are a great many Japanese who speak English. They talk English in the school.

Mr. SIEGEL. And your conversations with them was in English?

Mr. MOSES. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you came back here in 1915?

Mr. MOSES. I came back in June, 1915.

Mr. SIEGEL. Let me ask you this question: Did you have translated to you any of the Japanese newspapers?

Mr. MOSES. Why, yes; but I really do not remember what the things were. I simply know that there were people there in Japan at the different hotels that I stopped at, who would read various articles and tell me what they meant, but I could not testify as to any newspaper articles that would bear upon this country.

The question as to the treatment of the Chinese—if you will permit me to make a statement regarding that—coincides with what Dr. Matthews said, and while in China—

Mr. VAILE (interposing). Speak a little louder.

Mr. MOSES. What I found about the Chinese coincided with what Dr. Matthews told you, and while in China I met some Chinese gentlemen who were contemplating a trip to this country, and the treatment that some other Chinese gentlemen had received was such that they were fearful about the treatment they would get in coming here. They told me about it. I had not heard of it before and I certainly think that some arrangement could be made that the Chinese business men and Chinese gentlemen who come to this country should have some special visé or passport, or some arrangement so that they would be admitted, the same as you or I would in returning to this country.

Another thing that I learned while in Japan was that they had spread the report derogatory to British and American soldiers during the Boxer uprising, and the report was current there that the British and American soldiers had to be lashed into action.

Mr. RAKER. What do you mean by that?

Mr. MOSES. They had to use whips on them to drive them to battle.

Mr. RAKER. Who did?

Mr. MOSES. The officers.

The CHAIRMAN. These are rumors. I do not think we need go into that any further.

(Statement of Mr. Moses closed.)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. EDWIN S. GILL.

(Maj. Gill was first duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your name, residence, and business.

Mr. GILL. Edwin S. Gill; residence, 4222 Woodlawn Avenue, Seattle, Wash.; business, attorney.

The CHAIRMAN. You appear here as a representative of the Retail Grocers' Association?

Mr. GILL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have some statement you would like to make?

Mr. GILL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. GILL. I will say that for some years past I have been attorney and credit manager for the Produce Association, a wholesale organization, and the question of Japanese grocers attracted my attention first about 1915, and in compiling the records I found, according to my records, about in November, 1915, there were then 27 Japanese retail grocers in the city. By April, 1916, the number had increased to 44, and then after the war came on I went into the service and did not watch it, but when I came home last summer I found about 60 days after returning that the number then was 127, and at the present time it is 186.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, retail grocers?

Mr. GILL. Retail grocers in this city.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, outside of the public market?

Mr. GILL. That is outside of the public market. They control about 60 per cent of the public-market stalls now in the various markets in the city.

Mr. SIEGEL. In reference to the stalls, I looked them over this morning. Haven't you got some ordinance or rule here by which a person has to be a citizen in order to obtain a permit or license?

Mr. GILL. No, sir. An ordinance of that kind was attempted to be passed, but it was held unconstitutional. You could not limit it to citizens under the treaty act which guarantees the right to trade with Japanese; you could not restrict them under a city ordinance.

Mr. SIEGEL. Was that thrashed out in the courts here at the time?

Mr. GILL. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. How many retail stores are there here altogether?

Mr. GILL. I could not tell you just what others there are besides grocers. There are 186 grocers here at the present time.

Mr. VAILE. I wanted to get the proportion that this number bears to the total number.

Mr. GILL. There are, in round figures, a thousand—I think, nine hundred and ninety and some odd, I do not remember the exact number—approximately a thousand. It represents now about 20 per cent of the total in the city; and it is a competition that can not be met successfully by the white men, for the reason that they are conducted by the proprietor and his wife, and employ no labor outside of the family, or if they do, it is a Japanese; and they live in one or two rooms in the back of the store, or above it.

During the period of the war when all industries were asked to curtail the hours and deliveries and credits, the Retail Grocers' Asso-

ciation, the white men, appointed a committee of 21 for various parts of the city to visit the city and secure a pledge to only keep open during the hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., Saturdays included; and that was religiously lived up to as a general rule, but there were a few broke away, and particularly some who were of other nationality than American, because they said the Japanese would not conform with the rule, and they did. They would open early in the morning. They do now. As a general rule the grocers now open at 7.30, while the Japanese will open at 6 or 6.30, and instead of closing at 6 o'clock at night, he keeps open until 9 or 10.

I saw that same thing in San Francisco when I was on duty there in the restaurant department, when we were down at the office working at night, and coming home on the car at 10 or 11 o'clock, unless I was very late leaving the office, I remember on the corner of Fillmore and one of the cross streets particularly, there was a Japanese grocer, and invariably that store was open at half past 10 o'clock at night, while everything else was closed.

The CHAIRMAN. Do those retail Japanese stores affect the business in the retail markets?

Mr. GILL. Yes; because they can undersell on nearly everything, because they can conduct business at a smaller overhead than the white man possibly can.

The CHAIRMAN. Economically that is a benefit to the people?

Mr. GILL. No; I should say not; for the reason that the only ones that do benefit from it ultimately are the Japanese, because the people who patronize them are, in that way, shutting out persons from employment by other white men.

The CHAIRMAN. That covers the economic proposition as shown in Seattle in various lines?

Mr. GILL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the problem there?

Mr. GILL. Yes. And then whenever they are strong enough in this business or any other, they concentrate all their business into the hands of the Japanese. Now, since the retail grocers have become strong, they have established two wholesale houses, the Star Trading Co. at, I think the number is, 214 Fifth Avenue South, and the North Coast Trading Co.

The CHAIRMAN. Japanese.

Mr. GILL. Japanese houses; that is on Maynard Avenue about the corner of Fifth. Those are both wholesale houses, and they are both heavily financed; their financial rating is A1. I am informed—I have not been able to substantiate it definitely, but I believe it to be absolutely true, that among the stockholders are well-to-do Japanese in Yakima and Yakima Valley and Everett. Most of their enterprises of that kind are run on the cooperative plan, practically all of them. That is one thing that enables them to operate them cheaper than white men can, everyone has an interest, but they do not employ any white men, except temporarily, and just as soon as business is established, the white man is eliminated. For instance, when the attorney general made a spectacular show about hoarding, a year ago this month, and several jobbers of potatoes were arrested and charged with hoarding, it developed that 756,000 pounds of old

potatoes that were discovered to be in storage in this city, which amounts to less than four days' normal supply—that 423,000 pounds of them were owned by Japanese growers in the Yakima Valley; so that the dealers did not have the equivalent of two days' supply in hand, that were arrested.

Mr. RAKER. How are those stores situated—scattered over the city or congested?

Mr. GILL. No, sir; they are scattered all over the city; they reach out into every residence section, wherever you go in the city you will now find Japanese grocers in competition with the white grocers. You will find them in the University district, the Greenlake district, the Ballard district, the Broadway and Capitol Hill district.

The CHAIRMAN. They work together in such a manner as to reach out to the various districts, to get the trade in every locality of the city?

Mr. GILL. Yes; and they have a vegetable market in the city. The vegetable supply of the local district here is nearly all in the hands of Japanese now. They have crowded out the Italians who formerly did the most of that work; that is, the Greeks; and the Japanese have secured control. They have at least 50 per cent, if not more; and they now have practically three wholesale houses in that line of business—the West Coast Produce Co., the South Park Farmers' Association, and the Greenlake Farmers' Association.

Mr. RAKER. Good American names.

Mr. GILL. Yes; good American names.

Mr. RAKER. Now, are most or all of the members of those firms Japanese?

Mr. GILL. All Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they supply?

Mr. GILL. They supply all manner of green goods, vegetables.

The CHAIRMAN. To Japanese and American stores?

Mr. GILL. To both.

The CHAIRMAN. They have got in their hands?

Mr. GILL. They supply both American and Japanese stores, but they specially cater to the Japanese trade.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does the American produce stores get its goods?

Mr. GILL. They oftentimes have to buy from the Japanese if the other houses have not the stock on hand. Of course, we are protected to some extent in that, in that only about 10 per cent of the farm produce consumed in the city is raised within a radius of 50 miles, because our narrow valleys here do not afford a very large portion of supplies. The great bulk of the supplies comes from California, and that the white dealers buy nearly altogether f. o. b.—it is no longer under consignment.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you going to do about this—you can not, perhaps, propose to dispossess the Japanese and send them out of the country?

Mr. GILL. Well, I don't think you can. No—now that he is here—but I think there should be a restriction upon the immigration, somewhat similar to what you had against the Chinese. I will say that my experience between the two races is that the Chinese is very

much superior. I lived in Hawaii three years following the Philippine war as United States commissioner there, and I had an opportunity to see a good deal of the two races.

MR. VAILE. The Chinaman is gone from here and you do not feel the Chinese situation as acutely as you did in the eighties.

MR. GILL. Well, I have been on the coast 32 years and it has never been as acute as the other is. There never was a direct menace from the Chinese.

MR. VAILE. It was pretty acute for the Chinaman along in the eighties?

MR. GILL. Yes.

MR. RAKER. The Chinese situation never developed into the situation we have here—they neither owned nor leased land?

MR. GILL. No.

MR. RAKER. They did not control the hotels, the stores, the warehouses, and places of that kind—they were, practically, laboring men?

MR. GILL. They were practically laboring men. The only stores they ran were the Chinese curio store, or the small grocery or meat market that catered to their own people.

MR. RAKER. Let me ask you, have you found anything like this occurring here; for instance, a small truck garden run by Americans with the various green goods that they raise, they come irregularly to the cities, and by reason of that irregularity, while the Japanese come in with a regular day of coming, and thereby the man that buys this produce takes it from the Japanese in preference to the white man and eventually the white man is shut out and quits producing.

MR. GILL. Yes; that has occurred in different instances. It has occurred particularly with the berry growers off Lake Washington. I felt at one time, several years ago, in looking into that, that probably the white man was to blame because he did not take the care of his produce that the Japanese did and he was gradually frozen out.

MR. RAKER. Are you familiar with the cooperative plan of buying and selling in the White River Valley?

MR. GILL. No, sir; not enough to go into that. I only know in a general way.

MR. SIEGEL. I understand that one of the large bakers in the city advertises its bread as "American-Maid" bread.

MR. GILL. Yes.

MR. SIEGEL. Now, is that a Japanese bakery?

MR. GILL. I don't know whether that is the same one or not. There is a Japanese bakery that has been manufacturing cookies and they have offered those cookies at a reduction below the price to the retail grocers through their association—a reduction of over 10 per cent to the dozen, in an effort to get them to handle them, and they have refused to take them up because they ascertained that this bakery was controlled by Japanese.

MR. RAKER. What we want to know is who owns this "American-Maid" institution. I suppose we will get that.

MR. GILL. I will look that up if the committee desires and report it to-morrow.

(A statement by Maj. Gill regarding this matter is as follows:)

SEATTLE, WASH., July 27, 1920.

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,

Chairman Immigration Committee, Seattle, Wash.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: One of the members asked me yesterday if I knew whether or not "American-Maid" bread, widely advertised in Seattle, was the product of Japanese bakeries. I have investigated and find that "American-Maid" bread is put out by the Porter Baking Co., a concern that does not now and never has employed Japanese in any capacity. Mr. Porter charges that during the recent bakers' strike in Seattle union bakers circulated a report that "American-Maid" bread was the output of Japanese, in an effort to destroy his trade.

In reference to cookies placed on the market here, and to which I referred in my testimony, I find they are made by the American Table Sauce Co., a concern of which Y. Kawakami and associates are proprietors. They also have been extensively advertising American Sauce, an imitation of Worcestershire and Heinz's sauces. You can see how they try to conceal the origin by the use of strictly American names.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWIN S. GILL.

MR. VAILE. We are all interested in this matter of the reduction of prices to the consumer; now, has the reduction of the price by the retailer to the consumer and by the wholesaler to the retailer, which you say is affected by the Japanese, entirely due, in your judgment, to the matter of wages and long hours?

MR. GILL. More to that than any other cause; yes, sir; and to the desire to get control of the business.

MR. VAILE. You mean they take a smaller profit?

MR. GILL. They take a smaller profit until they can secure the control. It has been the universal experience that when they do secure the control then they boost the prices. That has been done repeatedly by the Japanese potato growers in the Yakima Valley, when the potatoes have been pretty well sold out by the white growers and the Japanese have seen the opportunity to secure control by buying of white growers, combining with their own crops, as soon as they get control they immediately boost the price.

MR. VAILE. Do you remember any particular instances where that happened, in order that we may investigate further.

MR. GILL. Well, that happened in the winter of 1916-17, after the short crop of 1916.

MR. VAILE. At what towns are those potatoes marketed?

MR. GILL. Yakima, Toppenish, Sunnyside, Wapato—towns in the Yakima Valley.

MR. VAILE. Any other cases that you remember?

MR. GILL. I can not tell you any specific instance when that happened. It is the general custom. It was done again last fall some extent.

MR. VAILE. The Japanese had lowered the price until the white dealers were sold out?

MR. GILL. I don't say they lowered the price. I say that as soon as they got control they did not lower the price—the price was advancing at the time I speak of, on account of the short crop of 1916 in other parts of the country, and the big demand, and the Japanese took advantage of that to buy, and then boosted the price.

MR. VAILE. They did not secure control in that instance by lowering the price so that white men could not compete at the lower price and then as soon as the competition was eliminated, raised the price.

Mr. GILL. No.

Mr. VAILE. Do you remember any instance where that was done?

Mr. GILL. I could not cite any instance of that.

Mr. RAKER. If you have not explained the matter of prosecution for hoarding fully, I wish you would do so. Was there an examination made by the Federal attorney in regard to the hoarding of potatoes and then when he investigated he found there were many thousands of bushels stored, and the Japanese claimed that he was storing it as a farmer, and the prosecution had to cease?

Mr. GILL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. How was that?

Mr. GILL. He was exempt under the law—I believe that it exempts a farmer or an association of farmers from the provision of the anti-trust law, or the hoarding law; and the bulk of the potatoes that were held here were owned by Japanese growers. He is really more of a trader, but he also controls a large acreage in the Yakima Valley—and I can't recall the name offhand, although I am familiar with it, and I can secure it if it is desired.

Mr. RAKER. And they shipped the potatoes to one warehouse?

Mr. GILL. Yes; shipped them here and stored them in warehouses.

Mr. Box. You spoke of the activities of the Japanese by which they acquired a big percentage of various lines of business—I think a witness testified a moment ago as to their being employed at various industries. If they were excluded, as has been suggested as possible—which I doubt, from the various lines of business, that would leave them purely as employees?

Mr. GILL. Yes.

Mr. Box. And that would put them in direct competition with the laboring man exclusively?

Mr. GILL. Yes.

Mr. Box. And that would not be desirable, to say the least?

Mr. GILL. No, sir.

Mr. Box. And then what place does it leave you in?

Mr. GILL. The only alternative remedy is the restriction of the immigration from this time forward, and the question will solve itself in a few years. It may not solve itself immediately, but it will in time.

Mr. SIEGEL. One of the witnesses this morning advanced the theory that most of those men had been section hands before the war came, and that when the war came on they were discharged as section hands, and then came into the city here trying to find other employment—have you given them any thought or consideration?

Mr. GILL. It is only a very small percentage of them had ever been section hands. Most of them had been working—I know many of them became established in business and came into my office to try to establish credit for the purchase of goods on the street and they have, as a rule, been farmers, or have been working for some Japanese firm in the city.

Mr. SIEGEL. Let me ask you this question also; was the cost of living lowered here in any respect by reason of any successful Federal prosecution regarding food and so forth?

Mr. GILL. No, sir. The so-called prosecutions were farces as they resulted in this State.

Mr. SIEGEL. Be careful how you speak of the Federal Government.

Mr. GILL. When you arrest men for hoarding potatoes when you have a total amount of less than four days supply, you can not call it anything else.

Mr. RAKER. Just one question. If there has been no immigration from Japan in the last 12 years; if the "gentlemen's agreement" has been religiously lived up to, can you explain to the committee why it is that within that same period there has been such a large increase of Japanese in Seattle and such an enormous amount of business of all kinds, such as hotels and stores and stalls and other activities, taken over by the Japanese?

Mr. GILL. Well, I do not think the "gentlemen's agreement" has been strictly lived up to—to answer the first part of your question. My answer to the second part is that the Japanese business interests, and I mean from the smallest up to the highest and largest business concerns, especially the banks, have looked with a very friendly eye on Seattle for nearly 30 years. A very friendly spirit existed on the part of the business men in this city toward the oriental, the Japanese and Chinese. We are a young struggling city and very ambitious and our first steamship line to the Orient was a Japanese line, and that helped to cement that interest, and because of that very friendly feeling, Japanese began to invest very heavily in commercial lines between Japan and Seattle, and through that and through the banking interests, began extending until they have secured very large interests here in every way.

Mr. RAKER. Now, generally speaking, what is your deduction at the present time as to the sentiments of the people of Seattle relative to the condition as it is now in existence here?

Mr. GILL. The sentiment of the people at large is that the condition is a dangerous one. Of course, there is an element of society here that are opposed to any change; but the great majority of the people, without any doubt, think that there should be restrictive measures, and largely for the reason that the two races can not and will not mix, and if the Japanese continue, that they will become a menace that will ultimately lead not to strained relations but to war between the two countries. They feel it is inevitable. I talked with a great many men and women on the subject, and that is their prevailing sentiment.

Mr. Box. I understand by your later expression, you mean if the matter is not adjusted now it will get worse and will have to be adjusted under more serious conditions?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir.

(Statement of Mr. Gill closed.)

STATEMENT OF MR. PHILLIP TINDALL.

The witness was duly sworn.

The CHAIRMAN. State your full name.

Mr. TINDALL. Phillip Tindall.

The CHAIRMAN. And your residence, please.

Mr. TINDALL. Residence, Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. And your official position, if any?

Mr. TINDALL. I am a member of the city council.

The CHAIRMAN. And have been a resident of Seattle how long?

Mr. TINDALL. Sixteen years.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you gathered statistics with reference to the so-called Japanese question in the city here?

Mr. TINDALL. Through the city and county officials I have obtained some statistics, but I presume that the committee would prefer to hear from the officials themselves, but I have brought them and I can obtain the attendance of the officials who collected them so as to have them testify to their accuracy and the manner in which they were acquired.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection, I think that we had better have the statistics introduced into the record.

(Document introduced and marked "Exhibit A to the statement of Phillip Tindall.")

TINDALL EXHIBIT A.

SEATTLE, WASH., July 22, 1920.

Hon. PHILLIP TINDALL,
City Council Chambers, County-City Building,
Seattle, Wash.

SIR: Inclosed herewith is a classified list of the different lines of business engaged in by Japanese in this city and the location of each place of business. The different kinds of business and the number of each is as follows:

Apartment houses-----	67	Grocers (wholesale)-----	4
Automobile garages and repair shops-----	14	General merchandise stores-----	9
Automobiles rental companies-----	2	General contractors-----	1
Automobile tire shops-----	6	Hat and plume cleaners-----	1
Art stores-----	14	Hotel supplies-----	3
Booksellers and stationers-----	4	Hotels and lodging houses-----	282
Barber shops and bathhouses-----	70	Hospitals-----	1
Bakeries-----	6	Importers and exporters-----	35
Banks-----	5	Ice cream cone manufacturers-----	3
Billard and pool parlors-----	16	Interpreters-----	6
Commission merchants-----	3	Jewelers' and watchmakers' stores-----	14
Confectioners (wholesale)-----	6	Junk dealers-----	3
Carpenter and cabinetmakers' shops-----	5	Knitting factories-----	4
Confectionery, cigar, fruit, and soft-drink stores-----	49	Laundries (steam and hand)-----	44
Clothing stores-----	10	Meat and fish markets-----	17
Dairies-----	1	Newspapers-----	4
Dentists-----	9	Plumbing companies-----	9
Drug stores-----	12	Printers and stamp works-----	3
Dyers and cleaners-----	50	Physicians and surgeons-----	19
Drayage and express companies-----	15	Photographers-----	6
Dressmakers-----	6	Real estate and investment companies-----	6
Dry goods stores-----	9	Restaurants-----	73
Electrical supplies and electricians-----	6	Shoe stores-----	3
Employment agencies-----	5	Shoemakers and repair shops-----	25
Fish-cake manufacturers-----	1	Ship chandlers-----	1
Florists and nurseries-----	10	Second hand goods stores-----	34
Fruit and vegetable stalls in public markets-----	45	Schools-----	4
Fuel dealers-----	2	Sign and house painting companies-----	4
Furniture factories-----	1	Soft-drink bottlers-----	3
Furniture stores-----	3	Tailors' and menders' shops-----	41
Farmers holding permits to sell in farmers' market-----	242	Theaters-----	7
Grocers (retail)-----	91	Vegetables (wholesale)-----	4
		Vulcanizers (see tire shops).-----	4
		Hardware stores-----	4
		Total-----	1,462

Different kinds of business engaged in, 65.

I have not listed truck gardeners and a number of rooming houses containing from 5 to 15 sleeping rooms owing to the limited amount of time in which to make out the above list.

If I can be of any further service to you, kindly inform me.

Respectfully,

ROBERT L. LAING.

APARTMENT HOUSES.¹

Arthur, 4200 Sixth Avenue NE.
 Abrams, 2624 Western Avenue.
 Actreina, 1412 Summit Avenue.
 Adelene, 709 Columbia Street.
 Amelia, 104 Seventeenth Avenue.
 Angelo, 803 Yesler Way.
 Arion Court, 1814 Minor Avenue.
 Avalon, 106 John Street.
 Alder, Seventh and Alder Streets.
 Boylston, 1517 Boylston Avenue.
 Beacon, 3120 Ninth Avenue south.
 Berwyn, 1114 Sixth Avenue.
 Boyd, ———.
 Broadway Castle, 903 Yesler Way.
 Capitola, 431 Fourteenth Avenue north.
 Casarucia, 1007 East Marion Street.
 Copland Court, 1909 Minor Avenue.
 Coronado, 115 Bellevue Avenue north.
 Doris, 715 Sixth Avenue.
 Dueller, 85 Bell Street.
 Earlington, 1521 Seventh Avenue.
 Elizabeth, 1420 Boylston Avenue.
 Aveline, 1214 East Spruce Street.
 Excelsior, 1509 Ninth Avenue.
 Haddon Hall, 1921 Third Avenue.
 Harvey, 2615 East Cherry Street.
 Helen D, 119 Eighteenth Avenue.
 Iroquois, ———.
 Johnstone, 1302 Yesler Way.
 Jackson, 1521 Eighth Avenue.
 Lee, 1420 Fourth Avenue north.
 Luby, 819 Yesler Way.
 La Clead, 2219½ First Avenue.
 Lafayette, 917 James Street.
 Lamond, 1115 Fourteenth Avenue.
 Laurel, 303 Twenty-second Avenue south.
 Leonce, 1415 Boren Avenue.
 Lester, 3004 Tenth Avenue south.
 Jewellyn, 659 Yesler Way.
 Liberty Court,² 2505-2545 Fourteenth Avenue south.
 Martinique, 1330 Eighth Avenue.
 Monmouth, 2000 Yesler Way.
 Montrose, 810½ Fourteenth Avenue south.
 Osgood, Twelfth and Jackson Streets.
 Pleasantan, Seventh and Terrace Streets.
 Potomac, 1717 Twelfth Avenue.
 Pine, 657 Main Street.
 Range, 2936 First Avenue.

APARTMENT HOUSES—continued.

Ravenna, 1527 Terry Avenue.
 Regent, 107 First Avenue north.
 Rivoli, 2127 Second Avenue.
 St. Lawrence, 1809 Eighth Avenue.
 St. Florence, 504 East Denny Way.
 St. Charles, ———.
 St. George, Fourteenth Avenue and Yesler Way.
 San Telmo, 1205 Stewart Street.
 Spruce, 211 Ninth Avenue.
 Villa, 914 East Alder.
 Victoria, 1120 Fifteenth Avenue.
 Virginia Lee, 1420 Fourth Avenue west.
 Waverly, 405 Olive Street.
 Yale, 601 Columbia Street.
 Yesler, 615½ Yesler Way.
 Yukon, 661 Yesler Way.

AUTOMOBILE GARAGES AND REPAIR SHOPS.

Boren, 1709 Boren Avenue.
 Model, 1703 Boren Avenue.
 Eagle, 706 Sixth Avenue south.
 Nippon, 408 Seventh Avenue south.
 Japan, 1240 Main Street.
 Togo, 614 Sixth Avenue south.
 National, 1003 King Street.
 Mikado, 1020 East Union Street.
 312 Sixth Avenue south.
 420 Maynard Avenue.
 G. S. Auto Repair Co., 654 Weller Street.
 Ace Auto Repair Co., 802 Weller Street.
 Hiyak Auto Brokerage Co., 1010 Yesler Way.
 Dearborn Auto Livery Co., 912 Dearborn Street.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE.

Nippon Auto Co., 659 Jackson Street.
 Tokio Auto Hire Co., 502 Main Street.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE SHOPS.

National, 1614 Seventh Avenue.
 Aiki, 202 Fifth Avenue south.
 New Eagle, 716 Sixth Avenue south.
 U. S., 420 Twelfth Avenue south, 812 Jackson Street.
 Kuno, 1019 Jackson Street.

¹This list does not include a number of flat buildings, which have no names.

²Six large frame buildings owned by Skinner & Eddy.

ART STORES.

Arizumi Co., 516 Sixth Avenue south.
 Furuya & Co., 1304 Second Avenue.
 Hirado & Co., 526 Jackson Street.
 Kitagawa & Co., 1119 Third Avenue.
 Nippon Bazaar, 1009 Third Avenue.
 Asakura Co., 526 King Street.
 Kikuchi Co., 609 Jackson Street.
 Kimura & Co., 510 Jackson Street.
 Nakamura Co., 302 Fourth Avenue South.
 Okasawa Art Co., 408 Main Street.
 Yoshida Co., 216 Fourth Avenue south.
 The Art Studio, 812 Jackson Street.
 Eastern Art Goods Co., 611 Jackson Street.
 Tanaka Art Co., Sixth, Jackson Street.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

The Mitsuwa, 606 Sixth Avenue south.
 Taisho-Do, 609 Main Street.
 Furuya & Co., 216 Second Avenue south.
 Asaba Book Store, 602 Main Street.

BARBER SHOPS AND BATHHOUSES.

516 King Street.
 620 Weller Street.
 509 King Street.
 224 Washington Street.
 104 Washington Street.
 1321½ East Madison Street.
 1908 First Avenue.
 1046 Jackson Street.
 506 Maynard Avenue.
 661 Main Street.
 124 Second Avenue south.
 620 King Street.
 663 Weller Street.
 666 Dearborn Street.
 85½ Washington Street.
 503½ Main Street.
 609 Jackson Street.
 212½ Occidental Avenue.
 115 West Main Street.
 303 Second Avenue south.
 1337½ Westlake Avenue.
 98½ Union Street.
 416 Main Street.
 306 First Avenue South.
 219½ Washington Street.
 2213 First Avenue.
 208 Fourth Avenue south.
 105 Fourth Avenue south.
 109 Washington Street.
 208 Washington Street.
 701 King Street.
 819 Yesler Way.
 410 Main Street.
 208 Jackson Street.
 510 Jackson Street.
 207 Ninth Avenue south.
 312 Fifth Avenue south.
 311 Washington Street.

BARBER SHOPS AND BATHHOUSES—CON.

517 Sixth Avenue south.
 208 Fourth Avenue south.
 522 King Street.
 666 Jackson Street.
 304 Sixth Avenue south.
 122 Washington Street.
 2019 First Avenue.
 504½ King Street.
 525 Sixth Avenue south.
 502 Sixth Avenue south.
 519½ Pine Street.
 511 Sixth Avenue south.
 610 Weller Street.
 160½ Washington Street.
 84 Main Street.
 204½ Main Street.
 509 Jackson Street.
 163 Washington Street.
 502 Main Street.
 210½ Main Street.
 310 James Street.
 68 Yesler Way.
 207 Fifth Avenue south.
 216 Fifth Avenue south.
 911 Pike Street.
 156 Main Street.
 615 King Street.
 523 King Street.
 116½ Washington Street.
 120 Fourth Avenue south.
 604 King Street.
 659 Jackson Street.

BAKERIES.

Japan Bakery, 514 Maynard Avenue.
 Dearborn, 1040 Jackson Street, basement of Niagara Hotel.
 Eddies, 1107 Yesler Way.
 Marion, 903 First Avenue.
 Taniguchi, 2228 First Avenue.

BANKS.

Japanese Commercial, 222 Second Avenue south.
 Oriental American, 600 Main Street.
 Specie Bank of Seattle, 127 Prefontaine Place.
 Sumitoma Bank (Ltd.), 902 Third Avenue.
 Yokohama Specie Bank (Ltd.), 822 Third Avenue.

BILLIARD AND POOL PARLORS.

Aki, 609 Weller Street.
 Iseki, 614 Weller Street.
 Korytsa, 2215 First Avenue.
 Star, 652 Jackson Street.
 406 Fifth Avenue south.
 506 Sixth Avenue south.
 519½ King Street.
 301 Occidental Avenue.
 Tokio, 520 Sixth Avenue south.

BILLIARD AND POOL PARLORS—Contd.

523 Sixth Avenue south.
 414 Sixth Avenue south.
 611 Main Street.
 603 Main Street.
 N. P., 304 Sixth Avenue south.
 610 Main Street.
 214 Sixth Avenue south.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS (WHOLESALE).

Japanese American Commission Co.,
 309 Second Avenue south.
 Kurata & Co., 207 Fifth Avenue south.
 Tokio Vegetable Co., First Avenue and
 Pike Street.

CONFECTIONERS (WHOLESALE).

K. Hattori, 621 Jackson Street.
 Kalm-Do, 422 Main Street.
 J. Nakagawa, 524 Main Street.
 K. Okano, 667 Main Street.
 Koyeido & Co., 514 Maynard Avenue.
 Sowa & Co., 805 Charles Street.

CARPENTERS' AND CABINETMAKERS'
SHOPS.

613 Main Street.
 Ogato Co., 608 Maynard Avenue.
 D. Shiota Co., 620 Main Street.
 Yoshimoti, 704 Main Street.
 Kitagawa, 665 Lane Street.

CONFECTIONERY, CIGAR, FRUIT, AND SOFT-
DRINK STORES.

611 Main Street.
 613 Main Street.
 512 Main Street.
 1814 Yesler Way.
 418 Fifth Avenue south.
 316 Fifth Avenue south.
 117 West Main Street.
 505 Sixth Avenue south.
 Rainier Avenue and Orcas Street.
 320 Sixth Avenue south.
 635 King Street.
 524 King Street.
 518 King Street.
 318 Union Street.
 308 Fifth Avenue south.
 617 Weller Street.
 650 Weller Street.
 Eclipse Hotel Building.
 301 Occidental Avenue.
 623 Weller Street.
 672 Jackson Street.
 412½ Sixth Avenue south.
 414 Main Street.
 406 Main Street.
 1106 First Avenue.
 801 Jackson Street.
 623 Jackson Street.
 655 Jackson Street.

CONFECTIONERY, CIGAR, FRUIT, AND SOFT-
DRINK STORES—continued.

308 Fifth Avenue south.
 312 Fifth Avenue south.
 7303½ Greenwood Avenue.
 414 Main Street.
 122 Washington Street.
 123 West Main Street.
 1807 Yesler Way.
 723 Maynard Avenue.
 503 King Street.
 167 Washington Street.
 507 Main Street.
 514 Jackson Street.
 609 Weller Street.
 1204 First Avenue.
 502½ Sixth Avenue south.
 506 Sixth Avenue south.
 519 King Street.
 5403 Twentieth Avenue NW.
 1518 Pike Place.
 805 First Avenue.
 Manhattan Flats, Minor and Howell
 Streets.

CLOTHING STORES (MEN'S).

C. Abe Co., 614 King Street.
 Aloha Clothing Co., 611 Jackson Street.
 T. Enamoto, 623 Sixth Avenue south.
 R. R. Fujimoto Co., 205 First Avenue
 south.
 S. Nakata, 412½ Sixth Avenue south.
 Sanyo Co., 202 Second Avenue south.
 Sanyo Co., 624 Weller Street.
 Sanyo Co., 525 Jackson Street.
 M. Yano Co., 408 Fifth Avenue south.
 Seattle Clothing Co., 114 Fourth Ave-
 nue south.

DAIRIES.

Westlake, Boren Avenue and Virginia
 Street.

DENTISTS.

S. Higashida, American Bank Build-
 ing.
 R. Imanak, Oriental American Bank
 Building.
 M. Sato, 670 Jackson Street.
 Z. Shiomura, 605½ Main Street.
 C. Suzuki, 613½ Jackson Street.
 T. Nagasawa, 605½ Main Street.
 S. Okugawa, 414½ Main Street.
 M. Ota, 655 Jackson Street.
 T. Uyeno, 501½ Main Street.

DRUGGISTS.

American Drug Co., 504 Jackson
 Street.
 Eagle Drug Co., 601 Jackson Street.
 Goshu Drug Co., 523 Jackson Street.
 Main Drug Co., 514 Main Street.

DRUGGISTS—continued.

Main Drug Co., 651 Jackson Street.
 Mikasa Drug Co., 651 Main Street.
 N. P. Drug Co., 220 Fourth Avenue south.
 N. P. Drug Co., 620 Jackson Street.
 Panama Drug Co., 424 Main Street.
 Newton Drug Co., 676 Jackson Street.
 New Richmond Drug Co., 300 Fourth Avenue south.
 State Drug Co., 501 Main Street.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

Rainier, 668 Jackson Street.
 Jackson, 515 Jackson Street.
 Alps, 616 King Street.
 Welcome, 669 Jackson Street.
 Milwaukee, 667 King Street.
 Oregon, 307 Maynard Avenue.
 704 Yesler Way.
 2023 Yesler Way.
 Shinzu, 5503 Fourteenth Avenue NE.
 4139 Fremont Avenue.
 Panama, 2407 Jackson Street.
 821 Yesler Way.
 1203 Yesler Way.
 Golden, 3124 Fifth Avenue south.
 Grand, 1121 Jackson Street.
 Japan, 2123 East Union Street.
 Lily, 524 Broadway.
 Star, 1022 Howell Street.
 Tanaka, 674 Weller Street.
 Standard, 822 Howell Street.
 Wagner, 1218 Howell Street.
 Nu Way, 716 Ewing Street.
 Fashion, 723 Madison Street.
 Victor, 2034 Westlake Avenue.
 Art, 718 Seventh Avenue.
 Liberty, 1910 Seventh Avenue.
 O. K., 519 Maynard Avenue.
 G. K., 663 Weller Street.
 Independent, 2616 First Avenue.
 Watanabe, 1906 First Avenue.
 Akimota, 1818 Yesler Way.
 Fujiwara, 514 Broadway.
 Akiyama, 4149 Fourteenth Avenue NE.
 Igar, 410 King Street.
 Nakata, 412 Sixth Avenue south.
 Watanabe, 420 Denny Way.
 Nyeda, 306 Maple Leaf Place.
 Inouye, 105 Eastlake Avenue.
 Kanesaki, 2014 East Madison Street.
 Kondo, 1015 East Pike Street.
 Matsulich, 2918 East Cherry Street.
 Otani, 117 First Avenue north.
 Kurita, 1425 Seventh Avenue.
 Shigeta, 312 East Pine Street.
 Monotari, 912 Yesler Way.
 221 James Street.
 Broadway, 1324 East Pike Street.
 Rose, 606 Pike Street.
 Baltimore, 1425 Seventh Avenue.
 Eagle, 1022 Pike Street.

DRAYAGE AND EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Kibi Express Co., 500 Sixth Avenue south.
 Main Express Co., 659 Main Street.
 Sun Express Co., 419 Sixth Avenue south.
 Mikado Express Co., 213 Fifth Avenue south.
 Miyako Express Co., 214 Seventh Avenue south.
 Miyamoto Express Co., 505 Sixth Avenue south.
 Mori Express Co., 622 Main Street.
 Oriental Express Co., 503 Main Street.
 Panama Express Co., 513 Sixth Avenue south.
 Sakai Express Co., 4174 Washington Street.
 Togo Express Co., 665 Dearborn Street.
 Tomoe Express Co., 216 Fourth Avenue south.
 Toyo-Unsusha Express Co., 503 Main Street.
 Masuda Express Co., Eighth south and Weller Street.
 Kai Express Co., 407 Sixth Avenue south.

DRY-GOODS STORES.

J. Hamada, 520 Main Street.
 M. Hirishima, 527 Jackson Street.
 S. Koike, 653 Jackson Street.
 Sanyo & Co., 673 Jackson Street.
 Shibus Co., 654 Jackson Street.
 Tanaka & Co., 616 Jackson Street.
 Yata Co., 657 Jackson Street.
 Yamatoya, 605 Jackson Street.
 Taki Co., 2131 First Avenue.

DRESSMAKERS.

Makatani, 808 Jackson Street.
 K. Yata Co., 667 Jackson Street.
 J. Imanura, 500 East Forty-second Street.
 Kamada Co., 715 Main Street.
 Kayawa, 1012 King Street.
 Hirumatsu, 417 Main Street.

ELECTRICIANS AND ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

J. A. Electrical Co., 685 Main Street.
 Yamamoto Co., 605 King Street.
 Nippon Co., 607 Jackson Street.
 Sangamo Co., 325 Yesler Way.
 Hata Electrical Co., 608 Main Street.
 S. Kiyasawa Co., 1602 First Avenue.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

O. Ito, 1224 Second Avenue south.
 A. B. Labor Association, 311 Main Street.
 Togo, 411 Main Street.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES—continued.

Workers, 209 Fifth Avenue south.
O. T. Co., 212 Fifth Avenue south.

FURNITURE STORES.

Jackson Furniture Co., 625 Jackson Street.
Tsuchiya Co., 517 Jackson Street.
Modern Furniture Co., 1119 Jackson Street.

FURNITURE FACTORIES.

Seattle Parlor Furniture Co., 4008 Twenty-third Avenue west.

FLORISTS AND NURSERIES.

Matsuda, 6702 Fourteenth Avenue NW.
Matsunaga, 512 Jackson Street.
Machizuki, Eighty-fifth and Ashworth Avenue.
Nukami, Eighty-ninth and Evanston Avenue.
Suzaki, 3229 Sixth Avenue west.
Araki, 839 Elm Grove Street.
Forty-seventh SW. and West Alaska Street.
Suzaki, Twenty-eighth Avenue north and Mercer Street.
Washington Floral Co., 1510 Fortleth Avenue north.
Pacific Floral Co., 2402 East Sixty-fifth Street.

FUEL.

Washington Wood & Coal Co., 1218 First Avenue south.
Saki, 417 Main Street.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE STANDS IN PUBLIC MARKETS.

Pine Street Market, Seventh Avenue and Pine Street:
Stall Nos. 10, 1, 3, 5, 10.
South End Market, Third Avenue south and Washington Street:
Stall Nos. 68, 69, 83, 84, 85.
Westlake Market, Westlake Avenue and Virginia Street:
Stall Nos. 35, 36, 120, 118, 112.
Jackson Street Market, Eighth Avenue south and Jackson Street:
Stall Nos. 12, 16, 35, 36, 76, 77, 1, 20, 39.
Olympic Market, 1424-1430 First Avenue:
Stall Nos. 2, 3.
Central Market, 1416-1420 First Avenue:
Stall Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, D.
Economy Market, First Avenue and Pike Street:
Stall Nos. 10, 18, 26, 41.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE STANDS IN PUBLIC MARKETS—continued.

Sanitary Market, First Avenue and Pike Street:

Stall Nos. 6, 7, 13, 14, 26, 42, 43, 102, 114, 112.

Farmers' Market, Pike Place, Pike to Virginia Streets:

Permit Nos. 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 27, 29, 30, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 50, 51, 55, 57, 65, 67, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 79, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95, 100, 101, 102, 106, 110, 115, 119, 120, 122, 126, 128, 131, 133, 135, 137, 138, 140, 145, 147, 154, 155, 157, 160, 161, 163, 164, 165, 166, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 178, 182, 184, 185, 187, 192, 193, 194, 196, 201, 202, 203, 209, 211, 224, 225, 227, 230, 231, 232, 239, 240, 242, 247, 248, 250, 251, 256, 259, 261, 263, 264, 265, 267, 268, 269, 271, 273, 275, 276, 277, 279, 294, 302, 305, 314, 315, 316, 318, 320, 322, 325, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 340, 341, 343, 347, 348, 352, 356, 357, 359, 362, 363, 372, 380, 381, 385, 389, 390, 394, 395, 396, 398, 400, 401, 402, 403, 405, 406, 408, 409, 412, 414, 416, 419, 420, 423, 427, 428, 430, 432, 434, 439, 445, 448, 450, 454, 455, 458, 461, 463, 466, 468, 469, 475, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 499, 502, 505, 507, 516, 524, 529, 548, 549, 565, 567, 579, 585, 590, 595, 596, 597, 603, 605, 607, 611, 612, 618, 619, 621, 622, 626, 628, 629, 630, 632, 633, 642, 649, 651, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658.
Total, 242.

GROCERY STORES (RETAIL).

Pacific, 529 Eleventh Avenue.
Fir, 127 Eleventh Avenue.
Central, 1300 Seventh Avenue.
Victor, 501 James Street.
K. M., 909 Madison Street.
Stewart, 1200 Stewart Street.
O. K., 1323 Seventh Avenue.
Park, 1901 Ninth Avenue.
Rose, 1000 Howell Street.
Rose, 1809 Melrose Place.
San Telmo, 1201 Stewart Street.
Empire, 1124 Howell Street.
Fuji, 201 Ninth Avenue south.
Sun, 903 Yesler Way.
610 Maynard Avenue.
660 Dearborn Street.
Purata, 700 Main Street.
513 Sixth Avenue south.
Kii, 521 Sixth Avenue south.
Hirishima, 651 Weller Street.
Nisshen, 664 Weller Street.

GROCERY STORES (RETAIL)--continued.

Rabnier, 665 Jackson Street.
 Hara, 505 Maynard Avenue.
 506 Sixth Avenue south.
 118 Fifth Avenue south.
 Independent, 823 Yesler Way.
 673 Lane Street.
 Forty-fifth Street, 2123 North Forty-fifth Street.
 526 Twenty-fourth Avenue south.
 Tokio, 1501 Fourteenth Avenue.
 Palmer, 725 Dearborn Street.
 Aiki, 200 Fifth Avenue south.
 Weller, 614 Weller Street.
 2021 Yesler Way.
 Summit, 531 Summit Avenue north.
 Broadway, 200 North Broadway.
 New York, 1220 Jackson Street.
 "U," 4111 Fourteenth Avenue NE.
 1313 East Forty-second Street.
 Panama, 605 Main Street.
 616 Main Street.
 Tanf, 2228 First Avenue.
 White Star, 101 Twelfth Avenue south.
 Astor, 223 Seventh Avenue south.
 Rainier, 1039 Jackson Street.
 Tanaka, 713 Main Street.
 Yesler Way, 725 Yesler Way.
 De Europe, 509 Main Street.
 Ford, 1200 Jackson Street.
 Emel, 304 Fourteenth Avenue south.
 St. George, 1316 Yesler Way.
 Morning Star, 1905 Ninth Avenue south.
 Corner, 2349 Beacon Avenue.
 Toyo, 2116 Beacon Avenue.
 Cherry, 1211 Atlantic Street.
 Sun Flower, 700 Main Street.
 Dearborn, 675 Dearborn Street.
 Ota, 801 Weller Street.
 Oriental, 7303 Greenwood Avenue.
 Eagle, 1301 East Jefferson Street.
 Akai, 304 Maynard Avenue.
 Charles Street, 801 Charles Street.
 Bellevue, 318 East Pine Street.
 Kawaguchi, 2401 First Avenue south.
 Kinoshita, 3101 First Avenue.
 Maki, 509 Maynard Alley.
 Nishimura, 414 Denny Way.
 Oh, 2501 Eastlake Avenue.
 Okiwa, 405 Denny Way.
 Tahara, 200 Minor Avenue.
 Tanaka, 663 King Street.
 Tokio, Madison Public Market, Westlake Public Market.
 Toyo, 2116 Fourteenth Avenue south.
 Unemura, 201 Fourteenth Avenue.
 Yamada, 928 Twelfth Avenue.
 Yunoki, 1314 East Forty-fifth Street.
 East Madison, 2026 East Madison Street.
 Minnesota, 1108 First Avenue.
 Japan, 617 Sixth Avenue.
 817 Seventh Avenue.
 Johns, 401 East Pike Street.
 Pine, 504 East Pine Street.

GROCERY STORES (RETAIL)--continued.

Togo, 2020 East Madison Street.
 Liberty, 4553 Fourteenth Avenue NE.
 University, 4733 Fourteenth Avenue NE.
 Chester, Jackson Market
 Sun, Jackson Market.
 Jackson, Jackson Market.
 Blue, 1934 Westlake Avenue.
 Bell Town, 2323 First Avenue.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

Seventh Avenue south and Jackson Street.

GROCERS (WHOLESALE).

M. Furuya & Co., 216 Second Avenue south.
 Star Trading Co., 214 Fifth Avenue south.
 North Coast Grocery Co., 515 Maynard Avenue.
 O. T. Co., 212 Fifth Avenue south.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Awoki Co., 616½ Jackson Street.
 Furuya & Co., 216 Second Avenue south.
 Higo & Co., 673 Weller Street.
 Hirashima Co., 651 Weller Street.
 Ogishima Co., 508 Jackson Street.
 Oriental Trading Co., 212 Fifth Avenue south.
 Shibata Co., 522 Main Street.
 Sugawara Co., 653 Weller Street.
 Sanyo & Co., 521 Jackson Street.

HAT AND PLUME CLEANERS.

Empire Hat and Plume Shop, 810 Pike Street.

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES.

A. B., 419 Washington Street.
 Adams, 518 Maynard Street.
 Alps, 621 King Street.
 Aiki, 206 Fifth Avenue south.
 Afro American, 1261 Main Street.
 Albion, 227 Westlake Avenue north.
 Alaska, 84 Seneca Street.
 American, 609 King Street.
 American Lake, 118 Pike Street.
 Alaska Commercial, 107 West Main Street.
 Antlers, 320 Union Street.
 Astor, 121 Maynard Avenue.
 A. Y. P.
 Arctic, 1806 Eighth Avenue.
 Baker.
 Berkeley, 1405½ First Avenue.
 Boyd, 218 Spring Street.
 Burke, 1424 First Avenue.

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES—contd.

Bristol, 419 Seneca Street.
 Berkshire, 1210 Second Avenue.
 Blaine, 3825 Iowa Avenue.
 Burnside, 1506½ First Avenue.
 Broad, 2822 Western Avenue.
 Banzai.
 Bybee, 1321 Third Avenue.
 Boston, 220 Railroad Avenue south.
 Boston, 513 Third Avenue north.
 Brooklyn, 207 University Street.
 Cadillac, 168 Jackson Street.
 Cascade, 916 Howell Street.
 Chester, 1322½ Fifth Street.
 Capitol, 108 Jackson Street.
 Chicago, 506½ Jackson Street.
 Carrollton, 217 Occidental Avenue.
 Carlson, 117½ Washington Street.
 City, 417 Yesler Way.
 Clifton, 2038 Westlake Avenue.
 Cleopatra, 115 Third Avenue south.
 Colonial, 1119 First Avenue.
 Congress, 316 Marion Street.
 Const, 504 Ninth Avenue south.
 Corbett.
 Crystal, 2703½ First Avenue.
 Conklin, 86 Virginia Street.
 Crown, 313½ First Avenue south.
 Crown, 666 Dearborn Street.
 Crawford, 620 Fifth Avenue.
 Dawson, 1629 Fourth Avenue.
 Dearborn, 714 Sixth Avenue south.
 Delmar, 118 First Avenue south.
 Denismore, 2105½ First Avenue.
 De Europe, 503 Main Street.
 Diamondad, 412½ Fifth Avenue south.
 Diller, 1220 First Avenue.
 Donald, 819 Howell Street.
 Donora, 819 Weller Street.
 Dreunland, 600½ King Street.
 Drexal, 223 James Street.
 Dearborn House, 703 Dearborn Street.
 Eagle, 408½ Main Street.
 Eagle.
 Eclipse, 670½ Weller Street.
 Elgin, 612 Maynard Street.
 Europe, 2300½ First Avenue.
 Europe, 916 Eighth Avenue south.
 Empire, 422½ Main Street.
 Ewing, 2225½ First Avenue.
 Federal, 1325½ Third Avenue.
 Fenimore, 510 Broadway.
 First Avenue, 1003 First Avenue south.
 Florence, 415 Madison Street.
 Foggme, 1035 Seattle Boulevard.
 Fourth Avenue, 414 Fourth Avenue.
 Forest, 1523½ Second Avenue.
 Fremont, 707 Sixth Avenue south.
 Freedom, 500½ Maynard Avenue.
 Fukui, 414½ Washington Street.
 Fujii, 423 Maynard Avenue.
 Fulton, 206 Jackson Street.
 Fulgul House, 712 Seventh Avenue south.
 Georgia, 720½ Charles Street.
 Globe, 107 Main Street.

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES—contd.

Gladstone, 416 Terrace Street.
 Golden, 607 Eighth Avenue south.
 Grand Central, 214 First Avenue south.
 Grand Pacific, 1115 First Avenue.
 Grand Union, 108 Fourth Avenue south.
 Grand.
 Grand View, 2815 First Avenue.
 Granite, 1905 Fifth Avenue.
 Grant, 418 Seventh Avenue south.
 Great Northern, 216 Fifth Avenue south.
 Hamilton, 519½ King Street.
 Hanson, 517 Washington Street.
 Hellas, 221 Washington Street.
 Hillcrest, 404 Spring Street.
 Hillyer.
 Horin.
 Hub, 622 Third Avenue.
 Hudson, 161 Washington Street.
 Idaho, 503 Fifth Avenue south.
 Indiana, 623½ Weller Street.
 Interurban, 119 Occidental Avenue.
 Island View, 2403½ Western Avenue.
 Japanese-American, 218 Fifth Avenue south.
 Jackson, 670 Jackson Street.
 Jefferson, 510 Sixth Avenue.
 Kanagawa, 506½ Maynard Avenue.
 King, 418½ Fifth Avenue south.
 Kerujama, 525 Cherry Street.
 Kenneth Hotel, 701 First Avenue.
 Klondyke, Fourth Avenue south.
 Koyokan, 811 Main Street.
 Kyoya.
 KS.
 Lane, 711 Lane Street.
 Lee, 907 Eighth Avenue.
 Leland, 84 Pike Street.
 Leonard.
 Le Roy, 209 Second Avenue south.
 Lexington, Second south and Washington Streets.
 Lion, 806 Jackson Street.
 Loma, 715 Seventh Avenue.
 Loring, 1419½ Fourth Avenue.
 Main, 208 Main Street.
 Main, 414½ Main Street.
 Mansfield, 417 James Street.
 Manzanita, 1607 First Avenue.
 Marine View, 89 Pine Street.
 Markeen, 215½ Fifth Avenue south.
 Maynard, Maynard and Dearborn Streets.
 Merchants, 100½ Yesler Way.
 Midway, 518½ Sixth Avenue south.
 Milburn, 411 Jefferson Street.
 Miller, 500 Sixth Avenue south.
 Milwaukee, 608 King Street.
 Mountain, 803 Charles Street.
 Mount Fuji, 115 Yesler Way.
 Montana, 415 Washington Street.
 Montrose.
 Munro, 609 Yesler Way.
 Medford, 2232½ First Avenue.

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES—contd.

NA.
 National, 806 First Avenue.
 New Home, 716 Maynard Avenue.
 New Central, 657 Weller Street.
 New Cecil, 1019 First Avenue.
 New Avon, 606 Second Avenue.
 New Grand, 905 First Avenue.
 New Occidental, 2324 First Avenue.
 New Royal, 713 First Avenue.
 New Seattle, 701 Washington Street.
 New St. James, 1117 Third Avenue.
 New Star, 414 Jefferson Street.
 Newport, 1411½ First Avenue.
 New Troy, 2015½ First Avenue.
 New Vancouver, 118½ Washington Street.
 New York, 417 Washington Street.
 New York, 611½ Sixth Avenue south.
 Niagara, 705½ King Street.
 Nord, 312 First Avenue south.
 Norway, 716 Dearborn Street.
 N. P., 306 Sixth Avenue south.
 New Era, 2228½ First Avenue.
 Ohio, 618½ Weller Street.
 Orchard, 411½ Yesler Way.
 Ontario, 4003 Eighth Avenue south.
 Olympic, 105 Yesler Way.
 Olympus, 413½ Maynard Avenue.
 O. K., 212 Railroad Avenue south.
 O. & W., Seventh south and Dearborn.
 Oak.
 Oregon, 123 Second Avenue south.
 Oregon, 2305½ First Avenue.
 Osaka, 308½ Fifth Avenue south.
 Oshima.
 Our Home, 115 West Main Street.
 Outlook, 83 West Pike Street.
 Ottawa, 518 First Avenue.
 Obak House, 506 Sixth Avenue south.
 Okutsu House, 1729 West Spokane Street.
 Pacific 604½ Sixth Avenue south.
 Puget, 912½ First Avenue south.
 Palmer, 721½ Dearborn Street.
 Palace House, 814 Washington Street.
 Paris, 521½ Sixth Avenue south.
 Parker.
 Park, 1905 Ninth Avenue.
 Panama, 605½ Main Street.
 Pearl, 333½ Westlake Avenue north.
 Pine City, 314 Fifth Avenue south.
 Potter, 614 James Street.
 Portland, 211½ First Avenue south.
 Puget Sound, 718 Sixth Avenue south.
 Presley, 687 Weller Street.
 Preston, 2016 First Avenue.
 Regina, 302 Second Avenue south.
 Rainier, 168 Main Street.
 Rainier, 671 Jackson Street.
 Rex, 657 King Street.
 Right, 710 First Avenue.
 Richclien, 210 Occidental Avenue.
 Rjukan.
 Riverside, 1757 West Spokane Street.

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES—contd.

Renton, 519½ Seventh Avenue south.
 Revere, Fifth Avenue south and Yesler Way.
 Rocker, 213½ First Avenue south.
 Royal, 401 Fifth Avenue.
 Russell, 806 Seventh Avenue south.
 Russell, 517 King Street.
 Russell.
 Ross, 521 Washington Street.
 Ryan House, 902 Fifth Avenue.
 St. James, 209 Washington Street.
 St. Louis, 169 Main Street.
 St. Charles, 619 Third Avenue.
 St. Nichols, 507 King Street.
 St. Paul, 404½ Fifth Avenue south.
 St. Francis House, 2315½ First Avenue.
 Sankal, 703 Main Street.
 Shasta, 212½ Fourth Avenue south.
 Seneca, 1203½ First Avenue.
 Seattle House, 420 Jefferson Street.
 Seal Rock, 311 First Avenue south.
 Sherman, 1206 First Avenue.
 Scargo, 2205½ First Avenue.
 S. P. 218 Fourth Avenue south.
 Shimano, 703 Dearborn Street.
 Skagit, 207½ First Avenue south.
 Southern, 106½ First Avenue south.
 Spokane, 111 Second Avenue south.
 Star, 418 Jefferson Street.
 Star, 507 Maynard Street.
 State, 114½ First Avenue south.
 Standard, 114 Second Avenue south.
 Stacy, 2405 First Avenue south.
 Stewart, 86 West Stewart Street.
 Strand, 2212½ First Avenue.
 Stevens, 904 First Avenue.
 Sprague, 706 Yesler Way.
 Sun Rise, 122 Second Avenue south.
 Syracuse, 807 Eighth Avenue south.
 Stockholm, 616 Charles Street.
 Sun, 520 Main Street.
 St. Louis House.
 Sunser, 1808 Eighth Avenue.
 Taft, 121 Washington Street.
 Tacoma, 822 Jackson Street.
 Taylor, 206 James Street.
 Tokiwa, 655 Jackson Street.
 Totem, 510 Jefferson Street.
 Togo, 309 Maynard Avenue.
 Taguchi House, 705 Sixth Avenue.
 Troy, First Avenue.
 Tourist, 220 Occidental Avenue.
 U. S., 315 Maynard Avenue.
 U. I., 521½ King Street.
 Union, 307 Washington Street.
 Vancouver, 1900 Seventh Avenue.
 Victoria, 1211 First Avenue.
 Virginia, 615½ Fourth Avenue.
 Volght, First Avenue.
 Vrooman, 1236 Main Street.
 Vulcan, 619½ Sixth Avenue south.
 Wallfirst, 2414 First Avenue.
 Wabash, 165½ Washington Street.
 Warner, 114 Fifth Avenue south.

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES—contd.

West, 1701½ West Spokane Street.
 Welcome, 517½ Jackson Street.
 Welcome Annex, 613½ Jackson Street.
 Whitehouse, Second Avenue south.
 White Star, Dearborn Street.
 Western, 410 Eighth Avenue south.
 Wilson, 518 Dearborn Street.
 Wiltshire, 1924 Seventh Avenue.
 Workmens, 711 Weller Street.
 Yates, 1524½ Sixth Avenue.
 Yakima, 811 Maynard Avenue.
 York, 1601½ First Avenue.
 Yukon, 116½ Washington Street.
 Yorazuma House, 655½ Main Street.
 Yule House, 673 Lane Street.

HARDWARE STORES.

Horikawa Hardware Co., 417 Maynard Avenue.
 Nippon Co., 667 Jackson Street.
 Tashiro Hardware Co., 109 Prefontaine Place.
 Yesler Hardware Store, 902 Yesler Way.

HOTEL SUPPLIES.

S. W. Hotel Supply Co., 1041 Jackson Street.
 The Hotel Supply Co., 311 Washington Street.
 Miyatake Bros., 819 Third Avenue.

HOSPITALS.

Nippon, Twelfth South and King Streets.

KNITTING FACTORIES.

N. P. Knitting Co., 673 Main Street.
 Japanese Knitting Co., 670 Weller Street.
 826 Main Street.
 American Knitting Co., 502 Main Street.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

Asia Trading Co., 424 Seventh Avenue south.
 Associated of Japan, Central Building.
 Azuma Bros. & Co. (Ltd.), Alaska Building.
 S. Ban & Co., Central Building.
 Chio Ito & Co., L. C. Smith Building.
 Dai-Fuku Co., American Bank Building.
 Fujita & Co. (Ltd.), L. C. Smith Building.
 M. Furuya & Co., 216 Second Avenue south.
 Hayashi & Mruata Co., Empire Building.
 Hlnode Co., Central Building.
 Itoh & Co., Central Building.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS—contd.

Japanese Cotton Trading Co., Central Building.
 Kihara Cotton Trading Co. (Ltd.), Central Building.
 Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, Central Building.
 Mitsui & Co., American Bank Building.
 Miyatake, 819 Third Avenue.
 Morimura-Arai Co., Central Building.
 O. Miya & Co., Globe Building.
 S. Sakata Co., L. C. Smith Building.
 Shimizu Co., American Bank Building.
 Shinkai & Co., Pacific Block.
 R. Sudzuki Co., L. C. Smith Building.
 Sun Trading Co., 700 Jackson Street.
 Suzuki & Co., Colman Building.
 Yamasa Co., 658 Jackson Street.
 Takahashi Trading Co., L. C. Smith Building.
 Togo Co., 407 Main Street.
 Takata & Co., Leary Building.
 Terazawa & Co., Pacific Block.
 T. Takiguchi Co., L. C. Smith Building.
 Tombo Co., 1326 Dearborn Street.
 Turon Brokers Co., 506½ Jackson Street.
 Uchida Trading Co., Leary Building.
 U. S. Trading Co., Pacific Block.
 Okuda & Shibagaki, 503 Main Street.

INTERPRETERS.

Fujimoto, 517½ Jackson Street.
 Horiuchi, 211 Fifth Avenue south.
 Iwasaka, 211 Fifth Avenue south.
 Japanese-American Mutual Confidence Co., 317 Maynard Avenue.
 Katayama, 604½ Main Street.
 Watanabe, 605½ Main Street.

ICE CREAM CONE MANUFACTURERS.

Liberty Cone Co., 718 Dearborn Street.
 Star Cone Co., 1326 Dearborn Street.
 Nippon Cone Co., King Street.

JEWELERS.

Asakura & Co., 526 King Street.
 Kikuchi & Co., 609 Jackson Street, 200 Second Avenue south.
 Kimura & Co., 510 Jackson Street.
 Nakamura & Co., 302 Fourth Avenue south.
 Okasawa & Co., 408 Main Street.
 Yoshida Co., 216 Fourth Avenue south.
 Main Jewelry Co., 420 Main Street.
 Japan Jewelry Co., 408 Fourth Avenue south.
 K. Y. Jewelry Co., 202 Fourth Avenue south.
 Nakishima Jewelry Co., 306 Fourth Avenue south.
 Kimura Co., 129 Prefontaine Place.
 Yamada Co., 509 Jackson Street.
 M. Yoshimochi, 507½ Sixth Avenue south.

JUNK DEALERS.

Miyake Junk Co., 810 Charles Street.
Togo Junk Co., 2110 First Avenue
south.
Ogami Co., 611 Sixth Avenue south.

LAUNDRIES (STEAM AND HAND).

813 Yesler Way.
Hashidate, 302 Sixth Avenue south.
Yokobama, 657 Main Street.
Dearborn, 704 Weller Street.
Sun Rise, 508 Washington Street.
5014 Jackson Street.
104 Washington Street.
118 Fifth Avenue south.
1227 Jackson Street.
City, 417 Yesler Way.
Yakima, 809 Maynard Avenue.
Crown, 654 Dearborn Street.
Fremont, 709 Sixth Avenue south.
Jefferson, 1004 Howell Street.
Lincoln, 5262 Rainier Avenue.
M. K., 110 Fifth Avenue south.
Main, 2044 Main Street.
Pacific, 416 Washington Street.
National, 302 Second Avenue south.
Our Home, 111 West Main Street.
Star, 1229 Jackson Street.
Sankai, 410 Washington Street.
Oriental, 212 Fifth Avenue south.
Eagle, 415 Yesler Way.
Seattle, 6604 Jackson Street.
Japan, 610 Weller Street.
G. K., 663 Weller Street.
Rose, 819 Yesler Way.
Owl, 1119 Jackson Street.
D. O., 1003 Weller Street.
Y. A., 1040 King Street.
Kono, 720 Dearborn Street.
Hanada, 659 Lane Street.
Tamaki, 922 Main Street.
Ito, 302 Sixth Avenue south.
Kajata, 654 Dearborn Street.
Muromoto, 2194 Washington Street.
Murata, 5104 King Street.
Obashi, 5184 Sixth Avenue south.
Rose, 2104 Main Street.
Samura, 519 James Street.
Takahasaki, 506 East Pine Street.
Uchida, 112 Fifth Avenue north.
Uchimura, 414 Fifth Avenue.

MEAT AND FISH MARKETS.

Jackson Fish Co., 511 King Street.
Kumomoto Market, 675 Main Street.
Main Fish Co. (Inc.), 615 Sixth Ave-
nue south.
Oriental Fish Co., 506 Main Street.
Yesler Fish Co., 901 Yesler Way.
——— 655 Washington Street.
Harvard Market, 200 North Broadway.
Jackson Meat Co., 667 Jackson Street.
Kamada Meat Market, 707 Dearborn
Street.

MEAT AND FISH MARKETS—contd.

Kawaguchi Meat Market, 710 Madison
Street.
Rainier Market, 1101 Jackson Street.
——— S23 Yesler Way.
——— 612 Weller Street.
M. K. Fish Market, 511 Main Street.
Yesler Fish Market, 102 Ninth Avenue
south.
Eagle Meat Market, 1301 East Jeffer-
son Street.
Howell Street Market, Manhattan
Plats.

FISH CAKE MANUFACTURERS.

Japanese Fish Cake Co., 511 Main
Street.

NEWSPAPERS.

Great Northern, 4174 Maynard Avenue.
North American Times, 212 Fifth Ave-
nue south.
Ashi News, rear 605 Main Street.
Japanese American Review, 673 Main
Street.

PLUMBING AND FITTINGS.

Japan Plumbing Co., 616 Main Street.
Nippon Plumbing Co., 667 Jackson
Street.
Tanaki Plumbing Co., 204 Fifth Ave-
nue south.
Terimaye Plumbing Co., 611 Main
Street.
Yamada Plumbing Co., 669 Jackson
Street.
Yamamoto Plumbing Co., 605 King
Street.
Akai Plumbing Co., rear 207 Fifth Ave-
nue south.
Ogato Plumbing Co., 608 Maynard
Avenue.
Onodera Plumbing Co., 724 Charles
Street.

PRINTERS AND STAMP WORKS.

Pacific Printing Co., 605 Main Street.
T. Tanaka Co., 606 Maynard Avenue.
Yorita & Co., 616 Washington Street.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

S. Furuta, 601 Jackson Street.
K. Hayashi, 316 Maynard Avenue.
T. Hirose, 5174 Jackson Street.
M. Ito, 6054 Main Street.
H. Kato, 6044 Main Street.
S. Kato, 621 King Street.
K. Kolke, 4224 Main Street.
K. Koltabashi, 316 Maynard Avenue.
H. Kurata, 309 Maynard Avenue.
K. Murakami, 6054 Main Street.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—contd.

J. Sato, 613½ Jackson Street.
 J. Shiguma, 316 Maynard Avenue.
 H. Sugata, 670 Jackson Street.
 T. Todyo, Lyons Building.
 T. Tsubakida, 218 Fifth Avenue south.
 S. Yoshimura, 655 Jackson Street.
 K. Isawa, 604½ Main Street.
 T. Ishihara, 517½ Jackson Street.
 M. Mizumachi, 514 Main Street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Aiko & Co., 404½ Sixth Avenue south.
 Jackson Studio, 624 Jackson Street.
 Takano Studio, 316 Maynard Avenue.
 Toyo Studio, 604½ Main Street.
 Irika Studio, Fourth and Pike Streets.
 Kawabata Studio, 613½ Jackson Street.

RESTAURANTS.

517 King Street.
 503 Sixth Avenue south.
 505 King Street.
 603 King Street.
 510 Sixth Avenue south.
 526 King Street.
 412 Fifth Avenue south.
 665 Dearborn Street.
 218 Fourth Avenue south.
 412 Fifth Avenue south.
 408 Fifth Avenue south.
 123 First Avenue south.
 212 Occidental Avenue.
 500 Main Street.
 302 Main Street.
 116 Washington Street.
 308 Fifth Avenue south.
 79W Yesler Way.
 1003 First Avenue south.
 2405 First Avenue south.
 Ballard Avenue.
 522 Main Street.
 311 Maynard Avenue.
 626 Main Street.
 618 Main Street.
 202 Sixth Avenue south.
 506 Main Street.
 508 Main Street.
 508½ Main Street.
 501 Main Street.
 505 Main Street.
 505 Maynard Avenue.
 655 Main Street.
 519 King Street.
 600 King Street.
 415 Maynard Avenue.
 74W Yesler Way.
 116½ Second Avenue south.
 111 First Avenue south.
 206 Main Street.
 655 Weller Street.
 404 Main Street.
 171 Washington Street.

RESTAURANTS—continued.

416 Main Street.
 716 Sixth Avenue south.
 165 Main Street.
 1420 First Avenue.
 421 Washington Street.
 514 Jackson Street.
 108 Madison Street.
 606 King Street.
 665 King Street.
 525 King Street.
 212 Sixth Avenue south.
 608 Main Street.
 410 Main Street.
 1525 First Avenue.
 517 Sixth Avenue south.
 711 First Avenue.
 659 King Street.
 626 Main Street.
 2700 First Avenue.
 1525 Pike Place.
 616 King Street.
 110 Washington Street.
 507½ Jackson Street.
 223 Union Street.
 1423 First Avenue.
 1413 Fourth Avenue.
 1532 Pike Place.
 84 Pine Street.
 1525 First Avenue.

SHOE STORES.

Kawana & Co., 304 Main Street.
 Uji Co., 506 Jackson Street.
 Kato & Co., 118 Fourth Avenue south.

SHOE MAKERS AND REPAIRERS.

U. S. A., 1124 Stewart Street.
 Saito, 321 First Avenue north.
 Main, 309 Main Street.
 Shindo, 412 Nineteenth Avenue north.
 Uji, 506 Jackson Street.
 Shio, 426 Broadway north.
 Japan, 509 Sixth Avenue south.
 Tsuchiya, 2018 East Madison Street.
 Maynard, 610 Maynard Avenue.
 Yamamura, 705 Twenty-third Avenue.
 Togo, 413 Maynard Avenue.
 Weller, 607 Weller Street.
 Nakahara, 1720 Yesler Way.
 Yokahama, 1019 Jackson Street.
 Nakakura, 1511 Fourteenth Avenue.
 Hurry, 1223 Yesler Way.
 Matsuguma, 2226 First Avenue.
 Yesler Way, 828 Yesler Way.
 Ogata, 5505 Fourteenth Avenue NE.
 Tokio, 821 Yesler Way.
 Odanaka, 206 Washington Street.
 Galer, 405 West Galer Street.
 Sakl, 603 West Crockett Street.
 Isozaki, 423 Maynard Avenue.
 Greenwood Avenue, 7303½ Greenwood Avenue.

SHIP CHANDLERS.

Yokota Co., 810 Jackson Street.

SECONDHAND GOODS STORES.

Ogashima Co., 619 Sixth Avenue south.
 Ogami & Co., 611 Sixth Avenue south.
 Okagaki Co., 609 Dearborn Street.
 Taki & Co., 2119 First Avenue.
 S. Wada, 406 Fifth Avenue south.
 622 Maynard Avenue.
 O. & W. Hotel Building.
 519 Sixth Avenue south.
 618 Main Street.
 512 Jackson Street.
 Ishio, 510 King Street.
 Kagami, 724 Howell Street.
 619 Fifth Avenue south.
 Magaki, 209 Main Street.
 Takeuchi, 612 Weller Street.
 607 Weller Street.
 621 Weller Street.
 Endo, 209 Washington Street.
 311 Washington Street.
 Tsuchiya Co., 704 Main Street.
 Sugai Co., 210 Fourth Avenue south.
 212 Fourth Avenue south.
 206 Fourth Avenue south.
 Fuguchi Co., 2129 First Avenue.
 120 Fourth Avenue south.
 Fuguchi Co., 302 Second Avenue south.
 Shiraiishi, 711 Dearborn Street.
 Hirato Co., 623 Sixth Avenue south.
 Arakawa, 406 Sixth Avenue south.
 Ehata Co., 605 Weller Street.
 Omaye, 224 Washington Street.
 Shiraiishi Co., 156½ Main Street.
 Takenobu, 518 King Street.
 Yano Co., 408 Fifth Avenue south.

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

Japanese Real Estate & Investment Co., 204 Fifth Avenue south.
 Japanese American Realty Co., 217 Fifth Avenue south.
 Japanese Brokers, 217 Fifth Avenue south.
 Japanese Togo Investment Co., 407 Main Street.
 Japanese Togo Real Estate Contract Co., 411 Main Street.
 Yokato & Co., 810 Jackson Street.

SOFT-DRINK BOTTLERS.

Cascade Soda Water Co., 606 Sixth Avenue south.
 Puget Sound Bottling Works, rear 1205 Stewart Street.
 Pacific Bottling Works, rear 1205 Stewart Street.

SCHOOLS.

Kokugo-Gakko (Japanese Language School), 1414 Weller Street.
 Sewing, 1021 King Street.
 Athletic, 610 Main Street.
 Kindergarten, Seventh and Main Streets.

SIGN AND HOUSE PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

Enomi Co., 214 Sixth Avenue south.
 Hirayama Co., 213 Fifth Avenue south.
 K. Nishii, 604 Sixth Avenue south.
 U. S. Co., 621 Main Street.

THEATERS.

Nippon, Seventh Avenue and Washington Street.

Motion picture:

Flag, 1415 First Avenue.
 Palace, First South and Washington Street.
 Jackson, 517 Jackson Street.
 Electric, 515 King Street.
 Bison, 412 Sixth Avenue south.
 Atlas, 413 Maynard Avenue.

TAILORS AND CLOTHES REPAIRERS.

Haro, 409 Maynard Avenue.
 609 Yesler Way.
 669 Main Street.
 310 Sixth Avenue south.
 Kumoto, 653 Main Street.
 Matsuda, 669 Jackson Street.
 702 Main Street.
 Matsuda, 616 Weller Street.
 519 Seventh Avenue south.
 607 Weller Street.
 Osaki Co., 719 Seventh Avenue south.
 622 Jackson Street.
 613 Main Street.
 Alki, 202 Fifth Avenue south.
 2616 First Avenue.
 Koyama, 666 Jackson Street.
 Fashion, 306 Fourth Avenue south.
 Iwashita, 407 Maynard Avenue.
 J. Koda Co., 519 Maynard Avenue, 500 Fourth Avenue south.
 T. Koyama, 669 Jackson Street.
 Lion, 808 Jackson Street.
 Seattle, 308 Main Street.
 Shibata Co., 661 Jackson Street.
 Suzuki Co., 622 Jackson Street.
 Watanabe Co., 718 Seventh Avenue south.
 Yatsuyangange Co., 129 Prefontaine Place.
 Yoshioka, 518 Main Street.
 Manhattan, 1104 Howell Street.
 Futami Co., 616 Weller Street.
 Main, 618 Main Street.

TAILORS AND CLOTHES REPAIRERS—CON.

New Richmond, 403 Main Street.
 Arizawa, 501 Main Street.
 Endo, 310 Washington Street.
 Hirataka, 308 Fifth Avenue south.
 Ito, 308 Maynard Avenue.
 Kurata, 207 Fifth Avenue south.
 Nonaka, 315 Maynard Avenue.
 Okazaki, 1022 Pike Street.
 Okubo, 2215 First Avenue.
 Sakai, 216 Fourth Avenue south.

VEGETABLES (WHOLESALE).

Y. Sakima, 1908 Pike Place.
 Y. Yamada, 1912 Pike Place.
 J. Watanobe, 1914 Pike Place.
 K. Osawa, 1916 Pike Place.

VENDORS (VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,
AUTOMOBILES AND WAGONS).

S. Oshima, permit No. 1548.
 Y. Shiga, permit No. 433.
 Y. Yuki, permit No. 439.
 G. Takasaki, permit No. 460.

VENDORS (VEGETABLES AND FRUITS, AUTO-
MOBILES AND WAGONS)—continued.

S. Koza, permit No. 465.
 C. Fujii, permit No. 468.
 Y. Wada, permit No. 523.
 S. Uhara, permit No. 485.
 W. Yamamura, permit No. 489.
 T. Aruga, permit No. 493.
 J. Niwa, permit No. 495.
 B. Yoda, permit No. 497.
 H. Ishikawa, permit No. 488.
 S. Iwasaki, permit No. 498.
 K. Kaminichi, permit No. 500.
 K. Ikeda, permit No. 501.
 Y. Yamura, permit No. 502.
 T. Kanai, permit No. 504.
 H. Koyama, permit No. 505.
 H. Shimizu, permit No. 506.
 S. Ikeda, permit No. 508.
 G. Kuzu, permit No. 515.
 S. Yoshino, permit No. 516.
 S. Nagi, permit No. 518.
 G. Saito, permit No. 524.
 T. Karose, permit No. 529.
 S. Takakashi, permit No. 532.

Total vendors	27
Total all kinds	1,462
Grand total	1,489

Mr. TINDALL. The first list I hand the chairman is prepared by the fire department, the inspectors' division of the fire department, and shows the industries and enterprises in this city which are now operated by Japanese as they have come under the observation of the inspector, and I have appended to it a slight supplement. The first two pages is a summary of the industries and the number of persons in each industry.

Mr. Box. Is there a basis for comparison in there, so that if we take the number given there it will show the number of each particular business?

Mr. TINDALL. Yes; that will be found in the first two pages, which is the summary of Exhibit A.

Mr. Box. You have some additional data?

Mr. TINDALL. Yes. This is prepared by the county auditor. It is a list, as I understand it, of the Japanese whom he has assessed, as appears on his rolls, but he tells me that there are a great many whose assessment is less than \$300 and who claim exemption and whose names do not appear on the roll.

Mr. Box. Is that the county assessor?

Mr. TINDALL. Yes; Mr. Hull, and he will testify as to that.

Mr. SIEGEL. If there is no objection that will go in as well as the other for the record.

(Document received in evidence and marked "Exhibit B to the statement of Phillip Tindall.")

TINDALL EXHIBIT B.

Japanese, 1920, Seattle, Wash., and King County.

	Amount.
Adato, N. J., 5445 Ballard Avenue-----	\$100
Aihara, C., 516 King Street-----	29
Aihara, Y., 516 King Street.	
Akagi, T., 207 Tenth Street south.	
Akai, O., 304 Maynard Street.	
Akahoshi, R., 1 First Street.	
Akiguchi, K., Nippon Station, box 12-----	140
Akimoto, M., 1818 Yesler Way-----	350
Akigama, M., Westlake Market.	
Akiyoshi, T., 1515 Yesler Way-----	350
Akigama, K.	
Akohoshi, R.	250
Alkawu, G., 604½ Sixth Street south-----	200
Amuro, G., 3 Twenty-fourth Street.	
Amuro, J. M., 524 Jackson Street-----	450
Amuro, S., 109 Occidental Street-----	1, 070
Amuro, T., R. F. D. No. 3-----	320
Amusaki, T., 1251½ Main Street-----	50
Amuto, Ben, 826 Thirty-first Street north-----	330
Aoki, F., 114 Ninth Street south.	
Aoki, H., 414½ Main Street-----	750
Aoki, S., 901 Yesler Way-----	150
Aoki, S., 508 Fifth Street south-----	150
Anichl Asalehl, 204½ Main Street.	
Aoki & Nakamura, 404½ Fifth Street south-----	250
Araka, Nisaker, 839 Elmgrove Street.	
Arakawa, Y., 406 Sixth Street south.	
Arata, U., 206 Occidental Street (restaurant)-----	20
Aratani, Y., 112 Seventh Street south-----	30
Ariant, C., 1819 Jackson Street-----	150
Aritzeni, D., 816 Sixth Street south.	
Arima K.	1, 870
Arkiyama, K. & Co., 25 Westlake Street.	
Asaba, K., 602 Main Street-----	490
Asahara, K., 309 Maynard Street-----	1, 100
Asahi Co., 1006 Alaska Building.	
Asahi News, 607 Main Street.	
Asakura, R., 526 King Street-----	250
Asano, Y., 215½ Fifth Street south.	
Asano, Y., 118 First Street, south (hotel)-----	650
Aseoka, Y., 120 Tenth Street south-----	60
Asha Trading Co., 424 Seventh Street south-----	6, 270
Asuda, Y., 664 Washington Street-----	0
Auda, J., 418 North Thirty-sixth Street-----	630
Awoki, H. J., 616½ Jackson Street-----	1, 970
Azuma, E., 2029 Jackson Street.	
Azume, R., 514 Eighteenth Street south-----	40
Azuma Bros. Co., 1113 Western Avenue-----	150
Amagwa, John-----	1, 860
Chiba, S., 2324 First Avenue-----	2, 370
Chiba, S., 608 King Street-----	7, 950
Chigosa, S., 119 Ninth Street south-----	60
Chihara, J., 1225½ Jackson Street-----	200
Chikamura, K., 511 Sixth Street-----	500
Fara, M., 511 Sixth Street-----	500
Bibleh, A., No. 5 3-144-----	810
Fugo Co., 504 Main Street.	
Fugazi Bros., 109 Cherry Street.	
Fugui, F., 227 Westlake Street north-----	800
Fugoka, Y., 608 Miller Street-----	250
Fujihira, Y., 605 Main Street-----	800
Fujii, C., 811 Maynard Street.	

	Amount.
Fujii, C., 423 Maynard Street (hotel)-----	\$1, 000
Fujii, C., 622 King Street-----	350
Fujii, C., 616 King Street.	
Fujii, C., 1409 East Forty-First Street.	
Fujii, G., 320 Union Street.	
Fujii, R., 307½ Cherry Street (hotel)-----	1, 550
Fujii, R., 1523 Second Avenue (hotel)-----	1, 250
Fujii, R., 715 Seventh Street.	
Fujii, R., Kent, route No. 4-----	490
Fujii, T., Third and Washington Streets.	
Fujii, T., 227 Westlake Street north.	
Fujii, T., & Co., 1205 Stewart Street.	
Fujikawa, T., 510 Broadway-----	1, 560
Fujimoto, R. R., 106 Washington Street.	
Fujimoto & Kawaguchi, 205 First Street south-----	2, 050
Fujimura, S., 109 Washington Street.	
Fujino, Joshino, 2402 Sixty-Fifth Street.	
Fujino, T., 611½ Sixth Street south-----	500
Fujiwara, D., 716 Sixth Street south-----	50
Fujita, M., 223 James Street.	
Fujita, T., Auburn, route 4.	
Fujitaka, M., 501½ Main Street-----	400
Fujitomi, E., 517½ Jackson Street-----	400
Fujitomi, E. F., 1214 East Spruce Street-----	700
Fujiwara, D., 716 Sixth Street south-----	50
Fujiwara, J., 514 Broadway-----	20
Fujiwara, M., 114 Eleventh Street south-----	360
Fukada, Takl, 501 Main Street.	
Fukada, T., 1114 Sixth Avenue (apartments).	
Fukano, R., 4139 Fremont Avenue-----	150
Fukei, S., 509 Washington Street.	
Fukin, K., Sanitary Market-----	80
Fuku Dai Co., 316 American Bank Building-----	150
Fukuda R., 2514 Third Street-----	600
Fukuda, M., route 1, box 124-----	5, 730
Fukuda, S., 416 Main Street.	
Fukuda, S., 1004 Howell Street-----	1, 720
Fukuda, S., 208 Washington Street.	
Fukuda, T., 2010 Western Street-----	600
Fukuda, Y., 1214 East Spruce Street-----	400
Fukuharu, H. K., 407 Main Street-----	450
Fukihara, K., 1339 Sturges Road.	
Fukumitsu, Kay, 417 Yesler Way-----	510
Fukunaga, M., 314 Sixth Street south.	
Fukura, J., 304 Fourteenth Street south-----	280
Fukuzawa, 706 Yesler Way.	
Fumai, J., 400 King Street.	
Fumiyama & Tomati, 411 Sixth Street south.	
Funai, J., 606 King Street-----	130
Furchara & Horrornich, 1115 Fourteenth Street.	
Furibata, T., 2205½ First Street.	
Furibata & Katasse, 606 Second Street-----	5, 020
Furuta, K., 2405 First Street south.	
Furuta, O., 700 Main Street.	
Furuto, S., 906½ Washington Street-----	100
Furutu, S., 671 Jackson Street-----	50
Furuya, M., 206 Eighth Street south-----	880
Furuya, M. & Co., 1304 Second Street-----	10, 670
Futani, K., 616 Weller Street.	
Futani, K., 616 Weller Street-----	60
Fuyioka, H., 624 Weller Street-----	50
Habashi, B., Auburn Street-----	3, 400
Haga, G., & Co., Pine Street Market-----	700
Hagihara, R., 822 Howell Street.	
Hatsuka, Y., 418½ Fifth Street south.	

	Amount.
Hakurai, H. Y., 1212 Jackson Street.	
Hakkari, John, Kent Street	\$100
Hakkaluen, A., Bellevue Street	30
Hamada, H. J., 659 Main Street	200
Hamada, J., 520 Main Street	2, 200
Hamada, K., 653 Main Street	30
Hamada, K., 614 Weller Street	170
Hamada, M., 605 King Street (barber)	30
Hamada & Nishimoto, 105 Fourteenth Street.	
Hamamoto, K., 1814 Whipple Street	1, 950
Hamamoto & Co., 1423 1/2 Third Avenue.	
Hamano, F. L., 506 1/2 Jackson Street.	
Hamano & Mamusa, 209 Washington Street	1, 000
Hamano & Ono, 209 Second Street south (hotel)	1, 000
Hamano & Takayl, 613 1/2 Jackson Street (hotel)	500
Hamasaki, Juck, 819 Yesler Way	100
Hanuto, J., 105 Yesler Way	800
Hanada, K., 614 Weller Street	200
Hanafusa, H., 414 Malden Street	150
Hanufusa, H. Y., Co., 104 Rainier Street, H. & P. Building.	
Hanaki, Y., 666 Washington Street	120
Hanamoto, I., 308 Fifth Street south.	
Handa, M., 424 Jefferson Street (hotel)	500
Handa, R., 108 Jackson Street.	
Hara, K., 721 Dearborn Street (hotel)	450
Hara, R., 617 Weller Street	200
Hara, T., 410 Main Street.	
Hara, T., 409 Maynard Street.	
Hara, W., 509 Main Street	940
Hara, W., First and Pike Streets.	
Harada, H., Factoria Street	200
Harada, M., 713 Main Street	190
Harada, R., 2205 1/2 First Street	1, 350
Harada, Y., 2124 First Street south.	
Harikawa, G., 655 Yesler Way	300
Harikawa, K., 417 Maynard Street	1, 180
Harishige, S., 1252 King Street.	
Harishige, S., 1046 Jackson Street.	
Harkema, H. S., 2832 Fifteenth Street west	410
Haruki, H., 206 Fourth Street south	570
Hasakawa, G., 518 1/2 Sixth Street.	
Hasanyama, H., 1600 First Street.	
Hasegawa, S., 602 Cherry Street.	
Hasegawa, Sono, 505 Main Street.	
Hasiguchi, Y., 403 Twenty-third Street	150
Hashikuni, T., O'Brien Street	1, 760
Hashijuni, T., Kent Street.	
Hashimoto, K., 1003 Weller Street	80
Hashimoto, K., Nippon Station, No. 64	140
Hashimoto, M., 107 Maynard Street (apartments)	250
Hashimoto, S., 1307 Fourteenth Street south	100
Hashimoro, S., Seattle, route 3	2, 000
Hashimoto, S., 3218 Austin Street	40
Hashimoto & Iswimba, 606 Sixth Street south.	
Hashizume, S., 86 Virginia Street.	
Hassu, H., 7787 Tenth Street southwest.	
Hasumi, Mark & Akutsuk, 1720 West Spokane Street	1, 000
Hata, S., 606 Main Street	350
Hatanaka, Y., 10037 Sixty-first Street south	60
Hatano, G., 666 Weller Street.	
Hatta, M., 523 Yesler Way	150
Hattori, S., 706 Olive Street	350
Hayachi, R., 507 Main Street	250
Hayakawa, T., 908 Main Street	60
Hayano & Co., 411 Smith Building	300

	Amount.
Hayano, T., 119 Occidental Street (hotel).....	8350
Hayasaka, H. M., 204 Fifth Street south.....	100
Hayashi, K., 618 Weller Street.....	250
Hayashi, G. B., 1225 East Spruce Street.	
Hayashi, K., 316 Maynard Street.	
Hayashi, M., Route 1.....	100
Hayashi, S., 518 Denny Way.	
Hayashi, Murata & Co., 353 Empire Building.....	180
Hayashi & Kurimoto, 215 Occidental Street.	
Hayashida, K., Route No. 3.....	890
Hayashimo, M., 506½ Jackson Street.	
Hayashizaki, S., 2616 First Avenue.	
Hidaka, H., 2103 Washington Street.....	300
Higano, H., 414 Fourth Street (hotel).....	1,000
Higashi, Fredk., 5211 Ballard Street.	
Higashi, G., 1330 Eighth Street.	
Higashi, I., 308 Fifth Street south.....	100
Higashi, K., route 1, box 99a.....	170
Higashi, O., Kent route 2.....	1,000
Higashi, T., route 3.....	310
Higashi & Hayashigawa, 1200 East Pike Street.	
Higashida, Seuchi, 708½ Spruce Street.....	20
Higino, G., 208 Second Street south.	
Higo, Y., 1200 Jackson Street.	
Higuchi, J., 212 Railroad Street south (hotel).....	1,450
Hikada, K., 623 Jackson Street.....	300
Hikida, S., 412½ Fifth Street south.....	80
Hikada, T., 623 Weller Street.....	260
Hirabayashi, H., 2323 First Avenue.....	2,110
Hirabayashi, M.	
Hirabayashi, T., Kent Street.	
Hirada, K., 515 Eighteenth Street south.....	950
Hirado, S., 416 Fifth Street south.	
Hirado Co., K., 522 Jackson Street.....	17,450
Hirai, A., 3002 Orcus Street.....	320
Hirai, G., Auburn route 2.....	220
Hirai, N. & Co., 220 Fourth Street south.....	1,800
Hirayama, H., 1615 King Street.....	50
Hirokane, T., 2025 Yesler Way.....	850
Hiroo, K., corner Market, No. 15.....	80
Hiroo, K., Kent route 2.....	1,000
Hitosato, T., 904 Fifth Street.....	150
Hirose, Ben. S., Redmond Street.	
Hirose, G. M., 1412 Summit Street.....	650
Hirosowa, T., Dr., 517½ Jackson Street.....	850
Hirashumia & Forlborn, 712 Judkins Street.....	4,070
Hisaume, S., 105 Thirteenth Avenue.	
Hisayusus, K., corner Fourteenth and Dallas Streets.....	370
Hishynchi, H., 6844 Eighteenth Street northeast.....	170
Hise, W. A., Kennydale Street.....	140
Hizanaka, H., O'Brien Street.....	720
Hujama, S., 719½ Maynard Avenue.....	100
Hiram, S., 311 First Street south.....	250
Hiranaka, H., O'Brien Street.	
Hiranaka, S., 310 Sixth Street south.....	40
Hirano, J. S., 706 Main Street.	
Hirano, S., 114½ Second Street south.....	700
Hirao, S., 508 Main Street.....	200
Hirashima, M., Co., 651 Weller Street.....	8,050
Hirata, K., & Co., 622 Third Street.....	1,800
Hujama, S., 719½ Maynard Street.....	100
Horida, K., Kent Street.	
Hokari, J. Y., 1121 Jackson Street.....	400
Hori, S., O'Brien Street.....	3,560
Hori, T., 516 Dearborn Street,	
Hori, G., 514 Fifth Street.....	200

	Amount.
Hori, T., 1806½ Eighth Street.....	\$1,850
Horinchi, G. S., 211 Fifth Street south.	
Horinchi, S., 934 Twenty-fifth Street south.	
Horinchi, I., 84 Pike Street.	
Honnouchi, S., 1323 East Madison Street.....	150
Horishige, J. S., 1252 King Street.....	260
Horitake, T., 830 Seattle Boulevard.....	310
Horitake, T., 830 Seattle Boulevard.....	150
Horiuchi, Y., 1809 Melrose Place.....	1,400
Horiuchi, G. S., 211 Fifth Street south.....	150
Hoshida, R., 525 Washington Street.....	209
Hoshida, H., 416 Terrace Street.	
Hoshida, S., 216 Fourth Street south.	
Hoshima, T., 626 Main Street.	
Hosokawa, G., 518 Sixth Street south (hotel).....	300
Hosokawa, M., 303 Second Street south.....	80
Hotano, G., 666 Weller Street.....	1,810
Hotsumi, G., route 6, box 271.....	90
Hovita, R., 917 Washington Street.....	500
Hrachovina, V., 714 Spring Street.	
Huramitsu, Y., 717 Main Street.....	20
Hanto, P., 419 Sixth Street south.....	200
Hashida, H., 416 Terry Avenue (hotel).....	350
Hastula, N.....	40
Higuchi, M., 1838 King Street.....	40
Hirashima, M., 200 Twenty-fifth Street.....	430
Honda, T., 517 Washington Street.....	300
Hoshi, K., 224 Cedar Street.....	320
Ichihara, H., 309 Main Street.	
Ichikawa, H., 1020 Main Street.....	50
Ichikawa, H., 1007 Yesler Way.....	60
Ichikawa, T., 1229 East Spruce Street.....	1,600
Ichikawa, Y., 1229 Spruce Street.....	
Ichikawa Bros., 1931 Third Avenue.....	2,550
Ichiki, K., Third and Washington Streets.	
Ida, G., 908 Washington Street.....	30
Igarashi, Tom, Vashon Street.....	50
Ida, T., 1117 Washington Street.....	50
Igl, K., 506 Maynard Street.	
Iino & Saito, Orilla Street.....	500
Ikeda, S., 508 King Street.	
Ikeda, G., 2326 Fourth Street.	
Ikeda, G., Orilla Street, box 44.	
Ikeda, S., 1323 Weller Street.....	110
Ikeda, S., Route 2, Kent Street.....	3,230
Ikegami, Y., 2123 East Union Street.....	230
Imahori, Y., 1500 First Avenue.....	680
Imai, K., 676 Jackson Street.....	1,600
Imamuka, R., 604½ Main Street.	
Imamura, 1115½ First Street.....	1,550
Imamura, J. M., 716 Ewing Street.....	40
Imamura, Z., 423 Broadway north.....	250
Imamura & Takashima, 1119 Jackson Street.	
Imamura, S., Route 2, Auburn Street.	
Imnoka, J., 903 King Street.....	50
Imami, N., 1108 Washington Street.....	70
Insashi, M., Route 2, Kirkland Street.....	980
Inoda, K., 618½ Jackson Street.	
Inouye, A., 1103 Jackson Street.....	1,260
Inouye, A., 115½ Washington Street.	
Inouye, Ben, 800 First Street (hotel).....	1,000
Inouye, G., 418 Maynard Street.....	100
Inouye, G., 1251½ Main Street.....	100
Inouye, O., 1808 Eighth Street.....	1,800
Inouye, O., 820 Washington Street.....	150
Inouye, S., 661 Main Street.	

	Amount.
Inouye, T., 1003 First Street.	
Irie, G., 1601 First Street (hotel).....	\$1,000
Iriki, H. J., 823 Green Building.....	100
Ishida, K., O'Brien Street, box 76.....	1,470
Ishida, M., 406 Main Street.....	410
Ishida, R., 1624 Seventh Street west.	
Ishihara, Y., 119 Eighteenth Avenue.....	300
Isshii, G. K., 803 Weller Street.....	110
Ishii, S., Route 2, Kent Street.....	2,210
Ishii, Y., 500 Main Street (restaurant).....	50
Ishisawa, F. S., 709 Columbia Street (apartments).....	1,000
Ishikawa, S., 513 Eighth Street.....	500
Ishikawa, Y., 119 Eighteenth Street.	
Ishikawa, Y., 520 Main Street (hotel).....	700
Ishimoto, S., 812 Jackson Street.....	110
Ishino, K., 2615 East Cherry Street.....	500
Ishisaka, Y., Route 3.....	430
Ishio, G. K., 506 King Street.....	270
Isoi Kikuchi Co., 206 Jackson Street.....	1,220
Itai, S., 217 Occidental Street (hotel).....	620
Itai, S., 700 Main Street.....	190
Itai, T., 825 Yesler Way.	
Itani, Y., corner Market Street (market).....	100
Ito, U., Factoria Street.....	200
Ito, C., 124 Second Street south (barber shop).	
Ito, K., 308 Maynard Street.....	170
Ito, K., Route 7, box 11.....	1,100
Ito, M., Route 8, box 44a.....	20
Ito, T., Route 1, box 182.....	910
Ito, W., 302 Sixth Street south.....	50
Ito, Yasusakie.	
Ito, Cho & Co., 906 Smith Building.....	150
Ito, Cho & Bros., 1116 Third Avenue.....	300
Itoh, C. & Co., 302 Central Building.	
Itoi, S., 217 Occidental Street.	
Iwai, T., Route W, Kent Street.....	2,340
Iwami, K., 673 Washington Street.....	30
Iwami, K., 668 Weller Street.	
Iwami, M., 616 Charles Street (hotel).	
Iwamura, J., 208 Main Street (hotel).	
Iwama, T., 1227 Jackson Street (laundry).....	610
Iwanabe, K., 123 Ninth Street south.....	1,110
Iwasaki, B., 822 Howell Street.	
Iwashita, B. L., 409 Maynard Street.....	700
Iwatsu, K., 806 Seventh Street south.....	310
Iwasaki, R., 822 Howell Street.....	100
Ida, I., 1265 Main Street.....	100
Ikeba, T., 2326 Fourth Street.....	200
Imai, K., 2703 First Street.....	50
Inano, A. N., 605 Jackson Street.....	100
Iseri, H., Thomas Street.....	5,180
Iskikawa, Y., 2624 Western Street.....	1,500
Isonmura, K., 2822 Western Street.....	250
Japan Cotton Trading Co., 605 Central Building.....	120
Japanese American Commercial Co., 309 Second Street south.....	6,830
Japanese-American Mutual Conf. Co., 317 Maynard Street.	
Japanese Association of North America, 119 Maynard Street.	
Japanese Commercial Club, Rainier H. & P. Building.....	1,000
Japanese Hotel Association, 5256 Rainier Avenue.....	1,920
Japanese Grange, Kent Street.....	1,260
Japanese Hardware Co., 109 Prefontaine Place.....	1,600
Japanese Labor Association, 212 Fifth Street south.....	30
Japanese Mail Co., 420 Thirty-fourth Street south.....	1,000
Japanese Toto Employment Co., 411 Main Street.	
Juppe, N., 739 Pine Street.....	2,250
Kadoguchi, T.....	3,180

	Amount.
Kudoshima, T., 4124 Main Street.....	\$50
Kagami, I., 820 Howell Street.....	1,450
Kagayama, U., R. F. D. No. 2.....	2,160
Kaita, S., 212 Sixth Street south.	
Kajitoni, D., & Co., First Street south and Fidalgo (garden).	
Kakihara, S., O'Brien Street.	
Kaluchi, J., Orillia Street.	
Kamachi, S., 670 Jackson Street.	
Kamada, J., 115 Yesler Way (hotel).....	540
Kamoto, H. O., Kent Street.	
Kamoto, K., 904 Ninth Street south.....	50
Kamihashi, P. H., 2406 Jackson Street.....	190
Kamikawa, D.....	160
Kaminishi, K., 2116 Fourteenth Street south.....	710
Kamoto, A. O., 1150.	
Kam, Y.....	80
Kanaga, K.....	220
Kanaya, K., route 3.	
Kanamori, Y., 204 Second Street.	
Kanazawa, K., 1307 Weller.....	350
Kaneko, J., 202 Ninth Street south.....	60
Kaneko, T., 207 Union Street.	
Kanemoto, H., 620 King Street (barber).....	30
Kaneshige, N., Auburn Street.....	350
Kaneshige, S., 120 Fourth Street south (barber).....	80
Kamiai, T., 607 Sixth Street south.	
Kanno, S., route No. 1.....	550
Kano, A.....	
Kanzaki, K., 1251 Main Street.....	100
Kasak, T., 70 West Yesler Way.....	400
Kasaka, F., 2701 East Madison Street.	
Kashiwagi, Y., 308 Main Street.	
Kasuya, G., 2127 Twenty-seventh Street.....	2300
Kateji, K., Eliza Beach Place.....	220
Katashima, R., 410 Sixth Street south.....	100
Katayama, C., 909 Madison Street.....	850
Katayama, H., 1251 Main Street.....	80
Katayama, K., 517 Sixth Street south.....	340
Katayama, T., Edmunds, route 2.....	1,360
Kato, E. T., 121 Ninth Street south.....	50
Kato, G., 663 Weller Street.....	50
Kato, K., Duwamish Avenue (gardens).....	1,260
Kato, M., 118 Fourth Street south.....	50
Kato, Nobuzire, 1901 Nineteenth Street.	
Kato, N., 118 Fourth Street south.....	390
Kato, R., Auburn Street.	
Kato, S., Dr., 621 King Street.....	450
Kato, Wm. N.....	
Kato & Iriye, 521 King Street.....	400
Katoo & Tamura, 1423 Tenth Street.	
Katsumato, K., 216 Spring Street.....	1000
Katsumura, S., 89 Pine Street.....	700
Katsuya, T., 22324 First Street (hotel).....	400
Kawabata, M., 854 Washington Street.	
Kawabata & Ochi, 6134 Jackson Street.....	700
Kawabati, M. S., 613 Weller Street.....	650
Kawabe, K., 659 King Street.	
Kawafuna, K., 431 Twenty-eighth Street south.	
Kawagiri, M.....	610
Kawagol, S., 1607 First Street.....	800
Kawaguchi, J.....	100
Kawaguchi, M., 2401 First Street south.....	250
Kawamura, G. & Co., 1905 Smith Building.	
Kawakami, K., 307 Washington Street (hotel).....	100
Kawakami, S., 414 Jefferson Street.	
Kawakami, W., 216 Ninth Street south.....	800

	Amount.
Kawaliki & Co., 203 First Street south (hotel).....	\$1, 120
Kawamura, Y., 216 Fourth Street south.....	1170
Kawano, S., 1012 Washington Street.....	310
Kawano, S., Co., 304 Main Street.....	1, 560
Kawasaka, N., Auburn Street.	
Kawashima, H., 1017 Jackson Street.	
Kau, I., 521 First Street.	
Kau, I., 025 Federal Street.	
Kayama, T., 668 Jackson Street.	
Kayano, S., 504 Sixth Street south.....	290
Kayano, Y., 4184 Maynard Street.	
Kayama, T., 668 Jackson Street.....	1, 180
Keshiwagi, Y., 3508 Juncon Street.	
Ki, T., 1300 Seventh Street.	
Kiba, F., 1037 King Street.....	50
Kido, K., route 6.	
Kii Co., 521 Sixth Street south.....	2, 820
Kikinu, S., 725 Dearborn Street.....	1, 170
Kikuchi, G., 3124 Fifth Street south.	
Kikuchi, K., 655 King Street.	
Kikuchi, N., 3402 Thirty-third Street south.....	60
Kikui, H. S., 119 Madison Street.	
Kikushima, Kinzo, 504 Yesler Way.	
Kikomoto, G.....	90
Kimomoto, M., 514 Maynard Street.	
Kimomoto & Kuzenati, First Street south and Fidalgo Street.....	526
Kimura, C., 712 Sixth Street south.	
Kimura, D., 516 Sixth Street.	
Kimura, H., 1321 East Alder Street.....	180
Kimura, K., Orilla Street.	
Kimura, M., 1231 East Spruce Street.....	390
Kimura, O., 510 Jackson Street.....	710
Kimura, S., 509 Maynard Street.....	350
Kimura & Sowa, 1934 Seventh Street.	
Kimura & Yamamoto, 304 Second Street south (hotel).....	700
Kimoto, Y., 123 Second Street south (hotel).....	2, 150
Kimoto & Co., Y., 206 Second Street south.	
Kloke, R. H. & Co., 207 Martine Building.....	510
Kloke, S., 653 Jackson Street.....	4, 800
Kira, H., 0284 Weller Street.....	400
Kirihara, K., Auburn Street.	
Kiryno, Y., 609 King Street.....	50
Kisaka, S., 2104 Main Street.....	100
Kishi, H., 517 Sixth Street south.....	100
Kishi, K., & Co., Sanitary Market (market).....	90
Kishimoto & Co., 709 Columbia Street.	
Kitagawa, M., 1119 Third Avenue.....	1, 450
Kitagawa, Y., 501 James Street.....	520
Kitamura, S., 2021 Yesler Street.....	190
Kitamura, T., 2144 Fourth Street south.....	100
Kitamura & Kawamoto, 1119 First Street.....	1, 800
Kitayama, Y., 509 Maynard Street.	
Kiyoshawa, F., 224 Cedar Street.	
Kiyata, J., 3124 Fifth Street south.....	90
Koba, K., 315 Sixth Street south (restaurant).....	600
Kobayashi, D., 609 Jackson Street (barber).....	100
Kobayashi, S., route 1, box 185.	
Kodama & Nakayue, 1521 Seventh Street.	
Kodoshimo, K., 4124 Main Street.	
Kogu, J., Kent Street.....	1, 080
Koga, T., 5214 King Street.....	100
Kogita, Y., 503 King Street.....	70
Kohara, J., 312 First Street south (hotel).	
Kolke, K., 4224 Main Street.	
Kolke, S., 653 Jackson Street.	
Kotaboshi, Dr. K., 316 Maynard Street.	

	Amount.
Korivai & Nishimoto, 115 Third Street south (hotel)-----	\$1,000
Koizumi, K., 1200 Stewart Street-----	270
Kohimami, K., 1011 Yesler Way-----	170
Konai & Ysuda, 202 Fifth Street south-----	700
Konichi, S.	
Konimoto & Co., 212 Fourth Street south.	
Komorito, K., 625 Weller Street-----	240
Komoto, T., Kent Street-----	1,470
Komura, T., 1118 Washington Street-----	30
Kondo, H., 505 Main Street-----	250
Kondo, K., 314 Fifth Street south-----	150
Kondo, S., 1215 Atlantic Street.	
Kondo & Watanabe, 2414 First Street.	
Konishi, 4124 Occidental Street (barber)-----	50
Kono & Toda, 716 Sixth Street south.	
Korekiyo, T., Route 3-----	920
Koriyama, Tadashi, 525 Cherry Street-----	450
Kosai, S., Auburn Street.	
Kosai, T. K., Auburn Street-----	1,620
Koseki, K., 666 Weller Street-----	1,300
Koseki, K., Station S-----	1,140
Koura, N., 516 Jackson Street.	
Kowayuchi, K., 500 Main Street-----	200
Kozu, S., 1232 Weller Street-----	150
Kubata, F., 723 Alder Street (hotel)-----	700
Kubata & Fujiwara, 114 Eleventh Street south.	
Kubo, 519½ King Street.	
Kubo, K. S., 707 Sixth Street south (hotel)-----	500
Kubo, 720½ Charles Street.	
Kubo, S., 716 Maynard Street (hotel)-----	450
Kubotera, K., 333½ Westlake Street north-----	350
Kumagai, K.	300
Kumagai, B. Co., 2002 Smith Building-----	1,000
Kumaharo, H., 600 Sixth Street south-----	200
Kumamoto, I., 675 Main Street-----	650
Kumato, H., 1010 Seventh Avenue.	
Kumata, K., 653 Main Street-----	70
Kumitsugu, T., 413 Yesler Street west.	
Kunlyasu, J., 1013 King Street-----	30
Kunlyuki, K., 415 Yesler Way-----	40
Kunlyuki, S., 303 Second Street south (barber).	
Kunlyuki, T., 710 Sixth Street-----	260
Kuranishi, O., 534 Summit Street.	
Kuranishi, O., 218 Fourth Street south.	
Kurata, Geo. Y., 207 Fifth Street south-----	90
Kurata, H., 309 Maynard Street.	
Kurata, I., 1605½ Jackson Street-----	50
Kuribayashi, H., Route 4, Box 586.	
Kuribara, E., 1927 Westlake Street.	
Kurimura, H., 1095 Yesler Way-----	60
Kurisaka & Miyake, 1518 Pike Place.	
Kurita, T., 1425 Seventh Avenue.	
Kuriyama, K., 417½ Washington Street-----	270
Kuriyama, S., 618 Fifth Street.	
Kuriyama & Nonagaki, 605 Pine Street.	
Kuroda, G., 513 Maynard Street.	
Kurokawa, K., 411 Maynard Street-----	30
Kurokawa, O., 411 Sixth Street south (theater)-----	600
Kuromiya, S., 657 Weller Street (hotel)-----	1,100
Kuromiya, S., 1909 Minor Avenue (apartments).	
Kusumi, J. T., Route 6.	
Kusumoto, K., 216 Fifth Street south-----	50
Kusumoto, Y., 2403 First Street south.	
Kuwabara, J., 503 King Street.	
Kuwahara, Y., Route 3.	

	Amount.
Kuwashima, T., 666 Jackson Street	\$100
Kuwahara, H., 1009 Howell Street.	
Kalke, S., 671 Jackson Street	350
Kaminski, S., 5612 Palatine Street	120
Kanbara, K., 813 Washington Street	30
Kato, K., Tukwila Street	1,050
Kawa Sake Dockyard Co., 422 Colman Block	90
Kihara, H., Auburn Street	1,150
Kihite, S. O., 608 Maynard Street	150
Kikutake, Joe T., 417 Maynard Street	330
Kinomoto, M., 514 Maynard Street	330
Kitamura, B., 407 Sixth Street south	300
Kitamura, M., 5120 Ballard Street	50
Kokusho, A. N., 519 King Street	350
Korhonen, R.	30
Kotu, San, 4833 Twentieth Street NW	200
Kozle, S., 5211 Ballard Street	300
Kube, A., Kent Street	20
Kujawa, Mary, Enumclaw Street	750
Kuno, R. D.	310
Kurose, M., Auburn Street	350
Maeyawa, M., 1154 Washington Street (hotel)	250
Magaki, U., 209 Main Street.	
Malgawa, G.	
Maki, K., Co., 420 Seventh Street south	350
Makimoto, J., 105 Fifth Street south	70
Makino, G., 807 Eighth Street south.	
Makino, M., 621 Weller Street	520
Makishima, G., 611 Main Street	60
Makunouchi, M., Kent.	
Mamiwa, Y., 673 Lane Street	260
Mano, S., 5194 King Street (hotel)	650
Mano, T., 1046 Main Street	50
Manolike, J., Stall 14 Corner Market.	
Mashi Yuma Bros., Bellevue.	
Masuda, F., 810 Pike Street	200
Masuda, R., Kent	1,150
Masuda, S., 4124 First Street south (hotel)	700
Masuda, Y., 107 Main Street	510
Masuda, Y., Auburn	1,040
Masuda, T., Co., 658 Jackson Street	1,200
Masuhara, M., 665 Washington Street	80
Masui, S2., 815 King Street south	150
Matscomoto, T	210
Matsamma, J.	260
Matsbura, K., Kent.	
Matsoda, S., 419 Washington Street.	
Matsuda, K., 909 Madison Street.	
Matsuda, T., 6702 Fourteenth Street northwest (greenhouse)	150
Matsuda, Y., 803 Yesler Way (apartments)	300
Matsuhira, A.	1,300
Matsuhira, K., Kent, route 2	1,030
Matsukiyo, K., 1654 Washington Street (hotel)	650
Matsuunto, S., 656 Jackson Street.	
Matsunaga, K., 512 Jackson Street.	
Matsunaga, L., 2226 First Street.	
Matsuoka, O., 1612 Broadway.	
Matsuoka, T. O., 415 Tenth Street.	
Matsura, J. C., 1500 Elliott Street north	650
Matsuraka, K., 6044 Sixth Street south	1,000
Matsusaki, S., 220 Occidental Street (hotel)	2,250
Matsushima, K., Puyallup	240
Matsushita, I., 13324 Fifth Street.	
Matuyeda, S., 526 Sixth Street.	
Mayeda & Matsumoto, 656 Jackson Street	
Mayeda, I., 1004 Howe! Street.	410
Mayeda, Y., 410 Fifth Street south.	

	Amount.
Mayekawa, N., 201½ Main Street.....	\$250
Mayetani, K., Kent.....	450
Mayoshi, S., Thomas.....	
Michiel, L., 414 Ninth Street north.....	100
Michihari, M., Kent, route 2.....	2, 610
Michihiro, M., Auburn.....	
Midzukawa, U., 702 Twenty-third Street.....	200
Migaki, T., Ennuchaw.....	730
Migerdichiau, A., 1102 Broadway.....	130
Mihara, K., Kent.....	
Mikami, M., Kent, route 2.....	1, 240
Minomina, U., 507 Main Street.....	
Mitako, T., 312½ Washington Street.....	80
Mito, F. J., 670 Washington Street.....	150
Mitsubishi Kezen Kaisha, 543 Central Building.....	400
Mitsuda, George, 115 First Street north.....	230
Mitsui & Co., 705 American Bank Building.....	9, 350
Mitsumasa, M., 518 Dearborn Street.....	600
Mitsumori, Y., 654 Dearborn Street.....	60
Mitsuoka, Geo. S., 2305½ First Avenue.....	1, 350
Mitsuoka, Geo. S., 1415 First Avenue (restaurant).....	400
Miyagawa, D., 655 Jackson Street.....	
Miyagawa, M., 1773 Fourteenth Street south.....	630
Miyagawa, M., 655 Jackson Street.....	0, 450
Miyagawa, T., 115 Eighteenth Avenue.....	270
Miyagawa, T., 1261 Main Street (hotel).....	250
Miyagawa, M., & Co., 655 Jackson Street.....	2, 150
Miyake, M., 810 Charles Street.....	100
Miyamoto, K., 2327 Fourteenth Street south.....	310
Miyamoto, K., 625 Jackson Street.....	10, 830
Miyamoto, Y., 505 Sixth Street south.....	
Miyana, K., 608 Main Street.....	850
Miyao, G., 1701 Twenty-third Street.....	200
Miyasaka, Fred M., 420 Twelfth Street south.....	470
Miyasaki, T., 609 Main Street.....	700
Miyasaki, T., & Co., 2936 First Street.....	
Miyata, H., 218 Fifth Street south (hotel).....	350
Miyatake Bros., 316 Maynard Street.....	
Miyazawa, Y., 115 Sixteenth Street.....	163
Miyauchi, Y., 903 Yesler Way.....	
Mizukata, M., 1603 Whipple Street.....	150
Mizrahi, Y., 207 Thirty-first Street.....	20
Mizukami & Co., 151 Eleventh Street.....	
Mizuki, G., 1901 Ninth Street.....	800
Mizumoto, G., Auburn.....	1, 000
Mizuno, K., 321 Clay Street.....	
Mizuta, M., 517½ Jackson Street.....	
Mizuta, M. M., 1253 King Street.....	350
Mizuta, M., and Mueda, F., 605½ Main Street.....	1, 150
Mobugomak, C.....	
Mocer, S. A., 1515 West Barrett Street.....	150
Mochiyuki, B., 8402 Ashworth Street.....	90
Mochizuki, G., 721 Madison Street.....	
Mochizuke, H., 84 Pike Street (hotel).....	500
Mochizuki, I., 915 East Alder Street.....	30
Mochizuki, J. K., 707 Dearborn Street.....	110
Mochizuki, K., 85 Bell Street.....	500
Mochizuki S., 414 Maynard Street.....	150
Mochizuki, S., 309 Maynard Street.....	850
Mochizuki, T., 309 Maynard Street.....	
Mochizuki, T.....	
Mochikutel, A., & Co., Pike Place (market).....	210
Moli, K., 515 Twenty-second Street.....	350
Monoda & Miyake, 622 Third Street.....	
Monoi, S., 761 Thirty-second Avenue.....	50
Monagaki, H. J., 1915 Westlake Street.....	

	Amount.
Masuda, F., 1218 Howell Street	\$ 100
Matsuda, K., 623 Sixth Street south	450
Matsudaki, S., 208 Ninth Street south	250
Matsui, Joe, 668 Dearborn Street	280
Matsumoto, O., Kent	250
Matsunaga, T.	210
Matsumoto & Ikuschi, 1001 King Street	1, 350
Matsuyama, H., 616 Maynard Street	200
Mihara, Y., 217 Occidental Street	530
Mikado Auto Repair Co., 1405 East Union Street	1, 200
Misho, S. G., 6119 Ninth Street northwest	350
Miya, Frank, 306 Fourth Street south	800
Mitagawa, T., Auburn	260
Mochizuki, G., 2222 Eighth Street	100
Meskuto, M., 1050 Main Street	120
Motomatsu, George	1, 300
Murakami, S., 673 Weller Street	2, 620
Murata, K., 511 Main Street	
Myosei, T., 4301 West Park Avenue	2, 150
Morhaine, S., Westlake Market	
Mori, F., 712 Sixth Avenue	550
Mori, J., 604 Main Street	
Mori, K., 504 Sixth Street south	
Mori, K., 515 Twenty-second Street	
Mori, S., 622 Main Street	40
Merikawa, S., Eliza Beach Place	
Merikawa, E., 1207 Main Street	
Morimoto, T., 124 Thirteenth Street	1, 800
Morimoto, T., 1019 Washington Street	60
Morimoto, T., 306 First Street south	
Morinaga, route 7, box 11	1, 000
Morishi, M., & Co., 513 King Street	
Morita, F., 111 Ninth Street south	30
Morita, M., Tukwila	300
Morita, R., 1314 Yesler Way	100
Morita, S., Westlake Street (market).	
Moriyasu, T., 505 Sixth Street south	820
Moriyaseo, M., Enumclaw	660
Motegi, Y., 602 North Eighty-seventh Street	200
Motol, Y., 217 Fifth Street south	410
Motonari, G., 912 Yesler Way	80
Motouchi, N., 211 Washington Street	
Mujosika, Frank, 306 Fourth Street south	350
Mukai, S., 519 Jackson Street	
Mukasa, K., Co., Nippon Station	680
Muki, J., 823 Charles Street	150
Mukumoto, T., Bellevue Street	80
Murakami, K., 414 Main Street	120
Murakami, K., Auburn	310
Murakami, S., 614 Maynard Street	80
Muramoto J. H., 600 Dearborn Street	
Mynshita & Takanoka, 501 Fifth Avenue	
Nagai, S., 1225 East Spruce Street	210
Nagai, T. H., 541 Thirtieth Street south	20
Nagaisha, M., 508 Main Street	250
Nagao, K., 314 Washington Street	100
Naganitsee, H. J. Bros., 214 Sixth Street south	
Nagano, S. T., 1801 East Jefferson Street	1, 550
Nagano, Simpli, Enumclaw Street	
Nagasaki, G., 665 Weller Street	
Nagasawa, M., route 1, box 307A	70
Nagashima, J., 506 Maynard Street	120
Nagashima, S., 215 1/2 Fifth Street south	350
Nagata, G., Seattle, route 3	130
Nakata, Y., 801 Jackson Street	330
Nagi, K., 1029 Fourth Street	3, 300

	Amount.
Naito, J. H. & Co., 516 Pacific Block.....	\$40
Nakabayashi, K., 9020 Twelfth Street south.	
Nakadawa, T., 666 Jackson Street.	
Nakafuka, T., 121 Washington Street.....	150
Nakagawa, K., 522½ Main Street.....	280
Nakagawa, M., 522 King Street.....	50
Nakagawa, M., 417 Washington Street.....	100
Nakagawa, R., 2407 Jackson Street.....	50
Nakahara, Charles, 122 Second Street south.....	200
Nakahara, Mat., 2018 East Cherry Street.....	60
Nakai, Chusky, Auburn.....	460
Nakajima, J. T., 668 Dearborn Street.	
Nakakura, Y., 1511 Fourteenth Street.....	40
Nakamura, K., Auburn.	
Nakamoto, T. O., 659 Jackson Street.....	3, 830
Nakamoto, U., 325 John Street.....	280
Nakamura, E., Auburn Street.	
Nakamura, G., 620 Weller Street.....	100
Nakamura, G. K., 931 Thirty-fifth Street south.	
Nakamura, G. T., Pine Street Market.....	110
Nakamura, H. S., 1200 Stewart Street.....	450
Nakamura, J. K., 905 First Street.....	600
Nakamura, I., 1322 East Pike Street.....	20
Nakamura, K., 505 Sixth Street south.....	650
Nakamura, M., 916 Ninth Street south.....	30
Nakamura, R., 315 Maynard Street.....	20
Nakamura, S., route 7.....	410
Nakamura, S., 418½ Fifth Street south.....	650
Nakamura, S., 664 Jackson Street.....	180
Nakamura, T., 120 Fourth Street south.....	150
Nakamura, T., 404½ Fifth Street south.	
Nakamura, W., 302 Fourth Street south.	
Nakanishi, K., 1000 Howell Street.	
Nakanishi, M., Orillia Street.....	7, 030
Nakanishi, N., Monroe Street.	
Nakano, O., Kent.	
Nakano, K., 624 Main Street.....	230
Nakao, S., 1218 Main Street.....	1, 100
Nakao, T., 806 Jackson Street.	
Nakashigi, G., Kent Street.	
Nakashima, J., 701 Washington Street.....	50
Nakashima, K., 1020 Seventh Street.....	650
Nakashima, K., 621 King Street.	
Nakashima Bros., 807 Eighth Street south.....	550
Nakasone, B., 1015 East Pike Street.....	40
Nakata, H., Eliza Beach Place.	
Nakato, K., 906 Washington Street.....	100
Nakota, M. & Co., 500 Pacific Block.....	190
Nakatani, N., 217 First Street north.	
Nakatani, U2, 808 Jackson Street.....	350
Nakatani & Ogeni, 200 Occidental Street.....	600
Nakato, S., 412 Sixth Street south.....	300
Nakatsu, J., Seattle, route 3.....	870
Nakatsu & Mabe, 206 Fifth Street south.....	870
Nakanishi, N., Westlake Market.....	100
Natasuka Bros., Kent Route 8.....	2, 280
Nakauyo, S., 1120 Fifteenth Avenue.	
Nakauyo, U., 418 Seventh Street south.....	950
Nakayama, Aki, 609 Weller Street.	
Nakayama, M., Portage Street.....	140
Nakayama, M., Route 1 Kent.....	200
Nakayama, Z., 665 Dearborn Street.....	550
Nakayama, I., 524 King Street.....	60
Nakazawa, G., Issquah.	
Nakazawa, S., 507½ King Street (hotel).....	290

	Amount.
Nakamura & Seshimo, Sanitary Market.	
Nakoshima & Co., 621 King Street.	\$1,000
Nakota, S., 412 Sixth Street south.	
Nakashima, U., Monroe Route 1.	
Namba Co., Kirkland Street.	1,210
Namba & Tatsumi, 1265 Main Street.	
Nashida & Shigetomi, 107 First Street north.	1,000
Nasu, M., 524½ King Street.	100
Natsuhara, Cecil Auburn.	
Natsuhara, K., 524½ King Street.	
Natsuhara, O., 524½ King Street.	
Negishiki, K., 619 King Street.	300
Nairn, A. H., Enumclaw Street.	190
Nakanura, Y., 908 Washington Street.	60
Nakao, S., Enumclaw Street.	60
Nakayama, J.	60
Natsuhara, Chas., Auburn Street.	1,130
Nishimoto, S., 210½ Main Street.	20
Nishimura, R., 1814 Minor Street.	2,000
Nitsche, C., Route 3.	60
Nitta, S., 723 Seventh Street south.	80
Nobuyama, C.	1,000
Noguchi, T., 5221 Ballard Street.	220
Nowachi, J., Enumclaw Street.	220
Numoto, N., Bellevue Street.	560
Nikistini, K., 673 Washington Street.	60
Nikko, Ed., Issquah Street.	300
Nimura, Y., 313½ First Street south.	1,200
Nippon American Trading Co., 609 Lumber Exchange.	
Nippon Plumbing & Electric Co., 667 Jackson Street.	3,520
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Co., 409 Colman Building.	3,000
Nishiajama, M., 114½ First Street south.	220
Nishida, G., 504½ King Street (barber).	100
Nishida, K., 105 Fourth Avenue south.	
Nishida, T., 703 Dearborn Street.	
Nishida & Shigetami, 606 Second Street.	
Nishida & Shigitone, 1525½ Thld Street.	
Nishigaki, M., 1659 Bellevue Street.	1,580
Nishihara, K., 301 Occidental.	
Nishi, K., 604 Sixth Street south.	300
Nishimura, M., 915 East First Street.	
Nishimoto, A., 908½ Washington Street.	70
Nishimoto, N., 2324 First Street.	
Nishimoto, M., 84 Seneca Street.	
Nishimoto, T., 158 Ninth Street.	
Nishimoto & Hamada, 1310 Yesler Way.	1,300
Nishimoto & Watanabe, 417 Yesler Way.	
Nishinara, G., 414 Denny Way.	350
Nishimura, K., 509 King Street.	90
Nishimura, R., 618 Weller Street.	
Nishimura, R., 114 Fifth Street south.	
Nishimura, S., 711 Lane Street.	
Nishimura, T. K., 503 Seventh Street.	380
Nishimura, U. K., 1003 First Street south.	
Nishinake, T., 521½ Sixth Street south.	
Nishinjura, Y., Vashon Street.	180
Nishio, S., 218 Fourth Street (hotel).	500
Nishiseki, T., 521½ King Street.	
Nishisiki, T., 502 Sixth Street.	
Nishitani, D., Route 1.	870
Nishitani, H., Route 1 Box 92.	80
Nishiyama, K., 525 Sixth Street.	90
Nishiyama, M2, 114½ First Street south.	
Nishiyori, G., 709 Washington Street.	20
Niwa, J., 507 King Street.	100
Nobayashi, U., 313½ First Street south (hotel).	
Nobuoka, S., 525 Sixth Street south.	

	Amount.
Noda, F., 507½ Jackson Street.....	8200
Nogaki, K., 108 Fourth Street.....	
Noji, Geneshira, 3206 Jancau Street.....	1, 010
Nojiri, 417 James Street.....	
Noritaki, Y., 402 Sixth Street.....	850
Noto, T., 604 Sixth Street south.....	
Nukul, S., 105 Yesler Way.....	
Numakami, K., Route 2.....	
Numaguchi, Waba and Mot, 916½ Howell.....	
Numoto, K., 214 Ninth Street south.....	50
Numoto, T., estate of, Bellevue Street.....	
Okada, Y., Co., 305 Maynard Street.....	1, 850
Okamoto, Y., 409 Sixth Street south.....	
Oaki, S., 1908 Jackson Street.....	100
Obazawa, Y., 201 Ninth Street south.....	
Odanaka, T., 206 Washington Street.....	
Oga, A., 666 Weller Street.....	100
Ogami, I., 890 Seattle Boulevard.....	
Ogami, I., Sack Co., 611 Sixth Street south.....	
Ogasawara, Y., 2349 Beacon Street.....	710
Ogata, C. J., 512 Second Street.....	30
Ogata, G., 207 University Street.....	850
Ogishima, G., 508 Jackson Street.....	
Ogiso, T., 606 Dearborn Street (hotel).....	400
Ogohara, S., 608 Charles Street.....	50
Oguni & Nakatani, 210 Occidental Street.....	
Ogura, 1220 East Jefferson Street.....	480
Ohara & Miyogawa, 655 Jackson Street.....	
Ohashi, M., 302 Second Street.....	100
Ohashi, S., 515½ Sixth Street.....	190
Ohna, T., 519½ Seventh Street.....	560
Ohtani, T., 117 First Street north.....	140
Ohye, T., 655 Weller Street.....	100
Ohi, Senshi, 725 Yesler Way.....	
Oikawa, Bungaro, 406 Denny Way.....	230
Oiwa, K., 1040 King Street.....	160
Oka, G., 1509 Ninth Street.....	1, 000
Okada, S., 1002 East Spruce Street.....	20
Okabe, K., 1022 Howell Street.....	
Okahoshi, R., Route 1.....	
Okajima, J., 1110 First Street.....	300
Okamoto, K., 1009 Third Street.....	
Okamoto, M., 1715 Boren Street.....	300
Okamoto, S., 818 Washington Street.....	150
Okamura, A., 200 Fifth Street south.....	600
Okano, K., 667 Main Street.....	250
Okasawa, R., & Co., 408 Main Street.....	1, 350
Okawa, K., 811 Dearborn Street.....	30
Okawa, S., 504 Ninth Street south.....	650
Okazaki, G., 600½ King Street.....	850
Okazaki, K., 669 Dearborn Street.....	300
Okazaki, M., Seventh and Pine Streets.....	
Okazaki, T., 108 Fourth Street (hotel).....	1, 900
Okazaki, Tom, 902 Yesler Way.....	
Okazaki, T., 517½ Jackson Street (hotel).....	770
Okazuma, T.....	
Oki, Y., 1040 Jackson Street.....	
Okimura, F., 207½ First Street south.....	
Okimoto, J., 615½ Weller Street.....	200
Okimoto, S., Kent Street.....	
Okishuna, H., 115½ Main Street.....	
Okita, K., 405 West Galer Street.....	
Okitsu, M., 616 Weller Street.....	110
Okiyama, Y., 1119 Nineteenth Street north.....	740
Okiyama & Suzuki, 214 First Street south.....	
Oku & Mada, 1108 First Street.....	920

	Amount.
Okubo, G., Redmond, Wash.	
Okudaira & Ochi, 801 Marion Street	\$250
Okuzawa, S., 4141 Main Street.	
Okwen Fruit Co., Sanitary Market	160
Omizo, K., 613 Main Street.	
Onimura, K., 817 Eighth Street.	
Ono, R., 509 Jackson Street	80
Ono, S., 1659 Bellevue Street.	
Ono, S., 830 Seattle Boulevard.	
Ono & Normura, 1517 Boylston Street	1,500
Ono & Osimi, 121 Maynard Street.	
Ono & Torikoi, 6114 Third Street	600
Onodera, T., 673 Weller Street	650
Oraki, M., 839 Elm Grove Street	70
Osaki, S., 412 Nineteenth Street north	70
Osaki, S., 409 Sixth Street south	230
Osaki, T., 716 Seventh Street south	40
Osaki, T., Auburn, Route 1	540
Osasa, M., 1634 Washington Street.	
Osawa, Fred K., 121 Washington Street.	
Osawa, J., 332 First Street north	120
Osawa, Y., 1108 Main Street	50
Osen, O., 2363 Sixteenth Street south	20
Ota, G., 529 Eleventh Street	650
Ota, H. U., 902 Fifth Street	150
Ota, J., 213 First Street south	500
Ota, M., 415 Sixth Street south	100
Ota, Mitsui, 1236 Main Street.	
Ota, O., 217 Fifth Street south	50
Ota, S., 1184 Washington Street.	
Ota, T. M., 1119 Jackson Street	850
Ota, T., 1810 King Street	130
Ota, T., 214 First Street south.	
Ota, T., 212 Fourth Street south.	
Ota, U., 709 North Sixty-first Street	90
Ota, Y., 801 Weller Street	100
Otake, H., 22 John Street	530
Otani, K., 801 Jackson Street.	
Ouchi, K., 4201 Rainier Avenue	550
Ouye, T., Duwamish Street	510
Oyama, H., 1124 Howell Street	2,250
Oyama, M., Renton Hotel	210
Oyou, J. H.	
Ozaki, S., 57 Seventh Street south	850
Ozaki, S., 412 Nineteenth Street north.	
Oda, M., Orilla Street	80
Ohashi, S., 1818 Terry Street	2,000
Oh, S., 2501 Eastlake Street	1,050
Okazaki, B., 8595 First Street northwest	60
Okazaku, T., 12004 Howell Street	1,850
Okazaki, T., Route 2, Kent Street	50
Okimoto, J., 2405 Western Street	450
Okubok, Portage Street	500
Okubo, I., Kirkland Street	120
Okubo, S., 2215 First Street	60
Omori, T., 15254 Third Street	1,300
Onchi, I., Route 5	30
Oriental Express Co., 403 Main Street	1,390
Oriental Mercantile Co., 520 Jackson Street	850
Oriental Trading Co., 214 Fifth Street south	750
Osawa, S., 2815 First Street	400
Otany, Geo. K., 83 Pike Street	1,000
Saito, Shidao, 33 Twenty-first Street north.	
Saito, Y., 2104 Washington Street.	
Saji, J., O'Brien Street.	
Sakaguchi, 210 Sanitary Market	210
Sakaguchi, M. Y., 515 Washington Street	50

	Amount.
Sakai, E., 921 Washington Street.....	\$30
Sakai, R., 725 Dearborn Street.....	
Sakai, S., 216 Fourth Street south.....	
Sakai, T., 653 King Street.....	
Sakai, Y., 916 Eighth Street south.....	
Sakikawa, T., 415 Maynard Street.....	150
Sakakura & Inama, 605 Jackson Street.....	
Sakamoto, George Y., Westlake Market.....	
Sakamoto, N., 505 Main Street.....	
Sakamoto, T. N., 10037 Sixty-first Street south.....	950
Sakamushi, C., 618½ Weller Street.....	650
Sakata, K., 1236 Main Street.....	250
Sakata, S., Co., 1125 Smith Building.....	
Sakikawa, T., 415 Maynard Street.....	
Sako, S., 614 Weller Street.....	
Sakuma, H., 408½ Main Street (hotel).....	350
Sakuma, J., 1701 West Spokane Street (hotel).....	700
Sanyo Co., 624 Weller Street.....	15,780
Sanoyo & Co., 525 Jackson Street.....	
Sasabe, S., 1301 Remington Street.....	380
Sasaki, D.....	190
Sasaki, G., 502 Main Street.....	
Sasaki, M., 6933 Duwamish Street.....	1,060
Sasaki, S., 112 Second Street south.....	500
Sasaki, S., 105 Fifth Street south.....	
Sashibara, N., 2023 King Street.....	430
Sutake, I., 513 Sixth Street south.....	
Sato, F., 5258 Fourteenth Street NE.....	140
Sato, J., 223 James Street.....	1,000
Sato, J., 514 King Street.....	
Sato, J., 512 Ninth Street.....	40
Sato, K., 36 Sanitary Market.....	
Sato, M., 505 Maynard Street.....	
Sato, S., Duvall Street.....	1,420
Sato, T., route 5, box 45.....	1,040
Sato, Y.....	140
Sato & Matsubara, 670½ Weller Street.....	1,220
Sawa, T., & Co., 1934 Seventh Street.....	1,750
Sawal & Treguchi, 705½ King Street (hotel).....	900
Selma, T., 806 Seventh Street south.....	
Seki, H., 603 Seventh Street (apartments).....	650
Sekigusha, Y., 1204 First Street.....	
Sekiya, S., 524 Broadway.....	
Seril, R., 107 Maynard Street.....	200
Shapiro, H., 823 Twenty-eighth Street.....	210
Shapiro, H., 87 Yesler Way.....	
Shapiro, I., 455 Fourteenth Street.....	20
Shapiro, R., 1128 Seventeenth Street.....	800
Shiba, M., 1101 Jackson Street.....	
Shiba, T., 609 Weller Street.....	420
Shiba & Matayora, 609 Weller Street.....	1,400
Shibata, K., 410 Maynard Street.....	170
Shibata, K., 661 Jackson Street.....	
Shibata, Matin, 523 Eighteenth Street south.....	280
Shibota, T., Eliza Beach Place.....	210
Shibata, U., Co., 522 Main Street.....	2,850
Shibayama, K., 86 Stewart Street.....	1,750
Shibuya, T., 1612 Broadway.....	150
Shiga, H. J., 673 Main Street.....	500
Shigeta, M., 312 East Pine Street.....	
Shigetomi & Nishida, 411 Jefferson Street.....	
Shiguma, J., Dr., 1322 Remington Court.....	70
Shikazo, S., 4553 Fourteenth Street NE.....	
Shima, R., 657 King Street.....	100
Shimada, R., 1017½ Jackson Street.....	130
Shimada, M., 503 Sixth Street south.....	

	Amount.
Shimamaka, Y., 651 Main Street.....	\$220
Shimano, H., 1107 Yesler Way.....	170
Shimizu, H., 708 American Bank Building.....	150
Shimzu, T., 5501 Fourteenth Street NE.....	160
Shimizu & Wakiyabashi, 510 King Street.....	250
Shimiyu, K., 706 Main Street.....	350
Shimogohi, O., Bellevue Street.....	
Shimomura, S., 1814 Minor Street.....	
Shimomuri, S. & Co., 669 King Street.....	
Shimoty, M. A., 2209 First Street.....	
Shimulizi, K., 706 Main Street.....	500
Shindo, S., 514 James Street.....	
Skinizu, K.....	
Shinizu Suzuija, 310½ Fourteenth Street south.....	250
Shinkai, T., 424 Main Street.....	
Shinkai, W. P., 3313 Hanford Street.....	20
Shinoda, J., 68 West Yesler Way.....	80
Shio, S., 426 Broadway north.....	30
Shiohara, M., Kent Street.....	1,000
Shiota, D. M., 622 Main Street.....	
Shiraanishi, M., 711 Dearborn Street.....	900
Shitana & Sato, 114½ Second Street south.....	
Shoji, F., 825 Broadway.....	290
Simoda, I., 68 Yesler Way.....	
Shisuda, K., 4025 Thirty-eighth Street south.....	20
Someda, M., 314 Fifth Street south.....	210
Sonoda, K., 4111 Fourteenth Street NE.....	170
Sowa, T., 803 Charles Street.....	380
Soyama, T., Thomas Street.....	
Spieseke, O., 2215 Bigelow Street.....	670
Storasky, G. A., 3630 Aurora Street.....	320
Subota, S. F., Kent Street.....	
Sudo, S., Pacific Street.....	
Sugata, H., 670 Jackson Street.....	80
Sugawara, S., 653 Weller Street.....	
Sumie, K., 525 King Street.....	100
Sumi, Y., 908 Fifth Street.....	100
Sumimoto, S., 221 Ninth Street south.....	
Sumitomo Bank, Central Building.....	2,250
Sunlyoshi, I., 1101 Fourth Street.....	220
Sunohara, C., 604½ Jackson Street.....	50
Sunohara, S., 1121 Jackson Street.....	150
Suto, F. M., 207 Fifth Street south.....	170
Suto, S., 307 Washington Street.....	1,000
Suto, S., 210 Occidental Street.....	
Suzaka, M., 509 Washington Street.....	100
Suzaka, M., 1222 East Pike Street.....	
Suzuki, Dr. C., 3238 Thirty-seventh Street south.....	850
Suzuki, H., 534 Summit Street north.....	900
Suzuki, J., 1515 Yesler Way.....	900
Suzuki, K., 452 Twenty-seventh Street north.....	170
Suzuki, M., 622 Jackson Street.....	700
Suzuki, S., 220½ Railroad Street south.....	
Suzuki, T., 705 Yesler Way (hotel).....	350
Suzuki, T., 117½ Washington Street (hotel).....	350
Suzuki, T., 211 Ninth Street.....	850
Suzuki, T., 902 Washington Street.....	30
Suzuki, W., Pine Street Market.....	
Suzuki, Y., 410 Fifth Street south.....	150
Suzuki & Co., 2113 Smith Building.....	250
Suzuki & So., 400 Colman Building.....	50
Sagara, T., Route 1, Box 144.....	200
Saito, K., Bellevue Street.....	1,650
Sakikawa, T., 1005 Howell Street.....	100
Sao, T., 1044 Jackson Street.....	150
Satoh, K., 1107 Fifth Street.....	

	Amount.
Shapiro, Wm., 1915 North Fifty-fifth Street.....	\$50
Shibata, F. S., 1517 Yesler Way.....	50
Shiga, Jas., 1717 Twelfth Avenue.....	500
Shikata, M., O'Brien Street.....	240
Shimizu, T. K., 1233 Sixteenth Street north.....	1,760
Shimizu, T., Duval Street.....	120
Shimomura, I., O'Brien Street.....	110
Shiota, Y., 1423 Seventh Street west.....	350
Shunomura, S., 308½ Fifth Street south.....	250
Shunmuoshima, H., Pacific Street.....	400
Stuchi, E., 4201 Laurelsade.....	30
Sugai, T., 210 Fourth Street south.....	180
Suwa, M., 1602 Pike Place.....	390
Suzuki, Y., Auburn Street.....	60
Tabo, Y., 216 Fifth Street South.....	
Tabusa, J. K., 705½ King Street (hotel).....	3,090
Tada & Nakata, 401 East Pike Street.....	1,160
Tagawa, I., 408 Sixth Street South.....	
Taguchi, K., 705 Sixth Street South.....	410
Tahara, K., 200 Minor Avenue North.....	850
Tahara & Kuroda, 513 Maynard Street.....	1,250
Tajori, H. & Sumi, 619½ First Street (hotel).....	750
Tajitsu, Miso, 200 Broadway North.....	1,050
Taka Bros., 603 Main Street.....	13,650
Takagi, K., 717 Marion Street.....	1,500
Takahashi, Chas. T., 507 Twenty-second Street North.....	470
Takahashi, F. S., 1304 Remington Court.....	230
Takahashi, K., 522 Jackson Street.....	
Takahashi, S., 702 Dearborn Street.....	70
Takahashi, T. F., 916 East Alder Street.....	
Takahashi & Kanda, 410 Main Street.....	
Takahashu, P., 117 Maynard Avenue.....	150
Takahoshi, S., 111 Seventh Street South.....	310
Takakura & Shido, 650 Jackson Street.....	4,700
Takamatsu, R., 606 Pike Street.....	
Takano, T., 502 Sixth Street South.....	50
Takanaka & Ryoshikawa, 509 King Street.....	
Takano, T., 316 Maynard Street.....	495
Takonaka, M., Co., 1242 Main Street.....	280
Takata, Y., 1509 Washington Street.....	
Takata, C., 1218 Main Street.....	160
Takato & Co., 206 Leary Street.....	230
Takechi, J., 157 Washington Street.....	
Takeda, K., 5014 Main Street.....	
Tadeka, K., 918 Washington Street.....	110
Takeda & Yamasaki, 169 Main Street.....	1,000
Takee Bros., 603 Main Street.....	2,250
Takefuki, M., 1615½ King Street.....	800
Takemura, K., 109½ Yesler Way (hotel).....	200
Takenaka, S., 1015 Washington Street.....	40
Takenaka & Tsuje, 506 Main Street.....	
Takenichi, H. J., 61½ Weller Street.....	
Takenchi, K., 1211½ Main Street.....	250
Takenchi, K., Kirkland Street.....	
Takenchi, S., 655½ Main Street.....	150
Takenobu, Tat, 150½ Main Street.....	
Taketa, K., Kent, Route 2.....	
Taketa, M., Kent, Route 2.....	
Taketa, T., Kent, Route 2.....	
Takigawa, K., 602 Cherry Street.....	350
Takiguchi, T., 1229 Ninth Street West.....	
Takiguchi, T. & Co., 1114 Smith Building.....	100
Takino, H., 513 Maynard Street.....	200
Takuchi, J., 2211 Thirteenth Street South.....	410
Tamada, J., Kent Street.....	
Tamari & Kamachi, 1501 Fourteenth Street.....	700

	Amount.
Tamura, G., 2164 Fourth Street South.....	\$180
Tamura, I., 1814 Whipple Street.....	550
Tamura, N., Kent Street.....	460
Tamura, N., Kent, Route 2.	
Tanabe, T., Duvall Street.	
Tanabe, T., 606 Maynard Street.....	550
Tanagi, C., 653 King Street.....	120
Tanaka, A. J., Orillia Street.....	2, 950
Tanaka, F., 721 Madison Street.....	50
Tanaka, G. M., 510 Main Street.....	150
Tanaka, H., Fifth and Jackson Streets (hotel).....	850
Tanaka, H. T., 611 Jackson Street.....	350
Tanaka, K., 500 Jackson Street.....	100
Tanaka, K., 2403 First Street South.....	250
Tanaka, K., 1164 First Street South.	
Tanaka, K., 2700 First Street.	
Tanaka, M., 663 King Street.....	100
Tanaka, R., Orillia Street.	
Tanaka, R., 922 Main Street.....	50
Tanaka, R., 508 Jackson Street.....	850
Tanaka, Sam, 7204 Charles Street.....	150
Tanaka, S., 1164 First Street south.....	200
Tanaka, S., 625 Weller Street.	
Tanaka, S., 652 Weller Street.	
Tanaka, S., 1101 Jackson Street.....	450
Tanaka, S., 123 Maynard Street.....	220
Tanaka, S., 15234 Second Avenue.	
Tanaka, T., 674 Weller Street.	
Tanaka, T., 6154 Jackson Street.....	600
Tanaka, T., 615 Fourth Street (hotel).....	2, 650
Tanaka, T., Auburn Street.	
Tanaka, W., 665 Dearborn Street.....	1, 100
Tanaka, Y., 674 Weller Street.....	400
Tanaka & Yoshimoto, 1424 First Street.	
Taneda Co., 218 Sixth Street south.	
Tani, T., 1324 Seventh Street.	
Taniguchi, H., 1205 Stewart Street.	
Taniguchi, H., 1908 Seventh Street.	
Taniguchi K., 2228 First Street.....	430
Tanino, W., Corner Market.	
Tanisawa, W., 6114 Sixth Street south.	
Tashiro, F., 611 Main Street.	
Tashiro, K., Co., 109 Prefontaine Place.	
Tasoff, C., 520 Sixth Street south.	
Tatsumi, 415 Washington Street.....	100
Tatsumi, T., Mrs., 107 Sixteenth Street south.....	100
Terada, U., Kent Street.	
Terai, T., 660 Dearborn Street.....	200
Teramura, T., Auburn Street.	
Terameyer, F. M., 616 Main Street.....	200
Terno, K., 811 Eighth Street south.....	70
Tereo, Y., 217 Second Street south.	
Tobo, G. Y., 216 Fifth Street south (hotel).....	800
Togami, Y., 1035 Seattle Boulevard.	
Togo, S., 212 Ninth Street south.....	50
Togo Empl. Co., 411 Main Street (employment).....	100
Togo Inv. Co., 407 Main Street (investment).....	350
Togo Junk Co., 410 First Avenue south.....	4, 350
Tol, K., 202 Fifth Street south.	
Toji, S., 661 Yesler Way.....	150
Toji, Tom., 506 Sixth Street south.....	180
Tomisada, J., Orillia Street.	
Tomlinaga, T., 665 Dearborn Street.....	150
Tomita, E., 515 Yesler Way.....	300
Tomita, T., 718 Yesler Way.	
Tomiy & Taguchi, 524 Broadway.....	340

	Amount.
Tomoeda, Y., 516½ King Street.	
Tonaka, Y., 209 Second Street south.	
Tonomura, S., 816 Maynard Street.	\$100
Toribara, M., 711 Judkins Street.	
Toril, T., 677 Jackson Street.	920
Toyama, K., Pine Street Annex Market.	
Toyko Tuto Rent Co., 502 Main Street.	3,700
Toyaji, W., 801 Charles Street.	1,170
Tshikawa, Y., 2624 Western Street.	
Tsubahara, K., 818 First Avenue (hotel).	600
Tsubokida, T., 218 Fifth Street south.	50
Tsubokihara, K., 156 Main Street.	
Tsubota Yamanoto & Doi, Kent Street.	
Tsuchihira, T., 517 Fifth Street north.	240
Tsuchiya, N., 517 Jackson Street.	250
Tsuda, K., 307 Maynard Street.	40
Tsuja, M., A. Behrens Place.	
Tsujl, Geo., 4003 Eighth Street south.	
Tsujimoto, W. & Ota, 657½ King Street.	1,200
Tsujimura, C., 1908 Seventh Street.	850
Tsukamaki, K., Kent route 2.	5,050
Tsukimoto, J. E., 111 Eleventh Street South.	50
Tsukuno, Ichizuo, 919 Twenty-sixth Street South.	280
Tsukuno, T., 404 Main Street.	70
Tsumita, S., 116 Eighth Street South.	60
Tsutakawa, R., 236 First Street West.	
Tsukawa, S., 1815 Federal Avenue.	100
Tsutliya, T., 2018 East Madison Street.	
Tsuye, K., 1104 Howell Street.	80
Twand, M., 506½ Maynard Street.	
Tagos & Spokas, 824 Pike Street.	360
Talguichi H., 1205 Stewart Street.	200
Take, J. Co., 612 Weller Street.	990
Takeshita, S., O'Brien Street.	1520
Tamesa, U.	320
Tamosada, J., Orillia Street.	3,310
Tanabe, S., Kent Street.	250
Tanaka, G., route 3.	170
Tanaka, H., 151 Eleventh Street.	1,700
Tanaka, Tom T., 1123 Howell Street.	110
Tanake & Ugeda, Kent route 3.	2,340
Tatsumi, M., 411 Jefferson Street.	750
Togos, Geo., Eighty-fifth and Fifth Streets NE.	230
Tomihaga, T., Factoria Street.	230
Tomoto, T., Kent route 2.	2,270
Tsubota, S., Kent Street.	4,450
Ukazuwa, T., Fourteenth Street South and Dallas Street.	210
Uomoto, H., 2212½ First Street.	2,650
Urakawa & Uyeda, 207½ First Street South.	650
Uchihori, Y., 615 King Street (barber).	70
Uchida, O., 2228½ First Street.	260
Uchida Trading Co., 614 Leary Building.	500
Uchimoro, K., 667 Washington Street.	90
Uchimura, T., 659 King Street.	50
Ueda, M. Mrs., 618½ Weller Street.	
Ueda, M., Kent route 3.	
Ueda, Y., 208 Washington Street.	1,580
Ugemnami, K., 4120 Thirty-seventh Street South.	
Ugimoto, N., 506 Sixth Street south.	
Ukaji, M., 2130 East Madison Street.	
Umegaki, N., 1321 Third Street.	560
Unemoto, Y.	
Unemura, Juzo, 201 Fourteenth Street.	
Umino, G., 517 Washington Street.	540
Unno, Geo. Y., 2225½ First Street.	

	Amount.
Uno, K.	
Uno, S., Tukwila Street	\$640
Uno, H. & Shimamoto, 6194 Sixth Street South	350
Ushi, Yama, 506 Pacific Block.	
Utsi & Yamada, 407 Sixth Street South.	
Utsurogi, S., 5184 Main Street.	
Uwate, T., 528 Yesler Way	200
Uyeda H., 817 Eighth Street	270
Uyeda, S., Kent Street.	
Uyeda, S., 311 First Street South	1,350
Uyehard, H., 913 Washington Street.	
Uyeki, P., 515 Jackson Street	970
Uyeno, T., 5014 Main Street.	
Wada, S., 405 Fifth Street south	610
Wakamatsu, T. K., 1124 Howell Street.	
Wakamatsu, Y., 1205 Main Street (apts.)	460
Wakamoto, T. & Co., 665 Weller Street	1,860
Wakosuji, M., 673 Main Street	40
Wamato, U., 517 King Street.	
Watanabe, H. S., 422 Main Street	500
Watanabe, J., 4029 Rainier Boulevard	170
Watanabe, J.	
Watanabe, M., 1211 First Street	1,800
Watanabe, M., 4003 Eighth Street south	1,000
Watanabe, S., 6054 Main Street.	
Watanabe, S., 110 Washington Street (restaurant)	210
Watanabe, Y., 1220 East Spruce Street	280
Watanabe, Y., 823 Yesler Way.	
Wataoka, K., 108 Main Street	850
Watari, G.	
Wiaini, M., 810 Thomas Street.	
Wihinen, Tolmi, 1552 Ninth Street.	
Woguchi, T., 5211 Ballard Street.	
Wowa, H., Kirkland Street	440
Yaba, C., 410 Eighth Street south (hotel)	950
Yabe, C., 1115 Fourteenth Street	400
Yabe, K., 1543 Fifteenth Street south	260
Yabu, T., route 8, box 268	450
Yabuki, K., Houghton Street.	
Yabuki, T., Bellevue Street	330
Yabuka & Kurisaka, 513 King Street	300
Yagasake, S., 510 King Street.	
Yagyu, J. R., 651 Main Street.	
Yajena, H., 819 Washington Street	50
Yakamasaki, S., 832 Charles Street.	
Yakota, W. T., Co., 810 Jackson Street.	
Yamada, A., 1345 Weller Street.	
Yamada, M., Auburn Street.	
Yamada, N., 928 Twelfth Street	500
Yamada, S., 208 Fourth Street south	30
Yamada, T., 423 Maynard Street.	
Yamada, T., 813 King Street	50
Yamada, T., 5064 Jackson Street (hotel)	1,090
Yamada, T., 617 King Street	2,000
Yamaguchi, F., 119 Washington Street	100
Yamaguchi, G. R., 1523 East Alder Street	1,500
Yamaguchi, H., 503 Sixth Street south	120
Yamaguchi, J., 503 Sixth Street south	70
Yamaguchi, K., 403 Main Street.	
Yamaguchi, M., 1003 Yesler Way	40
Yamaguchi, M., 115 Third Street south.	
Yamaguchi, T., 320 Twenty-second Street south	200
Yamaguchi, T., 601 Main Street	50
Yamaguchi, Y., Bellevue Street	340
Yamaguchi Co., 417 Maynard Street	550

	Amount.
Yamaguchi & Yamato, 500 Sixth Street south	\$450
Yamakashi, T., 1217 Main Street	
Yamaketa, H., 2022 Fourth Street south	450
Yamakoshi, H., 1251 Main Street	200
Yamakoshi, T., 1217 Main Street	
Yamakoshi, T., & Co., 1524½ Sixth Street	
Yamamoto, G., 1119 First Street	
Yamamoto, J. N., 814 Washington Street	150
Yamamoto, J., 418 Jefferson Street	
Yamamoto, K., 665 Jackson Street	650
Yamamoto, M. J., 1040 Jackson Street	1, 650
Yamamoto, N., 306 James Street	690
Yamamoto, Sig, 1214 East Spruce Street	300
Yamamoto, S	150
Yamamoto, T., 503 King Street	60
Yamamoto, T. S., 609½ King Street	300
Yamamoto, W., 416 Washington Street	30
Yamamoto, Y., 168 Jackson Street	
Yamamoto & Co., 511 Main Street	
Yamamoto & Shutano, Orillia Street	
Yamamura, W., 208 Ninth Street south	450
Yamunabe, M., 320 Union Street	3, 980
Yamane, C., 304 Sixth Street south	
Yamane, M., 518 King Street	480
Yamane, S., 633½ King Street	50
Yamano, K., 214 Fourth Street south	100
Yamaska, J., Enumclaw Street	
Yamaoka, Omtaka, 1403 Eighty-fifth Street, NE	670
Yamasa Co., 658 Jackson Street	3, 230
Yamasaki, F. S., 2219½ First Street	
Yamashiki, T., 613½ Jackson Street	3, 680
Yamashita, S., Kent Street	
Yamashita, K., 811 Lane Street	150
Yamato, S., route 2	1, 000
Yamatoya Co., 605 Jackson Street	670
Yamazaki, F., 416 Fifth Street south (restaurant)	650
Yamamoto, T., 819 Howell Street	
Yanai, M., 2015½ First Avenue	
Yaneyama, M., 513 Sixth Street south	800
Yano, H., 116 Second Street south	
Yano, Mrs. M., 408 Fifth Street south	520
Yasaki, Lenzo, Bellevue Street	
Yashida, D., 208 Jackson Street	
Yashioke, E., Redmond Street	
Yasuda, T., 711 Sixth Street south	
Yasui & Imal, 612 Maynard Street	
Yasumura, Geo. Y., 1326 Dearborn Street	560
Yasutake, T., 815 Main Street	50
Yata, K., 355 Fifteenth Street	570
Yata, K., 657 Jackson Street	1, 200
Yatsuyanagi, M., 4035 Thirty-eighth Street south	60
Yawazi, T., 415 Sixth Street south	200
Yoda, B., 1020 Main Street	100
Yogi, K., 815 King Street	60
Yokahama Specie Bank, Central Building	
Yokosawa, T., 506 East Pine Street	100
Yokotachi & Tamura, 83 Pike Street	
Yokoto, K., Route 3	1, 210
Yokoyama, N., Route 1	
Yokoyama, S., 510 Jefferson Street	1, 100
Yomane, K., 1228 Kenyon Street	440
Yonago, M., 1521 Eighth Street	1, 750
Yonesaka, Y., 517 King Street	350
Yoneyama, W., 513 Sixth Street south	
Yoroku, T., 712 Lane Street	300
Yorita, M., 610 Washington Street	680

	Amount.
Yoshida, J., 513 Third Street north.	\$130
Yoshida, D., 601 King Street.	1, 690
Yoshida, K., 501 East Pine Street.	
Yoshida, M., 313½ First Street south.	
Yoshida, S., 7801 Forty-fourth Street southwest.	
Yoshihara, N., 507½ Jackson Street.	
Yoshijima, I., 311½ Second Street south.	200
Yoshikata, I., 101 Twelfth Street south.	
Yoshimi, C., 1326 Dearborn Street.	2, 150
Yoshimochi, M., 507½ Sixth Street south.	250
Yoshino, S., 819 Eleventh Street.	
Yoshimoto, K., Auburn Street.	
Yoshimura, H., 112½ Seventh Street south.	250
Yoshimura, S., 669 King Street.	750
Yoshimura, S., Dr., 655 Jackson Street.	950
Yoshioka, K., Thomas Street.	3, 010
Yoshioka, T., 1601½ First Street.	
Yoshioka & Hagihara, 219 James Street.	150
Yoshioka & Nito, 518 James Street.	
Yoshitomi, J., 709½ Washington Street.	90
Yoshitomi, T., 616 Charles Street.	450
Yoshizawa & Co., 200 Fifth Street south.	
Yoshizumi, I., 311½ Second Street south.	
Yosui, Y., 514½ King Street.	
Yonoki Grocery Co., 1314 East Forty-fifth Street.	1, 190
Yunasa, U., 521½ Sixth Street south.	300
Yunoki, H., 1314 East Forty-fifth Street.	
Yabe, Frank N., 157 Fifteenth Street.	910
Yabe, C., & Co., 506½ Mynard Street.	1, 250
Yake, Jennie, 502 Boylston Street north.	350
Yamaguchi & Kakabe, 1321 Third Street.	1, 000
Yamamoto, M., Kent (R. F. D.)	2, 730
Yamamoto, Y., 819 Howell Street.	450
Yamanaka, S., 2936 Eleventh Street.	650
Yamashita, N., Kent, Route 2.	370
Yasaki, Lenzo, Bellevue Street.	380
Yokoto, W. F., 810 Jackson Street.	630
Yomooka, H., Enumclaw Street.	500
Yoneyama, M., Route 7, Seattle Street.	90
Yonesad, M., 1403 Whipple Street.	100
Yoshida, Ed. K., Duvall Street.	3, 760
Yoshida, M. K., 5409 Twentieth Street northwest.	150
Yoshida, F., 206 Second Street.	750

Mr. Box. Do you notice any political activity by the local Japanese in the city or county affairs in any election?

Mr. TINDALL. I have seen their influence in matters coming before the city council.

Mr. Box. How is that influence exerted?

Mr. TINDALL. Through their commercial relations and their business associates. They appear through a white man in cases I have noticed.

Mr. Box. Well, is that considerable or trivial?

Mr. TINDALL. I will state the cases I have in mind are the junk and pool room license case, in which I know that, aside from their attorney, there has been present at the hearings a white gentleman of this city—a prominent man—who gave every evidence of and who I always understood represented their interests. I also felt, in connection with the bill that I have been trying to get through the council here recently on the subject of the collection of the city swill, that there was a strong Japanese influence there; but I am compelled to infer from the actions of a certain person who was

lobbying against the bill—he was the proprietor of a small white resort, and he persistently and insistently lobbied against it, and not only met the committee itself but interviewed me a number of times; and, finally, I was so surprised at his attitude I asked him what his interest was. I said, “I am saving your life; what are you working against the bill for?” But he did not tell me; but I have recently understood the reason. While I knew he was hard pushed in a financial way when the bill was up, and understand his notes are due at the bank and his business is failing; but he has come out with a new truck and a lot of garbage cans on it of the exact style the Japanese are using; and I think all the time he was in the pay of the restaurant men who were fighting the bill, and I concluded there was Japanese interest behind him—something more than his own interests—because his own interests lay with the bill.

Mr. Box. What is your conclusion as to whether their political influence is increasing or decreasing?

Mr. TINDALL. I have only been in official life just a few months—from the 1st of March—so that I can not make a comparison with past conditions. I believe this, that they can call upon white friends in any emergency; I am satisfied of that. They have a strong hold here; they have so many connections that when they want anything done they can just pull the strings and the influences will come to their support; there is no doubt about it. They have got so many people depending on their trade and their patronage and power that they can always find lots of support, maybe not enough to always carry a point, but enough to make the pressure noticeable.

Mr. RAKER. May I ask just one question? Mr. Witness, I find a statement here signed “Robert L. Laing,” which statement shows that there are apartment houses, 67; automobile garages and repair shops, 14; automobile rental companies, 2; automobile tire shops, 6; art stores, 14; booksellers and stationers, 4; barber shops and bath-houses, 70; bakeries, 6; banks, 5; billiard and pool parlors, 16; commission merchants, 3; confectioners (wholesale), 6; carpenter and cabinetmakers shops, 5; confectionery, cigar, fruit, and soft-drink stores, 49; clothing stores, 10; dairies, 1; dentists, 9; drug stores, 12; dyers and cleaners, 50; drayage and express companies, 15; dress-makers, 6; dry goods stores, 9; electrical supplies and electricians, 6; employment agencies, 5; fish cake manufacturer, 1; florists and nurseries, 10; fruit and vegetable stalls in public markets, 45; fuel dealers, 2; furniture factory, 1; furniture stores, 3; farmers holding permits to sell in farmers’ market, 242; grocers (retail), 91; grocers (wholesale), 4; general merchandise stores, 9; general contractor, 1; hat and plume cleaner, 1; hotel supplies, 3; hotels and lodging houses, 282; hospital, 1; importers and exporters, 35; ice-cream cone manufacturers, 3; interpreters, 6; jewelers’ and watchmakers’ stores, 14; junk dealers, 3; knitting factories, 4; laundries (steam and hand), 44; meat and fish markets, 17; newspapers, 4; plumbing companies, 9; printers and stamp works, 8; physicians and surgeons, 10; photographers, 6; real estate and investment companies, 6; restaurants, 73; shoe stores, 3; shoemakers’ and repairers’ shops, 25; ship chandler, 1; second-hand goods stores, 34; schools, 4; sign and house painting companies, 4; soft-drink bottlers, 3; tailors’ and menders’ shops, 31; theaters, 7; vegetables (wholesale), 4; vulcanizers (see tire shops);

hardware stores, 4; total, 1,462. Different kinds of business engaged in, 65.

And with the statement that he has not listed the truck gardeners and a number of smaller rooming houses.

Now, here is a classified list of different lines of businesses engaged in by Japanese in this city, and the location of each place of business. I want to ask you if, as a witness on the stand, you think that is practically as you understand it, a true statement of the conditions?

Mr. TINDALL. That is, as I understand it, a true statement of businesses which have come under the observation of the fire department through their official inspectors, that was submitted to me. Mr. Laing is an inspector of the fire department and he suggests, in handing it to me, that that is taken from the fire inspector's books. You will find the person by name attached to the summary which you just read in that list pinned together.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing will be concluded, or suspended, until 8 o'clock to-night, when we desire to hear the leading Japanese representatives; and while I say hearing will be concluded now, I mean it will be concluded in so far as it applies to the Japanese question.

We would like to examine Mr. John Speed Smith and Commissioner White on other matters.

(A statement submitted by Mr. Tindall, purporting to be a list of stockholders of oriental banks in the city of Seattle, follows.)

List of Japanese stockholders in Seattle banks, 1920.

SPECIE BANK OF SEATTLE.

No. of shares.

J. T. Kikutake, Seattle, Wash.....	57
G. R. Yamaguchi, Seattle, Wash.....	40
A. V. Williams, Seattle, Wash.....	25
Goen Dip, Seattle, Wash.....	20
Moy Back Hing, Portland, Oreg.....	20
H. H. Okuda, Seattle, Wash.....	10
M. Hirashima, Seattle, Wash.....	8
M. Tsutsumi, Seattle, Wash.....	7
G. Hatani, Seattle, Wash.....	7
Benj. S. Ohnick, Seattle, Wash.....	7
E. Yamanaka, Seattle, Wash.....	6
C. M. Uyeda, Seattle, Wash.....	5
R. Okasawa, Seattle, Wash.....	5
H. K. Fukuhara, Seattle, Wash.....	5
S. Murakami, Seattle, Wash.....	5
S. Yoshida, Seattle, Wash.....	5
J. Funai, Seattle, Wash.....	5
F. Iwami, Seattle, Wash.....	2
I. Kaita, Seattle, Wash.....	2
R. Shimamura, Seattle, Wash.....	1
M. Iwami, Seattle, Wash.....	1
N. Nishimoto, Seattle, Wash.....	1
K. S. Kubo, Seattle, Wash.....	1
I. Ogami, Seattle, Wash.....	1
M. Ito, Seattle, Wash.....	1
N. Nakata, Seattle, Wash.....	1
C. Yoshimi, Seattle, Wash.....	1
S. Arai, Seattle, Wash.....	1

Total

SUMITOMO BANK OF SEATTLE.

	No. of shares.
Kichizayemon Sumitomo, 5 Chrome Kitahama Osaka, Japan.....	1,875
Masayuki Kawakatsu, 802 Third Avenue, Seattle.....	30
H. B. Jones, 1162 East Newton Street, Seattle.....	25
A. L. Hawley, 1200 Harvard Avenue, Seattle.....	20
Koji Hoshii, 802 Third Avenue, Seattle.....	20
Andrew Kennedy, 1215 Third Avenue north, Seattle.....	10
Seiso Yamase, 802 Third Avenue, Seattle.....	10
W. W. Reed, 343 Klunneer Place, Seattle.....	10
Total.....	2,000

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SEATTLE.

M. Furuya, Seattle, Wash.....	425
D. Matsumi, Seattle, Wash.....	40
W. L. Gazzam, Seattle, Wash.....	10
W. A. Keene, Seattle, Wash.....	10
S. Kawai, Seattle, Wash.....	10
S. Fukuhara, Seattle, Wash.....	5
Total.....	500

ORIENTAL AMERICAN BANK.

M. Furuya, Seattle, Wash.....	265
W. A. Keene, Seattle, Wash.....	10
H. Hasegawa, Seattle, Wash.....	10
T. Fujioka, Seattle, Wash.....	10
James S. Goldsmith, Seattle, Wash.....	5
Total.....	300

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN SPEED SMITH.

(The witness was first duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your full name.

Mr. SMITH. John Speed Smith.

The CHAIRMAN. And your business?

Mr. SMITH. I am chief naturalization examiner, with headquarters in Seattle, for the district of Washington, Oregon, all of northern Idaho, and Montana—southern Idaho has been attached recently.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you whether you are familiar with the various sections of the naturalization bill finally perfected late in the last session and introduced in my name?

Mr. SMITH. I am not. You mean the act of May 9?

The CHAIRMAN. No; a bill which carries with it a plan for doing away with the certificate of arrival—the ship's certificate of arrival.

Mr. SMITH. No; I am not familiar with that bill. I do not think I have seen it. I have seen several of those bills. I do not know which one you refer to.

The CHAIRMAN. It was perfected two or three times. Have you any views in regard to that plan—to do away with the ship's certificate?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; I have.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you mind stating them to us?

Mr. SMITH. I think that the certificate of arrival is mostly essential in connection with the matter of naturalization. It is a starting point as to the matter of residence and how the alien comes in, and

enables the inspecting officer to have something to start with in his investigation.

Mr. SIEGEL. Perhaps you do not know that the bill provides that the court shall elect what kind of proof is required in place of a certificate of arrival.

Mr. SMITH. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. SIEGEL. We have been discussing this matter partially in the dark unless you see the exact language.

Mr. SMITH. But in my experience I have found that the certificate of arrival is most valuable. In very many instances, however, it does not amount to anything, but there are many other classes of cases in which it is very essential.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now we are getting down to it; if we haven't got the certificate, they make up one, don't they?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; and there is no way of checking it. That is particularly true with reference to aliens coming in from the border ports of Canada and Mexico. We have instances here where they have gone backward and forward so many times that we do not know where to stop them.

Mr. SIEGEL. As a matter of fact, they come in and go backward and forward at the present time from the Canadian border?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; but there is a record made.

Mr. SIEGEL. Each time?

Mr. SMITH. I understand so. Mr. White, the immigration commissioner, can tell you about that.

Mr. SIEGEL. I don't think so. As I understand it, they can come across.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us get Commissioner White's interpretation on this point while we are at it.

Mr. SIEGEL. Let us finish with one witness at the time.

The CHAIRMAN. What we want to get at is this, if a naturalization officer can secure for a man who has not got one, a certificate of arrival, or say that they can make him one, what is the use of keeping an immense number of clerks at that business?

Mr. SMITH. Well, that has been obviated to a great extent so far as we are concerned here by a recent ruling of the bureau. A man comes to my office and says he came here from Canada or came in somewhere as a deserter and we know there is no record; I have authority to send him right over to Mr. White, and he has the facilities to get the information from the different ports, and he can examine him, and within 24 hours, or two days at least, he can have the certificate here ready, whereas under the old system we would have to send to Washington, and then would have to wait, and I believe there is 50,000 claims from certain ports.

Mr. SIEGEL. Twenty-four thousand at Ellis Island alone.

Mr. SMITH. In that way we can handle this coast.

The CHAIRMAN. You speak of border cases?

Mr. SMITH. Border cases, and I do not think there is any hardship there. A man comes into my office and tells me the circumstances under which he came in, and he says when he left Canada to come down he was just coming on a visit, and the consequence was the immigration office did not make any record. I think Mr. White will bear me out in saying that during the years if a man came from

Canada, and he was merely coming over on a little business, they passed him as a matter of comity between the two offices. He would come over and get a job and stay here six or eight years, and decide to become a citizen—no record. But under the practice that we have now I refer the case to Mr. White, and we find out that there is no reason he should not have come in in the first place, and if he did not violate the immigration laws he gets a certificate.

THE CHAIRMAN. Now, you are dealing with the ship's certificate man, and where do you go—do you search any record to find this man didn't have any record?

MR. SMITH. The immigration officer does. If he comes in as a deserter there is a record at the port where he came in. If he deserted a vessel the master of the ship had to pay his head tax before the vessel would be allowed to leave the port, and then the question would arise whether or not he came in violation of the immigration laws, and there may have been something the matter with him, and then Mr. White, the immigration people, examine him to ascertain if there was any reason he should not have been admitted in the first place.

THE CHAIRMAN. And then they go to work and issue a certificate of arrival by Mr. White?

MR. SMITH. Yes, sir; and there is no delay.

THE CHAIRMAN. How many cases of that kind did you have here in the last year; approximately, I don't expect you to be exact?

MR. SMITH. You mean where they required this *nunc pro tunc* examination?

THE CHAIRMAN. Yes.

MR. SMITH. I have those figures in my desk. I should say—now this is merely a guess—

THE CHAIRMAN. I understand that—do the best you can.

MR. SMITH. I should say not to exceed a couple of hundred; and they are conducting, as I understand it, by affidavits, many examinations; where they live at an inaccessible place where they can not come to Mr. White's office, they have prepared questions and answers that they send to him, and on that they decide whether he could be admitted legally and issue a certificate. For instance, if a man lives down in Cowlitz County, it would be expensive to come to the immigration office.

THE CHAIRMAN. This is a man that is in here without any record?

MR. SMITH. That is the man I am talking about.

THE CHAIRMAN. And he writes in and they send him a set of questions and answers and if he fills them out he is entitled to his papers?

MR. SMITH. The immigration officer will determine from his answers and investigation whether he came in legally.

MR. RAKER. In other words, by filing the certificate you have the record in the first place of all those who come in legally?

MR. SMITH. That is the point.

MR. RAKER. And you do not need any extraneous affidavit or delay; the man presents the certificate and he proceeds on with his case.

MR. SMITH. That starts with the residence of every naturalization applicant.

Mr. RAKER. And you have a record of it and the certificate of arrival, for the protection of the Government and the protection of the individual.

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, the class that comes over the border just for a visit and then makes up his mind that he wants to stay after he is here two or three years, or five years, you then go back and obtain his record as to when he came over and his conduct up to the present time and turn that over to the immigration officer, and if it shows good faith and nothing against the man, to show that he could not have been legally admitted at that time, why, you issue him a certificate, and that will permit him to proceed with his final papers.

Mr. SMITH. The object of this investigation is to determine whether that man was within the admissible class.

Mr. RAKER. Now, if he has come in without obtaining the necessary papers, he has, in substance, violated the law, and it could not be a great burden to him to have to go to a little expense to furnish the proper information to the end that you may see what his conduct has been.

Mr. SMITH. Absolutely—you have got it exactly.

Mr. RAKER. Now, with the fellow that is smuggled in, it is to the advantage of the Government to catch him, so that you can send him out.

Mr. SMITH. I should say so. I had a case the other day which illustrates your point. A man was up in Canada; he was an Englishman; he was a mechanic, and he was living in Canada. He found a man down in Great Falls, an employer of labor who would give him a job, and through correspondence he entered into an agreement with this employer to come over and work for him. He went to the immigration officer and found he could not legally come through. For some reason or other he was afraid and he got on a load of hay and came in. They caught him afterwards and sent him back; he boasted that he beat the immigration laws by getting on the load of hay and coming over with the farmer. Now, in entering in that way he entered in violation of the immigration law as a contract laborer.

Now, we won't be able to catch those fellows unless we have this official investigation as a starting point to naturalization.

Mr. RAKER. You have had very many years of experience?

Mr. SMITH. Twelve years.

Mr. RAKER. And from your 12 years of experience you think the law on that certificate is all right?

Mr. SMITH. I do.

Mr. RAKER. And it would be a mistake to—

Mr. SMITH (interposing). To abolish it.

Mr. RAKER. To abolish it?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of record do you keep of a man coming in from the Canadian border?

Mr. SMITH. Mr. White will tell you.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, suppose a man came in 5 years or 10 years ago, all he does is get an affidavit and he presents it to the commissioner and he gets the certificate of arrival; is that correct, and so far as

you are concerned all you are concerned with is the certificate of arrival?

Mr. SMITH. I want an official starting point.

Mr. SIEGEL. A certificate of arrival?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. That is all you are concerned with?

Mr. SMITH. That is all I am concerned with as to the beginning of his official residence in the United States.

Mr. SIEGEL. But that residence may go back of five years?

Mr. SMITH. Or 10 years.

Mr. SIEGEL. To the time he came here?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. All the commissioner of immigration has to work on is the statement made by the would-be citizen and his witnesses and friends, is that correct?

Mr. SMITH. I do not know how or what the immigration people do in corroboration of this man's statements. I am not prepared to tell you or this committee the investigation the immigration people made. They have an official record.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, aside from that, what investigation do you make outside of the investigation of what the two citizens tell you as to the good character and reputation of the applicant when he appears for citizenship?

Mr. SMITH. I am concerned with him for the period of five years immediately preceding the date he files the application for citizenship. I may be concerned for a longer period if in the investigation that I make something suspicious develops.

Mr. SIEGEL. But take the ordinary case.

Mr. SMITH. In the ordinary case, if there is nothing develops and the witnesses are credible and confirm the investigation I make, and there is nothing develops that is suspicious in any way, I do not question this man further than the five years, because that is imperative and the law requires it. During that period he has established by two credible witnesses, citizens, that he has resided continuously in the United States for that period and in the State one year, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character and attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. SIEGEL. Aside from the two witnesses, then, in the ordinary case you do nothing further; is that correct?

Mr. SMITH. That is very true.

Mr. SIEGEL. Isn't that correct?

Mr. SMITH. That is correct; ordinarily, my preliminary examination satisfies me whether there should be any further examination necessary, but in the average case two witnesses suffice, as a rule, to establish the character of the applicant.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the total naturalization for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920?

Mr. SMITH. I would have to get the papers.

Mr. SIEGEL. Approximately.

Mr. SMITH. I just made my annual report to the bureau and it contained those figures.

Mr. SIEGEL. Give us a guess now and you can correct your record afterwards.

Mr. SMITH. What do you want?

Mr. SIEGEL. The total number during the past year.

Mr. SMITH. In the four States?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes; in your whole district.

Mr. SMITH. My recollection is it is something like between three and four thousand.

Mr. SIEGEL. You can readily realize the difference between handling those four States and handling, for instance, the seven districts of New York.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, indeed.

Mr. SIEGEL. Your territory is larger in area?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you can readily realize the proposition which is involved in a big city like New York when you are told that right now they are behind 24,000 certificates of arrival. Now, here is the statement of two witnesses, or other proof which the court requires in lieu thereof, just as good as a certificate of arrival.

Mr. SMITH. That will be probably all right in the bulk of the cases.

The CHAIRMAN. The only trouble with it is that it furnishes no starting point.

Mr. SMITH. It furnishes no starting point, and some of the worst fellows we have, we want to know that they came in right, and it seems to me it would be better policy to have more men to look up those records than to cut out that certificate of arrival. I believe the Government would be benefited much more than to take any chances on it to have a sufficient clerical force to promptly look up the record in response to calls without delaying those people.

Mr. SIEGEL. In numerous cases their manifest and their records are such that they can not furnish correct records, even as to the names. Take, for instance, John Doe and Richard Roe; they have got it twisted around; they may have the last name as "John"; you never can get the correct record, however, and in a number of the cases furnished to the bureau we had to send to Europe and furnish copies of the cabin list showing that the people arrived.

Mr. SMITH. I have seen cases where I thought it was quite remarkable where they located the record at all from the names we had to deal with. I admit that.

Mr. SIEGEL. We will admit that without any argument at all.

Mr. SMITH. I do feel that we should have the official starting point with those people, and if you are going to require them to come in under this bill and get a record of them it is not going to be any hardship.

I find, gentlemen, that there is a whole lot of foreigners that come to this country that stay here 10 or 20 or 25 or 30 years, and when they finally decide to become citizens they are in an awful hurry and they raise the devil when they don't get action at once, when they have been here years and years and years, and because of their own laches they have not become citizens; they think everything ought to stop for them.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you refer to this district here?

Mr. SMITH. I don't know that it is any different from any other.

Mr. SIEGEL. It is different from other parts of the country.

Mr. SMITH. I think it is about the same thing everywhere.

Mr. RAKER. I think that is a fact.

Mr. SIEGEL. It is not exactly the fact, because we have not provided the machinery.

Mr. SMITH. I say this without any reflection whatever on you men. We have a great many people who come over from Canada—splendid people—and they stay here indefinitely—years and years—and it would take something acute to bring them to a realization that they want to be citizens. Now, after they have had an opportunity to be naturalized three or four times, it seems to me unreasonable—

Mr. SIEGEL. If it does not come all at once they are in a terrible sweat.

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we can send you a copy of this bill and have you go through it, and then you can take your testimony and go over it with it.

Mr. SMITH. I had known of this certificate of arrival for some time, and I think Mr. Smith, the deputy commissioner of naturalization, has a copy.

Mr. RAKER. Some of us have been very strenuously fighting it for the reasons you have given.

Mr. SMITH. I think it would be a mistake.

The CHAIRMAN. The commissioner at Portland is opposed to it.

Mr. SMITH. Everyone of my examiners I have with me—and I wish you could hear from George W. Tyler, my chief assistant, and Mr. Thomas, who has been there a great many years—every one of them believe that the certificate of arrival is necessary; and while I have not corresponded with any of the Federal officers on the subject since the matter came up, from what I know of the men that are the naturalization officials in the field I believe that the majority of them are not in favor of it. That is my information and opinion.

Mr. RAKER. The law requires a certificate, and they have the officers when they land in New York to collect that certificate?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. If the alien thinks very strongly of this country and wants to reap the benefits from it it would not be much trouble to obtain and preserve his certificate.

Mr. SMITH. I have not found any cases of that kind.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you assume for a moment that when the alien arrives he obtains the certificate right away?

Mr. SMITH. I don't think they do give them to them. The reason for that, I understand, is it would be expensive to issue those certificates, and it is a well-known fact that a very large percentage of them went back and did not come here to stay.

Mr. SIEGEL. You are incorrect in that, too. I think you will find upon investigation that you have not looked into the matter very thoroughly in that respect, when a moment ago you answered Judge Raker and you said that certificates were handed out to those people when they arrived and they lost them.

Mr. SMITH. I didn't mean to say that because—

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). Now, the truth of the matter is that the average man who wants to become a citizen does not know that he needs a certificate of arrival until he tries to become a citizen, isn't that true?

Mr. SMITH. I don't think so.

Mr. SIEGEL. You think he knows it when he arrives?

Mr. SMITH. No, sir; but I think by the time he lives here a sufficient time to apply for citizenship he finds it out.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many years?

Mr. SMITH. Five years.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you ever tried to get some of those verificates at Ellis Island—and you must not forget that 80 per cent of naturalization occurs in New York.

Mr. SMITH. I know where the naturalization is—the bulk of it is back East.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you have to realize that the man himself is not to blame if he can not obtain the certificate, and as the law reads now he can not become a citizen unless he obtains something in place of the certificate of arrival.

Mr. SMITH. I understand there is a provision made in the immigration laws to give him a nunc pro tunc certificate of arrival?

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). These are cases where he arrived right, but the records are not straight.

Mr. SMITH. Then, there should be some provision in the law.

Mr. RAKER. He lives in New York or New Jersey, within a radius of 20 miles, and it would cost 5 cents to go over and 5 cents to come back. People who come to this country do not have much trouble about riding 200 miles to get their papers fixed up.

Mr. SMITH. I have not heard much growling about it.

Mr. BOX. How many people are naturalized within your district within the year?

Mr. SMITH. That is guesswork.

Mr. BOX. Between three and four thousand?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. BOX. What is your estimate as to the number who have applied for citizenship and were refused within that time?

Mr. SMITH. I can't give you the exact percentage of it. I have the figures there. It is not very great now. It has decreased very considerably.

Mr. BOX. That is, the number of rejections has decreased?

Mr. SMITH. The number of rejections has decreased, because at first, after we became conversant with the requirements of the immigration law and we insisted on the courts not admitting aliens who were not familiar with our institutions, and many of them were denied because of their inability to educate themselves and learn that, and then a large percentage of the rejections were made because of improper evidence and incompetent evidence and the like, but they have learned now that they must have the right witnesses; they have learned it now that they can not substitute incompetent for competent witnesses; they have learned they must get the right kind of witnesses and file the petition that the law requires, and the result of it is that the percentage of those dismissals now is negligible.

Mr. BOX. Are they not preparing those applicants for citizenship and examining them beforehand?

Mr. SMITH. Unquestionably.

Mr. BOX. You think that is most important?

Mr. SMITH. Unquestionably. I can prove by my records—for instance if you will pardon a digression. Three years ago I succeeded

in getting the city superintendent of schools through the school board to give me an evening school in the central part of the city. That school goes on during the year round, three evenings in the week. Every applicant for citizenship in the city of Seattle in both courts reports to me with his witnesses as soon as he files, and I make my preliminary examination. When he does that I explain to him about this school and I give him a card signed by me and addressed to the teacher, giving him specific information where this school is. I find that practically 90 per cent of the applicants are only too glad to take advantage of the opportunity to go to this school, where they are taught and where a course is provided for, and they are furnished a textbook and they go to school, and if they attend at least 12 evenings, myself and men go to the school twice a month and give them an examination at the school. We do that on our own time.

Mr. Box. Do you find the public spirit of the citizens increasing in their disposition to do that?

Mr. SMITH. Certainly; and after they get a certificate of arrival from the school and present it in court, the court accepts it in lieu of the examination as to the Government in the open court. On Saturday we admitted 47 applicants for citizenship, and I think out of the 47, at least 38 or 40 had those certificates, and the only examination in court was as to their residence and character. We had already, of course, looked up the other—checked up the other.

Mr. Box. Is your force of inspectors sufficient to enable you to do the work properly?

Mr. SMITH. Absolutely not—absolutely not.

Mr. Box. Then its efficiency would be greatly increased if the number of inspectors were increased?

Mr. SMITH. If I had the number to carry out the bureau of education plan and to make the investigation, which ought to be made in each case, I believe there would be a negligible number of aliens admitted to citizenship who should not. This educational part of our problem is practically in its infancy, but I can give you figures which will show that it is growing. The school superintendent and the teachers have been most generous. A man lives out in some part of the country; we give him a card to the teacher and the teacher gives him instructions. When he comes into court he brings the papers from the teacher, and we find, on examination, they have at least a fundamental knowledge of what it means to be a citizen; and I believe the plan will work out very nicely.

Mr. Box. You believe a continuance of the present plan along more elaborate lines will do the work much better than now and more satisfactorily?

Mr. SMITH. Absolutely. I have not found any real hardship on the certificate of landing.

Mr. SIEGEL. The truth of the matter is that the condition prevalent at Ellis Island is entirely different than the conditions which you have here?

Mr. SMITH. This port is growing, and we are going to have a lot of them coming in here.

(Mr. Smith submitted the following statement of the work done by the Seattle office, Bureau of Naturalization:)

JOHN SPEED SMITH EXHIBIT A.

[United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Naturalization, Washington.]

*Annual report, fiscal year 1920, for Seattle district.**Recapitulation of naturalization work during the year.***Examination of records in courts:**

Petitions	8,021
Declarations	4,087
Investigations:	
Petitioners—	
In person	3,555
By correspondence	3,685
Total	7,240
Witnesses—	
In person	6,636
By correspondence	7,327
Total	13,963
Court hearings (not petitions heard, but sittings of court):	
Attended—	
In person	336
By correspondence	275
Total attended	611
Unattended—	
(Not attended in person or by correspondence)	5
Grand total hearings	616
Admissions:	
Without objections	5,544
Over objections	27
Total (be sure this agrees with "Certificate granted" in denials) ..	5,571
Total visits to offices of clerks of courts	480

Cancellation cases handled from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920. (Totals in each column should balance:)

Pending on July 1, 1919	12	Certificates canceled	8
Referred to United States attorneys since July 1, 1919	4	Cases dismissed	0
Cases handled without reference to United States attorneys	0	Cases discontinued	2
		Violations under section 15 which were referred to United States attorneys, but because of circular 107 were not prosecuted	1
		Cases pending June 30, 1920	11
Total	22	Total	22

Results of prosecutions for violations of naturalization laws from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920. (Totals in each column should balance:)

Pending July 1, 1919	2	Not-prossed	0
New cases since July 1, 1919, up to and including June 30, 1920 ..	0	Acquittals	0
		Number of fines imposed where no jail sentence	0
		Jail sentences where no fines imposed	1
		Cases where both fines and jail sentences were imposed	0
		Sentence suspended	0
		Pending on June 30, 1920	1
Total	2	Total	2

Amount of fines by courts (specify title and location of court in each separate case and show the amount of each fine separately, together with any other penalty imposed in the case). United States district court of Oregon at Portland, four months in county jail.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION, EXCLUSIVE OF MILITARY NATURALIZATIONS, DENIED AND GRANTED, BY STATES.

State.	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witnesses.	Insufficient residence.	Ignorance.	No certificate of arrival.	Declaration invalid.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's motion.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Unable to produce witnesses or depositions.	Deceased.	Section 2169.	Miscellaneous.	Total (excluding military).	Certificates granted (excluding military).	Total petitions disposed of (excluding military).
Idaho.....	3	2	14	2	4	0	4	1	1	0	6	0	2	0	2	41	188	229
Montana.....	32	47	86	10	10	4	17	10	46	1	92	5	11	0	1	378	1,294	1,672
Oregon.....	6	34	26	4	3	0	14	5	12	0	67	0	5	0	4	180	651	831
Washington.....	15	62	121	9	5	11	15	18	42	1	71	4	8	0	4	386	1,772	2,158
Total.....	56	145	247	25	22	15	50	40	101	2	230	9	26	0	11	985	3,905	4,890

CIVILIAN CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, BY STATES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

State.	First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Total.		
	In Federal court.	In State court.	Total, first quarter.	In Federal court.	In State court.	Total, second quarter.	In Federal court.	In State court.	Total, third quarter.	In Federal court.	In State court.	Total, fourth quarter.	In Federal court.	In State court.	Grand total.
Idaho.....	14	28	42	13	87	49	0	40	40	21	30	51	53	135	138
Montana.....	458	458	916	3	293	296	268	268	536	5	207	212	8	1,281	1,294
Oregon.....	26	86	112	6	136	142	20	169	189	25	183	208	77	574	651
Washington.....	206	178	384	199	118	317	251	185	436	319	286	605	1,005	767	1,772
Total.....															3,905

MILITARY CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, BY STATES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

State.	22	22	15	1	16	1	13	14	13	6	19	29	42	71
Idaho.....	228	228	456	155	155	310	165	165	330	50	50	100	598	598
Montana.....	18	47	65	13	70	83	31	31	62	22	56	78	84	273
Oregon.....	139	54	193	203	43	246	119	45	164	86	35	121	547	724
Washington.....														
Total.....														1,666

INCOMING AND OUTGOING MAIL HANDLED DURING YEAR.

Mail.	Incoming—			Outgoing—			
	Unregistered.	Registered.	Total.	Original letters.	Form letters.	Card notices.	Total.
Prices.....	23,673	405	29,078	10,905	14,146	1,933	26,984

PETITION CONTINUANCES DURING YEAR.

States.	Ignorance of Gov- ernment.	Milit- cracy.	Non- appear- ance.	Other causes.	Total.
Idaho.....	9		(1)	15	24
Montana.....	261	3	(1)	106	460
Oregon.....	192	72	(1)	530	794
Washington.....	347	4	(1)	215	566
Total.....					1,844

¹ No record.

NUMBER OF REQUESTS RECEIVED FOR SOLDIERS' NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES

[See Bureau file 106971, Nov. 10, 1919.]

Received directly.....	300
Received from bureau.....	800
Received by reference from other sources.....	125
Total.....	1,225

Work incident to naturalization of alien soldiers in Army posts and camps during the year, none.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. M. WHITE, COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PORT OF SEATTLE, WASH.

(Mr. White duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. The first thing I want to know, Mr. White, is about the method of registration of those who come over the border; how full is the registration?

Mr. WHITE. For instance, a man seeks entrance at Vancouver—we will take that as an illustration—we have the United States immigration office there, and an examination is made before he goes aboard the boat rather than here when he comes off. He goes to the gangplank and—

Mr. Box (interposing). There is no objection to that arrangement there, by which you have an office and an examiner there?

Mr. WHITE. No. The rent is paid by the railroad company and the steamship line for those offices.

The CHAIRMAN. The real purpose being to facilitate business?

Mr. WHITE. To dispatch business, so that they do not have to carry them back after they come here. [Continuing.] He goes to the gangplank, and he is checked and questioned as he goes aboard the boat. Some are stopped and told that their examination is not sufficient and they will have to wait over and go before the board of special inquiry to be held at the office, probably that day or the next day.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you hold the board of inquiry at Vancouver?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. Those that are admitted on the preliminary inspection are those that are admitted as they come aboard, if there is nothing to indicate that they are seeking admission illegally—for instance, if they say that they are returning, a manifest is not taken, but if they are seeking admission, then a manifest is made of their admission, and if they are rejected by the preliminary inspection they go before the board of special inquiry, and their officers there examine and admit or reject them.

Mr. SIEGEL. What medical examination is made in regard to those temporaries or transients?

Mr. WHITE. There is a representative of the United States Public Health Service at Vancouver.

Mr. SIEGEL. Does he look them over before they go aboard?

Mr. WHITE. All those that are held for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no record made at all of a man who is a temporary or transient, only that the transportation company at the port of arrival puts up the head tax for the man, with the right to retain the same?

Mr. WHITE. Some say they don't know—they say they are coming over, possibly to stay two or three months, and the judgment of the inspector is that that man may be going to stay here, and he requires him to deposit a head tax, and the steamship line puts up the head tax, and the steamship line or the railroad requires him to pay that in, and deposit it, and then if he deports within a certain length of time he can recover that back, within six months, and if he does not come back that is turned into the National Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. If he does not come back within six months it is turned into your office?

Mr. WHITE. I do not keep that on deposit in my office; that is kept on deposit with the clerk of customs.

The CHAIRMAN. The railroad company turns it into the clerk of customs?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. Then it becomes the absolute property of the Government and can not be returned.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have many men who try to reclaim that \$8 after it is turned in?

Mr. WHITE. A few, not very many—very few.

Mr. Box. What trouble do you have over desertions from ships under the shipping law?

Mr. WHITE. Not a great deal. We have had quite a number of Japanese deserters.

Mr. Box. Have you any means of determining how many?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; I can give you the exact figures. We had them as high up as 16 on one ship—from 1 to 16 on Japanese ships—I think 16 is the highest. They are checked for that in and out.

Mr. Box. That is when you get full data from the ship?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. We check them in and check them out in our office.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you have any inspector in your office to go to the ship and check off the names—do you check the names on the ship's roster, or how do you check the men?

Mr. WHITE. We do not always check the men, because that is hard to do, but we check the ship's roster of the men they have on, and then we check as they come out.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, where you check the roster of the men, then; if they had, as a matter of fact, a dozen men that were not carried on the roster.

Mr. WHITE. Then they would be stowaways, because that would be a penalty on the steamship line and I do not think you will find that would be true generally, because the board would find them guilty of smuggling them into the country—the opportunity is much easier the other way.

Mr. Box. What other way?

Mr. WHITE. Coming in as stowaways.

The CHAIRMAN. The easiest way is the stowaways?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; because the other would be rather a serious penalty on the part of the steamship company.

Mr. SIEGEL. When a desertion takes place, what is the penalty?

Mr. WHITE. You mean the penalty to whom?

Mr. SIEGEL. The penalty imposed by the Department of Labor?

Mr. WHITE. It is different amounts.

Mr. SIEGEL. Suppose a sailor gets off a ship and disappears?

Mr. WHITE. It is not absolutely obligatory that there be a penalty. It depends on the conditions, but usually there is a penalty of from \$10 up to, possibly, \$50—now, I would want to verify that statement.

Mr. SIEGEL. You say the fine is about \$10?

Mr. Box. Something was said about the payment of a head tax at a later time when a man applies for naturalization. If a man comes in as a deserter, or does not come in properly through the immigration station, he can later apply and pay the head tax, and if he is a desirable he may be admitted?

Mr. WHITE. There may be a few instances of that kind where he would be allowed to do so in the judgment of the examining officer; but it would be a rare instance where, if a man smuggled into the country, that he would be allowed to have his entry legalized.

Mr. Box. That would be rather unsafe.

(A statement by Mr. White regarding desertions of alien seamen follows:)

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS,
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Seattle, Wash., July 27, 1920.

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Chairman Immigration Committee,
Seattle, Wash.

SIR: In compliance with request of one of the members of your committee relative to the number of desertions of alien seamen which have recently taken place in this district, I beg to advise you as follows:

The records of this office show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, the following desertions have taken place, to wit:

Japanese, 301; 202 deserted before receiving seamen's identity cards, 159 afterwards.

During the year 1919 there were, Japanese, 161; 103 deserted before receiving seamen's identity cards, 58 afterwards.

As a matter of possible interest to the committee I beg to advise you that our annual reports show the following:

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, there were 1,324 vessels boarded in this district, and a total of 20,794 seamen examined, as follows: Japanese, 10,204; Chinese, 2,087; others, 8,503.

Respectfully,

HENRY M. WHITE,
Commissioner.

Mr. WHITE. Now, reverting to Mr. Smith's testimony, one of the principal things, one of the main things, it seems to me, for having this record of his entry necessary for naturalization is to keep out the undesirables. I take it that the immigration service is not operated for the purpose of collecting the head tax, but it is operated solely for the protection of the citizenship of this country; and if

we can keep out the undesirable we do not care if the desirable comes in, and that would be a check against the undesirable getting in, and if he smuggles in and can not legalize his entry, then that evidence is against him as being a proper subject for naturalization.

Mr. Box. What force have you to round up deserters; suppose you learned that 16 men had deserted from a ship—you learn it about the time they leave?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Mr. Box. You have no way of rounding them up and deporting them?

Mr. WHITE. We have not; only we can do it through the police force and different ways.

Mr. Box. As best you can?

Mr. WHITE. As best we can, and through the Consular Service.

Mr. Box. Is it being adequately done?

Mr. WHITE. No; it is not being adequately done, but it is pretty well done here on coming by water, but by land it is not, and by reason of the topography of the country on the international boundary line between Canada and this country it is impossible; you can not do it.

Mr. Box. Is there any considerable number of people coming in illegally, in your judgment?

Mr. WHITE. In my judgment, there are people coming every day.

Mr. Box. What class of people?

Mr. WHITE. Undesirable. There are a few Chinese and Japanese being smuggled in, but they are rather small. In 1914, after the European war broke out, practically all of our Russian population came across the border from Canada. You will remember that Canada attempted to get all the immigration she could previous to the war.

The CHAIRMAN. From England and all over?

Mr. WHITE. Any place. And when the war came on they came here. We have men stationed at different ports to stop them and turn them back, and we took them back and sometimes they would beat the officer back across the line.

Mr. Box. Is there any penalty?

Mr. WHITE. No penalty.

Mr. SIEGEL. There is a penalty now for entering into the country without having a passport viséed.

Mr. WHITE. Yes. You are speaking of a ship?

The CHAIRMAN. What will you do if the man beats him back?

Mr. WHITE. You will take him back. For instance, one inspector took a man back six times, and when he came back to his station he found him back there.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he give him a residence for his persistence?

Mr. WHITE. He just wanted to come. But it is impossible to police the border. If Canada and this country had more uniform laws and more uniform enforcement of those laws, a great injustice would be done in the immigration question—

Mr. Box. Would be "remedied" you mean?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Canada has adopted the so-called Burnett bill of 1917.

Mr. WHITE. Yes; Canada has awakened since the war. Now, we had an enforcement cooperating with them in the enforcement of that law—

The CHAIRMAN. A joint enforcement?

Mr. WHITE (continuing). Because the enforcement is just as loose as the law itself.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, your man might meet a man coming in on his way on the cars over there and you warn him back but you find he persists in coming—have you that case?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; that is true. Our man rides the train from Vancouver to Blaine and he can not take the man off until he gets to Blaine at the border point, but he can warn him not to come aboard that he won't allow him to come over.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many doctors do you use in the examination at each port of arrival?

Mr. WHITE. One at all those smaller stations and practically at the large stations. It is impossible to get more than one doctor.

Mr. SIEGEL. You could not do it with the doctors you have?

Mr. WHITE. No; it is impossible.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you short of inspectors?

Mr. WHITE. We are not short of inspectors at these particular points but for policing the border it is an impossibility with the inspectors we have.

The CHAIRMAN. What has become of our friend Ross McGregor? Is he going or coming now?

Mr. WHITE. He was going on his way to New York the last I heard of him.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the third time with him?

Mr. WHITE. No; that is the second time.

Mr. RAKER. What was the last entry of the picture brides at this port?

Mr. WHITE. When do you mean—the last shipment that arrived?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. I don't recall. I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. You have quite a number down there now?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; quite a number. Now, you are drawing a distinction as to this latest promulgation of order from Japan?

Mr. RAKER. Either way. What I wanted to know is how many?

Mr. WHITE. I think we have some in the station now.

Mr. RAKER. When was the last consignment brought to Seattle?

Mr. WHITE. Last week, I think.

Mr. RAKER. About how many?

Mr. WHITE. Well, now, I don't remember. I do not like to state that without referring.

Mr. RAKER. Will you put into the record, Mr. White, that data from the 1st of December up to the present time as to the number of picture brides that have entered?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; but our records may not show it closely—

Mr. RAKER (interrupting). Give us the best you can.

Mr. WHITE. Because we are not supposed to keep that exclusively as to picture brides—that classification as to picture brides, distinguishing now from marriage by proxy and marriage by—

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Give them both, as nearly as you can.

(A statement by Commissioner White relative to proxy bride follows:)

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS,
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Seattle, Wash., July 27, 1920.

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Chairman Immigration Committee,
Seattle, Wash.

SIR: In compliance with the request of one of the members of your committee for information as to the number of proxy brides who have arrived at this station since January 1, 1920, I have the honor to make the following report to wit:

During the month of January, 14; February, 16; March, 41; April, 81; May, 81; June, 47; and July, 27, making a total of 307.

You will note that the number increased very materially during the month of April and May, and that during June and July, they have very materially decreased. The last three vessels arriving at this port had out 11 proxy bride on one vessel, 4 on another, and 1 on the other.

About December 1, 1919, the Japanese Government informed its people that after the last of February, 1920, no passports would be issued to proxy brides. As proxy brides are not permitted to leave Japan for a period of six months subsequent to the issuance of their passports, their number began to increase immediately after the last of February.

In accordance with the proclamation issued by the Japanese Government, proxy brides will arrive in this country after September 1, 1920.

As a matter of possible interest to your committee, you are advised that the following is a report of the Japanese arrivals in this district, as shown from our records during the aforementioned period, to wit:

Month.	Immigrants.		Nonimmigrants.		Month.	Immigrants.		Nonimmigrants.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1920.									
January.....	40	75	108	20	June.....	114	217	221	
February.....	61	117	161	25	July.....	75	174	340	
March.....	96	159	258	39	Total...	550	1,300	1,683	
April.....	88	282	297	65					
May.....	82	270	298	47					

Respectfully,

HENRY M. WHITE, Commissioner.

Mr. RAKER. Now, what becomes of the deserting Chinese seamen?

Mr. WHITE. There are scarcely any deserting Chinese, but the Japanese, he is abroad.

Mr. RAKER. From your observation as to those coming in, and the assistance of the Japanese to those that come from the border and those that are legitimately here, would it be your view that a registration plan would be conducive to harmony and satisfactory, and good results?

Mr. WHITE. What registration?

Mr. RAKER. I mean of the Japanese.

Mr. WHITE. Yes; I would not limit it to Japanese. I think that every alien in the United States should be registered. I do not think it is a hardship on me to be registered, and I not think it is any more a hardship on him to be registered.

Mr. RAKER. Your view is that it would be conducive to harmony and would produce good results?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; and we could check them.

Mr. RAKER. Now, would it be your view, if there were a penalty for a man who comes from Canada and is brought over here—if there was a penalty of six months of something like that on them—the sending them back would be a good thing?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; I think so. I would leave it discretionary with the court. I would not make it an absolute penalty, but I think there should be a penalty imposed if he intentionally violates the law—if he does it through meanness. Of course, there are men living on the border who have occasion to come over for one thing and another.

Mr. RAKER. But the man that comes over six months—

Mr. WHITE (interposing). A good thing.

Mr. RAKER. A sentence would be a good thing?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. It is a violation of the law and there should be a penalty for every violation of the law.

Mr. RAKER. What are the main places of crossing over on the border?

Mr. WHITE. The main stations on the border where they embark for the United States are Victoria, Vancouver, Blaine, Sumas, Oroville, Marcus—that is down on the other side, but that is where the trains meet and those men drive down there and so they called it Marcus—Eastport, Sweet Grass, and Gateway.

Mr. RAKER. And all those places are—

Mr. WHITE (interposing). On the east line of Montana.

Mr. RAKER. All those places are inefficiently patrolled on account of want of assistance to properly guard the border?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; especially with the smuggling of booze that is on now, you can not keep the undesirable out—it can not be done.

Mr. RAKER. The same as with the booze that is smuggled from State to State.

Mr. WHITE. Yes; but the traffic in booze question, they have it in Canada.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be your opinion that it would be desirable for the United States to combine the customs officials, the immigration officials and the liquor raiders, so as to combine all the service on the borders?

Mr. WHITE. We have it, nearly all the customs officers are also immigration officers. They are sworn in separately without pay, and in some instances they draw \$25 a month. For instance, the Aberdeen man does that, and it works admirably.

Mr. RAKER. But the truth of the matter is that there are so few towns along there that it is no difficulty for the undesirable orientals to walk across as they please.

Mr. WHITE. That is not true of the Chinese particularly, because the Chinese has a peculiar condition of mind. He will not make the attempt alone. Some one must smuggle him, and the people have been educated to a comprehension of the Chinese. But I am speaking of the other people. They can come in—the undesirable can walk in if he desires.

The CHAIRMAN. But the Chinese must have a guard?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; every Chinaman is registered.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE W. TYLER.

(Mr. Tyler was duly sworn.)

Mr. SIEGEL. What is your full name?

Mr. TYLER. George W. Tyler.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is your position?

Mr. TYLER. United States naturalization examiner.

Mr. SIEGEL. How long have you been a United States naturalization examiner?

Mr. TYLER. Eight years.

Mr. SIEGEL. And your residence is what?

Mr. TYLER. Seattle.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you the figures showing the number of naturalizations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920?

Mr. TYLER. The total number was 6,556.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many were admitted?

Mr. TYLER. Five thousand five hundred and seventy-one were admitted and 985 denied.

Mr. SIEGEL. Were they denied absolutely, or put off for a later date?

Mr. TYLER. Some with prejudice and some without prejudice.

Mr. SIEGEL. And it covers four States?

Mr. TYLER. It covers Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, in reference to the question of certificates of arrival, have you given it any thought at all?

Mr. TYLER. I have.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is your view?

Mr. TYLER. My opinion is that the certificate of arrival should not be dispensed with, for the reason that we should have something as a point from which to compute the time when the alien arrived in the country.

Mr. SIEGEL. Even though the proposed act would provide that the court may receive such evidence as is satisfactory to it?

Mr. TYLER. I think we should still have the certificate of arrival. Under the old law the court was satisfied from the testimony of the witnesses, and it is a matter of common knowledge that it is no trouble to procure witnesses to testify to any period of time desired on the part of the applicant.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, we will have a copy of the proposed act sent to you so that we can get your opinion in full and you can extend or revise your remarks.

Have you the statement covering these facts which was referred to by Mr. Smith?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. [Producing paper, which is inserted in the record and marked "Exhibit A to the statement of John Speed Smith."]

Mr. RAKER. How many inspectors had you to pass on these 6,000 cases?

Mr. SIEGEL. You mean examiners?

Mr. WHITE. There was a chief examiner and about five other examiners.

Mr. RAKER. Six for 6,000 in one year?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. Well, that does not include the clerical force; just the examiners.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Seattle, Wash., July 26, 1920.

The committee met at 8 p. m., following recess of afternoon session, Hon. Albert Johnson (chairman) presiding.

STATEMENT OF MR. D. MATSUMI.

(Mr. Matsumi was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly give your residence and your business to the stenographer?

Mr. MATSUMI. I live at 208 Eighth Avenue. My occupation is general manager of M. Suruya Co.

The CHAIRMAN. Your concern has branches in what cities?

Mr. MATSUMI. Tacoma and Seattle.

Mr. SIEGEL. Please tell us the line of business?

Mr. MATSUMI. It is a general merchandise and exporting and importing business.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you lived in the United States?

Mr. MATSUMI. I came here in 1889, and I went back to Japan once about 10 years ago for about three months, and I have lived in Seattle most of the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The name of the firm is the name of a man living here in the United States?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Lives here in Seattle?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it, a corporation or partnership?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes; it is a corporation.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you an officer in one of the Japanese associations?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes; I am now president of the United North American Japanese associations, which has an office in the Central Building, Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that any connection with the one down in San Francisco which they call the Japanese Association of America?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir; this is independent.

The CHAIRMAN. It runs with this Japanese consular district?

Mr. MATSUMI. It is just the same as the Japanese Association of America in San Francisco; this is just the Northwest, particularly Washington and Montana and the Territory of Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it take in Oregon?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a statement there that you want to make?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes; if you will permit me.

The CHAIRMAN. You might start that.

Mr. MATSUMI. I would like to make a statement before I go to the data and statistics that I have gathered here in the Japanese association and the consulate and semiofficial organizations of the States. Before I go over all of the details and the figures I would like to make a brief statement. I shall confine myself strictly to the matter of what the Japanese are doing, particularly in the State of Wash-

ington, and also the Puget Sound country. I would like to give a brief history of the Japanese immigration to this Northwest. May I read this? [Indicating paper.]

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. MATSUMI (reading):

History of the Japanese Immigration to the Northwest.

Japanese immigration in this part of the country began in or about 1890, according to the United States census published in the year of 1910 by the United States Department of Commerce. There were 125 Japanese in Seattle, 56 Japanese in Tacoma, and 23 in Spokane, making a total of 204 in the three principal cities of the State of Washington in 1890, and there were 391 Japanese in the entire State of Washington.

The census of 1900 shows there were 2,990 Japanese in Seattle, 606 Japanese in Tacoma, 51 Japanese in Spokane, making a total aggregate of 3,647 Japanese in the three principal cities of the State of Washington. And in 1900 there were 5,617 Japanese in the entire State of Washington, an increase of 1,765 in Seattle, an increase of 550 in Tacoma, an increase of almost nothing to speak of in Spokane, and the total increase in the State of Washington was 5,226 over the 10-year period.

So it was not until the year 1910 that the trend of Japanese immigration showed an increase, and the increase mentioned was for a period of 10 years.

The census of 1910 shows that there were 6,127 Japanese in Seattle, 1,018 in Tacoma, and 352 in Spokane, making a total of 7,497 Japanese in the three principal cities, and there were 12,902 Japanese in the entire State of Washington, which shows a very small percentage of increase in comparison to the great increase in the total population.

The Japanese association has made a survey of the Japanese populations of Seattle and Tacoma for 1920, which shows that there are 4,760 Japanese men and 2,838 women, making a total of 7,504 Japanese in Seattle—

The CHAIRMAN. That was taken which month of this year?

Mr. MATSUMI. This has been taken since, if I remember right, about February or March.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that taken immediately after the Federal census was taken here?

Mr. MATSUMI. I do not remember, but it was taken about that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Japanese Government asked you to take the census?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Didn't give you a blank?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. How was the census taken?

Mr. MATSUMI. We make a survey almost every year to see how the Japanese are decreasing, and what sort of trend of population is moving in these countries.

Mr. SIEGEL. How long have you been taking that?

Mr. MATSUMI. Back about three or four years.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, if the committee desires it, you have the figures for the last four years, showing the increase in population here, etc.?

Mr. MATSUMI. I tried that, to make the statistics, but due to the noncompletion of many districts the figures do not show correctly; but I have that, although in incorrect form, but I would be very pleased to send that in.

The CHAIRMAN. When you say Seattle, do you mean inside of the city limits of Seattle?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes. Inside of the city limits.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not count the valley out here?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir; that is outside.

In Tacoma there are 1,176 Japanese men and 439 women, making a total of 1,615. The entire Japanese population in the States of Montana, Washington, the northern part of the State of Idaho, and the Territory of Alaska is, at the present time, 20,602, of which 15,282 are men and 5,320 are women—

Mr. SIEGEL. Can you give us figures, separate figures on the State of Washington?

Mr. MATSUMI. I could not. I tried to, but that is mixed up. I tried to segregate it but I failed to.

Mr. RAKER. Speaking of men and women in that classification, you include the boys?

Mr. MATSUMI. In some places I have included younger children.

Mr. RAKER. With this number of women and children that you have here, have you included the boys, and girls, and young people of the Japanese?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes; I think nearly all of them are included.

Mr. RAKER. American-born children?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes; I am going further with the American-born children.

Mr. RAKER. All right; proceed.

Mr. MATSUMA (reading):

These last figures may not be exactly accurate, but they are very nearly so in so far as we are able to ascertain, as sources of information of this nature are rather limited. In addition to this are the native-born children in this country. Doubtless the census of the United States in 1910 included the children residing then in this country. The survey of the Japanese Association for 1920 includes the children over 16 years of age and I am confident that the larger part of the children in infancy are also included in our statistics. But, assuming that no children are included, we can add the number of children born in this State since 1910. These figures are accurate, being taken from the records of the State board of health. The State board of health, however, did not segregate the number of births of the Japanese and Chinese. The total number of births of Japanese and Chinese since 1910 in the State up to 1917, inclusive, are 4,486. The State board of health has not compiled any statistics since 1917, so I will add the number of Japanese births recorded by the Japanese consulate at Seattle for the years of 1918, 1919, and the first five months for the year of 1920, inclusive, covering the territory of the States of Montana, Washington, the northern part of Idaho, and the Territory of Alaska; an aggregate number of 1,943; making the aggregate number of births 6,429 in 10 years and 5 months. The consulate figures may not be accurate but they are very near a correct estimate and the total is not underestimated, as all Chinese births are included in the records of the board of health. The number of children who have gone to Japan and the number of deaths in the past 10 years should be accounted for, but there are no available figures at the present time which show this. I think it would be fair to estimate that these would total 80 per cent of the entire births and 1,929 should be deducted to cover this discrepancy. This leaves 4,500 children born and now living in this part of the country.

Therefore, the entire total of the Japanese population in the States of Montana, Washington, the northern part of Idaho, and the Territory of Alaska, in 1920, will not exceed 25,102, including men, women, and children. This is less than 7 per cent of the population of the city of Seattle to-day.

Mr. RAKER. May I ask you a question right there, if it won't interrupt you? Have you included in your estimate the number of Japanese children that have come to the United States since 1910 under the age, say, of 16?

Mr. MATSUMI. I did not, but I have statistics and date to show that since 1916, I think. I could not go back further than that.

Mr. RAKER. What would be your rough estimate, in addition to those of children of this class to be added to those which you have already given?

Mr. MATSUMI. Do you mean adopted children?

Mr. RAKER. Adopted children, and those who came over with their fathers and mothers. Some came over with their mothers, children born in Japan, from mothers living there, and their fathers living here. They have gone over and brought some of their wives, and some children were born in Japan. Now, what would be your idea as to the number since 1910 of those children born in Japan, and adopted, taking the two together, that have come over—that is, such as you have designated to add to the total?

Mr. MATSUMI. I could not give you a correct estimate, but I believe they must be included in this figure. They will not exceed 100 or 200, I am quite sure.

Mr. RAKER. Does this include the adopted children?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes. I simply added those born in this country in making an estimation of deaths, and those who went back to Japan about 30 per cent. I draw this percentage from the figures and number of those dying in this country.

Mr. RAKER. Yes; I just wanted to clarify the situation, is all.

Mr. MATSUMI (reading):

The Japanese immigrants in the early days came from California—

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Who compiled this statistical data?

Mr. MATSUMI. I did it, principally, and I supervised it also.

Mr. RAKER. Who helped you?

Mr. MATSUMI. I have two men in the office employed for this particular purpose.

Mr. RAKER. Japanese?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

The Japanese immigrants in the early days came from California; and, as the Japanese steamship lines began to operate to this coast, the ports of Tacoma and Seattle also became ports of entry for Japanese immigrants. They were all common laborers, chiefly going to work for the railroads, and gradually drifting throughout the whole Northwest. United States Government statistics and the regular census prove that this is true. The State of Montana had a greater Japanese population than the State of Washington in 1900. They have gradually drifted into farming, logging, sawmill and fish-canning industries, and, of course, some of them remained as domestic servants in various cities.

They were men in the early prime of life, between the ages of 20 and 30 years, the majority of them without families. They were without the responsibility to carry the burden of caring for families and naturally formed an element of the floating population, moving from one community to another without any visible intention of settling permanently. As a floating labor element there was some objection to them by the working class, who thought they might enter into competition with them, but this condition did not materialize, as there was a shortage of labor in the Northwest. From that time they began to learn trades and soon went into farming and other lines of business, of which they had acquired a knowledge. Their savings no longer went to Japan, but were invested in business in a small way, and they settled down and began to have families. Those who remained in ordinary laboring pursuits in sawmills, railroad construction, and other lines of labor have since become semiskilled laborers, and they now receive good wages, working on the union scale, and their working conditions are much improved. No new immigration of male labor has come to this country since 1907. The increase in population is due to the immigration of their families and the migration from other parts of the United States to the Northwest.

Shall I proceed?

The CHAIRMAN. It is very interesting.

Mr. SIEGEL. I would continue it, if I were you, for a while.

Mr. MATSUMI. I would like to briefly go over the—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Well, suppose you put that in the record and then let us hear your preachment.

Mr. MATSUMI. The next statement I wish to make is with reference to the proportionate number of Japanese entering the city and the farming districts and what sort of farming they enter into.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you that written up?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Mr. MATSUMI. It is rather long to read.

Mr. RAKER. Personally, I would like to hear it.

Mr. SIEGEL. You go along for a while and read it.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. MATSUMI (reading):

The vocational pursuits of the Japanese population in Washington. Their choice of vocation is—

I am going over the vocations in Washington—

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Before you proceed I will ask you, and then you may read on: You made a very remarkable statement just now that no new immigration has been had since 1907 of Japanese laborers. Where will we find these statistics showing the number of Japanese that entered the United States before 1907?

Mr. MATSUMI. The only place—I did not get into the details of this matter, but probably the best place is the immigration office here. I took 1907 in estimating this as the date that the "gentlemen's agreement" went into effect. It is understood so far as we are concerned that no immigration of men laborers has come in. My statement may be made under an assumption, but I take that attitude.

Mr. RAKER. I will give you credit for it, but I wondered how you arrived at that.

Mr. MATSUMI. That is based upon the gentlemen's agreement which was entered into in 1907.

Mr. RAKER. I see; now go on with your statement.

Mr. MATSUMI. It may be incorrect.

Their choice of vocation is chiefly in farming, particularly in truck gardening, which requires intensive manual labor. The lines of business they engage in extensively are few and they are naturally adapted to truck farming by their past experience and knowledge. Due to these facts, they have moved to the cities and suburbs of the cities where they could find a ready market for their farm products. I find there is hardly any competition in truck gardening, which requires very intensive, hard, manual labor. King County, Pierce County, Yakima County, and Spokane County are, in order, where the Japanese settled in any large numbers, engaged in farming.

In the principal cities, like the cities of Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, the principal commercial lines engaged in by Japanese are the rooming house and small restaurant business, general merchandise, barber shops, cleaning and dye works, tailor shops, second-hand stores, and a number of other lines to a smaller extent. These total about 47 different lines of business. In professional lines, the Japanese are engaged to a small extent; principally as physicians and surgeons, dentists, clergymen, clerks, artists, and some other lines to a small degree, totaling in number about 14.

There are about 20,500 acres of farming lands in this State tenanted by Japanese; 9,549 acres in hay, oats, potatoes, and cantaloupes; 4,470 acres in truck gardening of different kinds of vegetables; 2,832 acres in cultivation of

small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries; and there are 4,531 acres in dairy farms. Most of the truck and dairy farming done by Japanese is carried on in King County. Yakima County comes next in the amount of acreage. In eastern Washington they raise hay, oats, potatoes, cantaloupes, and corn; therefore, the acreage is comparatively larger than in King County, and the number of farmers engaged in actually farming are fewer in comparison to King and Pierce Counties, where they engage in truck farming, and the number of farmers is much larger in comparison to the acreage, as the farming is carried on in an intensive manner.

As to the dairy farming in King County, there are 76 Japanese dairy farms against 810 white dairy farms. The proportion is a little over 9.3 per cent, and the Japanese lease 6,483 acres against 34,500 acres occupied by white dairy farmers, which is about 18 per cent in proportion. In King County there is a total of 25,000 cows, of which 13,500 produce milk for commercial purposes, according to the board of health. Out of this 4,032 are owned by Japanese. The total production of milk by white farmers in 1919 was 12,555,800 gallons and by Japanese 4,047,840 gallons, or 32.2 per cent. This would tend to show that on 18 per cent of the acreage the Japanese are producing 32.2 per cent of the milk sold for commercial purposes.

According to these facts it seems to me that the Japanese farmer is more intensive in dairy farming than the other people engaged in the same business. The amount of milk produced per acre and the number of cows per acre on the farms operated by the Japanese is larger than that produced by others. In other words, there is less waste and the farming itself is conducted on a more intensive basis.

Mr. VAILE. Might not the reason for that be that the white farmer carries on larger farming operations in connection with his dairy—more extensive than the Japanese farmer?

Mr. MATSUMI. I could not say. The Japanese raises potatoes, vegetables, and corn, I think, in proportion about the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the Japanese wives work on these farms?

Mr. MATSUMI. To some extent they do; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And children?

Mr. MATSUMI. I do not think children.

The CHAIRMAN. Not many children?

Mr. MATSUMI. Not many children. I think I saw a great many children and women working in the dairy fields about crop time. About this time of the year you will see them in the berry country.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't the children work planting and heading up lettuce?

Mr. MATSUMI. I don't think they do.

The CHAIRMAN. You think not?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir.

The rental value of some of these truck gardens in the suburbs of the cities of Seattle and Tacoma is very high, some of them renting for \$80 per acre per year. The ordinary prevailing rent in the vicinity where they are engaged in dairy farming is about an average of \$15 per acre. The farm rents per acre per year for ground for raising vegetables averages about \$25.

It seems to me there is a general tendency on the part of the farmers of this section of the country to move from the farms to the cities, particularly as they have difficulty in keeping their young men on the farms, and they are offering their places for lease to the Japanese. In the industry of raising small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries, it seems no one cares to go into it, as it requires very hard intensive manual labor in cultivating and harvesting the crop.

That is as far as I went on the preparing of statements. I have a summary of the statistics of attendance in the public schools in the city of Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Before you get through with that, you are going to turn all of these papers in?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes; but I will have to refer to these again.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, before we get away from that: All of these associations took the census?

Mr. MATSUMI. Well, we tried to find out just how the Japanese are doing. Many times a question came up of what they are doing.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not understand me. You took a census here and they took one in San Francisco and they took one in Stockton and they took one in Sacramento.

Mr. MATSUMI. They have been doing that right along the last two or three years.

The CHAIRMAN. The associations?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Down there in the Stockton Valley they said they would take one if the Government would help pay for it. It is very expensive.

Mr. MATSUMI. The Government?

The CHAIRMAN. The Japanese Government. In another place they took the census and they charged each Japanese whose card was taken a quarter. Did you do anything like that?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir. If we do that they won't give us any information. They are very independent.

The CHAIRMAN. They are very independent?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes; we have to do everything pleasant to get information from them.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the dues of your association?

Mr. MATSUMI. When we got the census we asked different associations or small dairy farms or associations of farmers—we asked them to send in a report, or we would send a man out where we were not sure of getting the correct report.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you a card index for each man?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir. Our statistics are not very thorough and complete, as you can expect, because—

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). How do you keep tab on them?

Mr. MATSUMI. We have one form of paper to distribute.

Mr. SIEGEL. For each person?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes; and that does not reach everybody all the time.

Mr. SIEGEL. I understand that, but that is the form that you try to follow with each individual within your territory, where you try to take the census?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, have you kept all of this?

Mr. MATSUMI. I think we have those in the office; yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, each one would show the name of a single individual, or if that individual—

Mr. MATSUMI (interposing). If a single individual is living, or if he is living with a family, it shows that.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the membership of your association?

Mr. MATSUMI. I will have to explain that. It is a conference body. There are many Japanese associations. There is one in Tacoma.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they belong to this?

Mr. MATSUMI. There are 18 of them, and that forms a sort of a conference body.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes the Northwest Association?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes; the one I represent here.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Tacoma association send the dues for its members to you?

Mr. MATSUMI. They maintain the expenses of the conference body, the different bodies do, according to the size of their association. Seattle is the largest association.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they send in 10 per cent of what each member pays over in Tacoma?

Mr. MATSUMI. We do not do that; we decide according to the size of the association.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the membership of this association here in Seattle?

Mr. MATSUMI. I could not tell that, because that is the local association and I don't attend to that.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not the secretary?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. About what did it cost this association to take this census?

Mr. MATSUMI. So far as we are concerned it has only cost us the printing and mailing to different associations and compiling them. I do not think it exceeded any more than \$200.

Mr. RAKER. Now, taking the entire census for the four States named and in the respective cities named, how much do you think it cost?

Mr. MATSUMI. Taking the census extensively, I do not know just what it cost. As you know, they are pretty well scattered in this country. We have them taken by men north in Alaska, where there are men engaged principally in the fishing and canning business, so they are congregated together in a very few places, so the expense is not very great.

Mr. RAKER. Your association paid for that out of a fund that is gathered as you have just told the chairman?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. What did you say the reason for taking the census was?

Mr. MATSUMI. The primary object of taking the census is to know just what the Japanese conditions are in this part of the country. We want to know how many Japanese there are and what they are doing.

Mr. RAKER. Do you keep a fairly close track of what the various associations and the individual Japanese are doing?

Mr. MATSUMI. We could not keep that sort of a record. It is impossible.

Mr. RAKER. Outside of the recording of the various secretaries of these associations, do you try to keep in touch with the individual Japanese to see what he is doing, where he is, and how he is getting along?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Does the association have a general interest in how each local community is getting along and how each individual is getting along?

Mr. MATSUMI. In a general way it is almost the same as a chamber of commerce. The secretary of that chamber of commerce has some knowledge of the number of people and the general conditions in the city. We do not know any more than he does in a general way. We try to keep in touch with them, but it is pretty hard to keep in that sort of touch with them.

Mr. RAKER. Do you lend cooperation and aid to your fellow countryman when he needs it, with the understanding that he will pay you back when he becomes financially able?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir. We do not have that sort of a fund, except where a man has no means of support and is liable to become a public charge of the city or county, we help him as far as we can. There is no fund for that. We have occasionally asked contributions for that purpose. Very few Japanese are sent into the public institutions in this part of the country. We try as much as we can to take men from the insane hospital and send them back if they are in a condition to go. We did that once or twice, but we have no such a charity fund to take care of them in any extensive way.

Mr. RAKER. How do you pay your Japanese ministers, by voluntary contributions or assessments?

Mr. MATSUMI. For what?

Mr. RAKER. For preaching in the churches.

Mr. MATSUMI. We have nothing to do with that. The church maintains itself by its members.

Mr. VAILE. This is not a religious organization?

Mr. MATSUMI. The church is maintained by the members of the church, I think, no differently than any other church, by the contributions and dues.

Mr. RAKER. Well, I am asking you for general information. That is what I asked you for. Is there a separate assessment against the members of the Japanese church, or is it voluntary?

Mr. MATSUMI. One church I know of has dues paid by each member, a contribution voluntarily paid; a voluntary contribution from them from time to time as the source of expense to maintain their churches.

Mr. RAKER. Did you build the churches in the same manner?

Mr. MATSUMI. I think there are two churches which have been built here.

Mr. RAKER. How do you maintain your Japanese schools?

Mr. MATSUMI. I will go over that.

Mr. RAKER. You are going to get to that?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. All right.

Mr. MATSUMI. I would like to put in the record the statement with reference to the public schools and the language schools maintained by the Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. You have all of those under a separate heading to submit to the committee?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes. It is a very hard task, but I did my best to compile them for you. I could not get all of the information that I desired from the entire State, but I have gathered up the total Japanese attendance percentage compared to the others in the city of

Seattle for 1920. In the high schools the number of Japanese male students is 58, female students 29, total 87; other male students 3,923, female students 4,756; other than Japanese, total 8,679. The percentage of Japanese to the total is 0.00992. In the public schools the Japanese male students are 489, female 317; total Japanese students 806; other male students 21,442; other female students 20,367; total other students 41,809; percentage of Japanese to the total 0.0189.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we will let you put that into the record. It is much better for us.

(Statement marked "Exhibit A, July 26, 1920.")

EXHIBIT A.

Seattle public schools—Statistics showing Japanese attendance—Record of Seattle School Board.

Public-school statistics of city of Seattle.

[Record of city school superintendent, 1920.]

	Japanese students.			Other students.			Total students.	Per cent. Japanese of total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
High school.....	58	29	87	3,923	4,756	8,679	8,766	0.0092
Public school.....	489	317	806	21,442	20,367	41,809	42,615	.0189

Statistics of children attending Japanese language schools in the State of Washington, by sex and grades.

	Grade 1.		Grade 2.		Grade 3.		Grade 4.		Grade 5.		Grade 6.		Grade 7.		Grade 8.		Total.		Teachers.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Seattle:																			
1916.....	21	22	20	18	5	5	7	12	7	9							60	66	5
1917.....	22	21	19	20	18	15	7	7	6	11							72	74	6
1918.....	34	25	18	21	21	12	13	12	6	7							92	77	6
1919.....	35	13	10	25	15	17	19	21	12	14							97	90	6
1920.....	24	25	34	15	22	18	17	15	18	21	11	9	4	7	8	3	138	113	7
Tacoma:																			
1916.....	2		4			4	1	2	2								9	6	2
1917.....	3	3			4		4	4	1	4							8	11	2
1918.....	1	4	4	3		4				4							9	11	2
1919.....	5	5	2	6	2	3			3	4							12	14	2
1920.....	6	10	4	2	2	6	2	4									13	22	2
Spokane:																			
1919.....				1	1	1	1										2	2	1
1920.....	1	2		1	1	1	1										3	4	1
South Park:																			
1918.....	4	5		1	1	1	3	2	3	2							8	10	1
1919.....	3		3		2	1	1	1	3	1	3	2					10	8	1
1920.....	5	2	3	3	3	3		2	1	1	3	2					15	10	1
Bellevue:																			
1918.....																			1
1919.....	9	17															9	18	1
1920.....	3	3	3	10													6	13	1
Elfo:																			
1916.....	3	4	4	1	2	2	1			2							10	9	1
1917.....	4	3	3	3	4	1	2	2	1								14	9	2
1918.....	6	2	3	3	2	3	4	1	2	2							16	11	2
1919.....	7	7	5	2	3	3	2	2	4	1							21	15	2
1920.....	8		6	0	4	1	3	3	2	2							23	12	2
Kent:																			
1918.....	4	4	6	1	3	2	7	2									20	9	1
1919.....	6	5	4	3	5	1	3	2	7	2							25	13	1
1920.....	5	4	6	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	1					22	10	1

Statistics of children attending Japanese language schools in the State of Washington, by sex and grades—Continued.

	Grade 1.		Grade 2.		Grade 3.		Grade 4.		Grade 5.		Grade 6.		Grade 7.		Grade 8.		Total.		Teachers.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Fort Blakely:																			
1918.....	5	3	...	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	1
1919.....	1	1	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	1
1920.....	3	3	1	1	4	2	2	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	1
Thomas & Christopher:																			
1916.....	3	4	3	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	1
1917.....	4	5	3	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	1
1918.....	4	8	4	3	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	1
1919.....	6	9	6	4	3	1	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	1
1920.....	8	12	3	5	2	4	7	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	28	1
Auburn, 1920.....																	15	9	1
Orting, 1920.....																	5	4	1
Winslow, 1920.....																	7	6	1
1916.....	29	30	31	21	8	12	11	16	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	90	9
1917.....	33	32	25	25	27	17	11	15	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	104	11
1918.....	57	51	35	35	30	23	36	21	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	145	14
1919.....	72	57	40	48	31	30	32	33	31	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	191	16
1920.....	62	61	59	44	41	39	33	29	29	37	17	12	4	7	8	3	331	251	20

JAPANESE PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN SEATTLE, WASH., JUNE, 1920.

Churches and missions.—One Baptist church; 1 Methodist church; 1 Presbyterian mission; 1 Episcopal mission; 1 Congregational mission; 5 clergymen; 2 deaconesses; 5 missionaries; 1,068 Protestant church members.

Sunday schools.—Seven Sunday schools; 715 Sunday-school attendants; 53 Sunday-school teachers (American and Japanese); graded lessons are used for textbooks, and both English and Japanese language is used in teaching.

Social works.—These churches and missions, aside from their regular meetings of church service, prayers, and Bible classes, conduct Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. works among the Japanese and maintain three kindergartens, two woman's homes; three domestic-science schools; two English preparatory schools, and two dormitories. They also publish five monthly religious publications in Japanese for distribution among the Japanese.

Church properties.—Japanese Baptist Church Society, 661 Washington Street; Western Washington State Convention, 172 Broadway; American Baptist Women's Society, 1002 Spruce Street; Japanese Methodist Episcopal Church, 1236 Washington Street. These are the permanently established places; the rest are leased for temporary use. The current church and mission expenses are paid out of the dues and contributions; about 72 per cent are Japanese and 28 per cent are American contributions. There are also about 40 American church workers engaged in religious and social work among the Japanese.

Japanese Buddhist churches in Washington.

City.	Churches.	Priests.	Members.	Sunday-school attendants.
Seattle.....	1	1	500	60
Thomas.....	1	1	200	30
Tacoma.....	1	1	80	...
Total.....	3	3	780	90

The Buddhist churches conduct Sunday school for children and women's social welfare work. The Seattle Buddhist Church at 1020 Main Street maintains English preparatory school and dormitory for men.

The current expenses are paid by dues and contributions from their church members.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, when you made this census, did you turn it into your consul?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes; when he asked that, we gave him the information.

Mr. RAKER. You have a headnote above each subject that you wanted to present and discuss in your report?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Would you designate the headnote that you particularly wish to call our attention to in the report, and then it may go in, and it will assist us and save time.

(Papers marked "Exhibits B to F," inclusive, July 26, 1920, received in evidence.)

EXHIBIT B.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

I. Public schools:

1. Education in the high schools.
2. Education in the grade schools.

II. Question of Japanese language schools:

1. Purpose.
2. How it is maintained.
3. Text books.
4. Number of attendance in each school.

III. Church conditions:

1. Protestant church.
2. Buddhist church.

IV. Social conditions:

1. Night school under the city school board, attended by men and women (200).
2. Women's domestic science school.
3. Theaters and pool halls.

V. Charities:

1. Public contributions for all charities and public undertakings.
2. Japanese confinement in the public institutions for charity.
3. Japanese confinement in reformatory schools, insane institutions, and institutions for the feeble minded.

VI. Criminal record:

1. Picture brides.
2. Foster children.
3. Illegal entry through ports of Canada.
4. Stowaways and runaways from the Japanese ships. (Unlawful entry.)
5. Double allegiance of Japanese native-born children. (Question due to conflict of laws.)

EXHIBIT C.

Statistics of the principal businesses operated in the city of Seattle by Japanese.

The principal lines of business engaged in by Japanese in the city of Seattle and the number of persons employed.

Kind of business.	Number of houses.	Men employed.	Women employed.	Total.	Percentage.
Hotels and apartments.....	338			1,306	25.5
Barber shops.....	70	84	29	330	22.0
Dye works and cleaning.....	48	61	9	184	20.0
Grocery stores.....	80	161	61	633	12.0
General merchandise stores.....	75	188	45		
Restaurants.....	38	152	47	288	13.0
Tailors.....	29	45	38	173	10.0
Second-hand stores.....	45			303	15.0
Laundries.....	12	43	50	94	12.0

The number of Japanese houses and persons employed were actually counted recently, so it is up to date and accurate. The total number of different businesses, other than Japanese, was taken from the telephone directory, revised May, 1920, so the actual number may be considerably greater and the percentage will be reduced accordingly.

	Number of houses.	Number of cars used.
Automobiles for hire.....	3	18
Transfers.....	27	31

Number of apartments, hotels, and rooming houses.

	Apartment- ments.	Hotels and rooming houses.
Establishments with 50 rooms and up south of Yeslerway.....	2	24
Establishments with 20 to 50 rooms south of Yeslerway.....	6	104
Establishments with 50 rooms and up between Yeslerway and Pike Streets.....	7	17
Establishments with 20 to 50 rooms between Yeslerway and Pike Streets.....	8	29
Establishments with 50 rooms and up north of Pike Street.....	11	1
Establishments with 20 to 50 rooms north of Pike Street.....	14	31
Total.....	48	206

According to the record of the city fire marshal's office in February, 1920, the numbers are as follows:

Apartment houses	544
Hotels (20 rooms and up).....	465
Rooming houses (5 to 20 rooms).....	297
Total.....	1,306

Out of which Japanese operate under lease:

Apartment houses	74
Hotels	180
Rooming houses	65
Total.....	338

But recent investigation shows some decrease; we also cut down the small rooming houses, hotels, and apartments with rooms less than 20 in one establishment, making the discrepancy of 84 houses.

Barber shops.

Number of houses south of Yesler Way.....	62
Number of men employed.....	79
Number of women employed.....	25
Number of houses between Yesler Way and Pike Street.....	4
Number of men employed.....	4
Number of women employed.....	3
Number of houses north of Pike Street.....	4
Number of men employed.....	1
Number of women employed.....	1
Total houses	70
Total men	84
Total women	20

White barbers.

Men barbers	295
Women barbers	35
Total	330
Persons employed:	
Men	500
Women	150
Total	650

Dye works and cleaning establishments in Seattle and the number of men and women employed.

Number of houses South of Yesler Way	15
Number of men employed	16
Number of women employed	2
Number of houses between Yesler Way and Pike Street	15
Number of men employed	20
Number of women employed	8
Number of houses north of Pike Street	18
Number of men employed	25
Number of women employed	4
Total houses	48
Total men	61
Total women	9

Grocery stores in Seattle and the number of men and women employed.

Number of houses south of Yesler Way	45
Number of men employed	95
Number of women employed	38
Number of houses between Yesler Way and Pike Street	11
Number of men employed	17
Number of women employed	7
Number of houses north of Pike Street	24
Number of men employed	49
Number of women employed	16
Total houses	80
Total men	161
Total women	61

Number of general merchandise stores in Seattle and number of men and women employed.

Number of houses south of Yesler Way	63
Number of men employed	175
Number of women employed	93
Number of houses between Yesler Way and Pike Street	11
Number of men employed	11
Number of women employed	12
Number of houses north of Pike Street	1
Number of men employed	2
Number of women employed	0
Total houses	75
Total men	188
Total women	45

Number of restaurants in Seattle and the number of men and women employed.

Number of houses south of Yesler Way.....	30
Number of men employed.....	107
Number of women employed.....	39
Number of houses between Yesler Way and Pike Street.....	7
Number of men employed.....	40
Number of women employed.....	8
Number of houses north of Pike Street.....	1
Number of men employed.....	5
Number of women employed.....	0
Total houses.....	38
Total men.....	152
Total women.....	47

Number of tailor shops in Seattle and the number of men and women employed.

Number of houses south of Yesler Way.....	26
Number of men employed.....	42
Number of women employed.....	38
Number of houses between Yesler Way and Pike Street.....	2
Number of men employed.....	2
Number of women employed.....	0
Number of houses north of Pike Street.....	1
Number of men employed.....	1
Number of women employed.....	0
Total houses.....	29
Total men.....	45
Total women.....	38

SECOND-HAND STORES, JUNE, 1920.

The number of outstanding city second-hand licenses for 1920 is 303; the Japanese have 45, which is about 15 per cent.

Most all of the second-hand stores are located on Railroad Avenue and south of Yesler way.

Japanese laundries.

District.	Steam laundries.	Hand laundries.
South of Yesler Way.....	2	5
Between Pike Street and Yesler Way.....		1
North of Pike Street.....		4
Total.....	2	10

Japanese in the markets in the city of Seattle.

Places.	Number of stalls, vegetable and fruit.	Number of stalls, groceries.	Number of persons employed.
Corner Market.....	3		9
Economy Market.....	1		2
Fryo Market.....	2		12
Jackson Market.....	2	5	12
Central Market.....	2		8
Pine Street Market.....	5		13
Sanitary Market.....	9	1	31
South End Market.....	3		10
West Lake Market.....	4		8
Total.....	31	6	107

Remarks.—The foregoing markets are all private enterprises, and the business is conducted by the tenants like any other business of similar nature who pay rent for the spaces they occupy to the owners of the markets. They are simply assemblage of various lines of business, like groceries, vegetable and fruits, meat markets, fish markets, etc., of private ownership and management.

The city public market.—Japanese farmers use 60 to 80 tables every day.

This market is owned by the city and conducted and managed under its direct supervision according to its various regulations and sanitary laws for the purpose of providing the farmers with a place to sell their own farm products in the city. The city charges the farmers who use the place only a nominal sum for the use of the place.

At present it is conducted on the western side of the Pike Place. There are 140 tables which are allotted every morning among the farmers. Usually one-half of them are occupied by the white farmers, who consist mostly of Italians, and the rest of them are used by the Japanese farmers.

EXHIBIT D.

Japanese farms in the State of Washington.

Place.	Acreage, potatoes and hay.	Acreage, truck gardens.	Acreage, berries.	Total acreage.
King County:				
Auburn.....		65	193	258
Bellevue.....	30	97	329	456
Winslow and vicinity.....	330	320	370	1,020
Kent, O'Brien, and Orillia.....	464	278	238	980
South Park.....	257	459	65	781
Vashon Island.....	29	10	300	339
Thomas and Christopher.....	125	335	300	760
Green Lake.....		181	20	201
Yakima and Kittitas Counties:	6,733	1,748		8,481
Lincoln, Adams, Whitman, Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille Counties.....	103	85		188
Spokane County.....	150	290	20	460
Pierce County, Fife and vicinity.....	365	336	75	776
Thurston County and Pierce County, excluding Fife and vicinity.....	386	139	24	549
Benton, Franklin, and Walla Walla Counties.....	177	49	98	324
Skagit and Whatcom Counties.....	400	91		491
Grand total.....	9,519	4,470	2,032	16,021

Dairy statistics, July, 1920.

	Whites men.	Japanese.
State of Washington.....	8,500	87
County of King.....	810	76
Acreage:		
State.....	50,000	6,595
County.....	34,500	6,483
Milk cows:		
State.....	145,000	4,531
County.....	13,400	4,320
Production of milk in 1919:		
State.....gallons..	126,495,000	4,245,547
County.....do.....	12,555,800	4,017,840

Year.	Japanese dairymen.	Cows.	Acreage.	Rent.
1916.....	23	1,641	3,124	\$16,369
1917.....	38	1,930	3,491	57,436
1918.....	58	3,375	5,082	93,054
1919.....	75	4,280	6,360	127,200
1920.....	76	5,320	6,483	129,660

Japanese hog ranchers, Seattle and vicinity.

Year.	Number of ranchers.	Number of hogs.	Invest- ment.
1910.....	29	8,500	\$87,000
1911.....	15	4,100	46,000
1912.....	16	4,200	44,000
1913.....	14	3,500	40,000
1914.....	12	3,400	39,000
1915.....	12	3,300	40,000
1916.....	10	2,900	46,000
1917.....	10	2,800	46,500
1918.....	7	2,000	44,500
1919.....	7	2,600	48,500
1920.....	7	2,800	54,500

*Excludes July 1920. Small part of ranches located near Seattle, Wash., and
in other parts of the State.*

TABLE II.

*Japanese population in States of Montana, Washington, and Alaska, 1907-1919.
Japanese consulate at Seattle, Wash.*

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total
1907 ¹	16,198	1,440	17,638
1908 ¹	17,292	1,020	18,312
1909 ¹	12,853	1,300	14,153
1910 ¹	11,163	1,520	12,683
1911 ¹	11,647	1,328	12,975
1912 ¹	11,337	2,243	13,580
1913 ¹	11,794	2,167	13,961
1914 ¹	12,903	2,760	15,663
1915 ¹	12,808	3,914	16,722
1916 ¹	14,040	3,710	17,750
1917 ¹	13,436	4,288	17,724
1918 ¹	14,060	4,832	18,892
1919 ¹	15,282	5,320	20,602

¹ Including the State of Oregon.

² Excluding the State of Oregon.

United States Bulletin 127, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1911

	1910	1900	1890
Washington.....	1,585	2,441	
Montana.....	12,929	5,617	3
Total.....	14,514	8,058	3

Record of Japanese Consulate at Seattle.

Washington, Montana, and Alaska, 1907:

Men.....	11,10
Women.....	1,52
Total.....	12,62

Washington, Montana, and Alaska, 1920:

Men.....	15,28
Women.....	5,32
Total.....	20,60

Number of Japanese wives, so called under proxy marriage, that came to their domiciled husbands in the States of Montana, Washington, Alaska, and the northern part of Idaho, 1915-1920, inclusive.

1915	150
1916	144
1917	206
1918	281
1919	207
1920	98

1,147

Number of Japanese adopted children that came to their parents domiciled in the States of Washington, Montana, Alaska, and the northern part of Idaho,

1916	12
1917	20
1918	17
1919	50
1920	2

(8)

Remarks.—A Japanese domiciled in the United States must first establish his domiciled residence before he can bring in his wife; he has to secure a certificate from the Japanese consulate stationed at Seattle to this effect. The same principle is applied where a Japanese brings in his adopted children; in each case he must show that they legally enter his house and are recorded as wife or adopted children.

The number of Japanese that entered through the port of Seattle may prove to be larger than that which came to the States of Montana, Washington, Alaska, and the northern part of Idaho, as shown in the record, and the discrepancy must be the number that have gone elsewhere.

EXHIBIT F.

Birth table in State of Washington.

Year.	Whites.	Japanese and Chinese.	Total.	Per cent Japanese and Chinese o total.	Per cent whites to total.	Per cent Japanese and Chinese to whites.
1910	19,631	234	19,865	0.0117	0.985	0.0117
1911	20,333	312	20,645	.0150	.9809	.0153
1912	20,228	428	20,656	.0206	.978	.0211
1913	20,628	497	21,125	.0234	.973	.0240
1914	22,223	670	22,893	.0292	.9615	.0304
1915	23,090	707	23,797	.0294	.9602	.0303
1916	22,231	780	23,011	.0330	.9617	.0354
1917	22,983	840	23,823	.0351	.9590	.0360
Total	151,347	4,486	155,833			

Birth table in city of Seattle, King County, State of Washington.

Year.	Whites.	Japanese and Chinese.	Total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and total.	Per cent whites and total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and white.
1910	4,172	102	4,274	0.0371	0.957	
1911	4,234	188	4,422	.0422	.952	
1912	4,816	252	5,068	.0500	.943	
1913	4,328	207	4,535	.0450	.930	
1914	4,698	380	5,078	.0761	.9200	
1915	4,691	403	5,094	.0787	.9185	
1916	4,458	424	4,882	.0863	.9081	
1917	4,637	437	5,074	.0856	.9086	
Total	35,532	2,552	38,084			

Birth table in King County, excluding city of Seattle.

Year.	White.	Japanese and Chinese.	Total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and total.	Per cent whites and total.
1910.....	839	16	862	0.0185	0.973
1911.....	961	47	1,013	.0164	.984
1912.....	927	60	987	.0607	.939
1913.....	959	72	1,031	.0698	.930
1914.....	1,007	101	1,111	.0996	.9039
1915.....	1,041	90	1,137	.0791	.923
1916.....	999	140	1,144	.1223	.873
1917.....	850	115	965	.118	.879
Total.....	7,583	641	8,256		

Birth table in city of Tacoma, Pierce County, State of Washington.

Year.	Whites.	Japanese and Chinese.	Total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and total.	Per cent whites and total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and white.
1910.....	1,489	7	1,499	0.0046	0.993	.....
1911.....	1,531	10	1,556	.0062	.983	.....
1912.....	1,441	22	1,471	.014	.979	.....
1913.....	1,470	27	1,506	.0179	.979	.....
1914.....	1,508	35	1,544	.0226	.975	.....
1915.....	1,480	46	1,539	.0298	.961	.....
1916.....	1,483	30	1,533	.0234	.967	0.0241
1917.....	1,609	65	1,692	.0381	.950	.0103
Total.....	12,009	248	12,340			

Birth table in Pierce County, excluding city of Tacoma, State of Washington.

Year.	Whites.	Japanese and Chinese.	Total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and total.	Per cent whites and total.
1910.....	545	11	557	0.0197	0.978
1911.....	504	10	517	.0193	.974
1912.....	512	24	560	.0424	.957
1913.....	528	22	551	.0399	.958
1914.....	606	34	645	.0527	.911
1915.....	602	30	633	.0560	.936
1916.....	599	65	669	.0971	.903
1917.....	535	69	611	.1129	.875
Total.....	4,461	271	4,759		

Birth table in city of Bellingham, Whatcom County, State of Washington.

Year.	Whites.	Japanese and Chinese.	Total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and total.	Per cent whites and total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and white.
1910.....	304	2	398	0.0050	0.989	.....
1911.....	419	7	427	.0163	.981	.....
1912.....	448	2	450	.0044	.997	.....
1913.....	502	7	509	.0137	.986	.....
1914.....	518	8	526	.0152	.980	0.0135
1915.....	499	4	504	.0079	.990	.00401
1916.....	447	7	455	.01531	.982	.0136
1917.....	472	5	479	.01043	.986	.0105
Total.....	3,007	42	3,748			

Birth table in Whatcom County, State of Washington, excluding city of Bellingham.

Year.	Whites.	Japanese and Chinese.	Total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and total.	Per cent whites and total.
1910.....	398		399		0.9971
1911.....	401		405		.9975
1912.....	421	1	425	0.0023	.9976
1913.....	479	1	481	.0020	.998
1914.....	435		437		.995
1915.....	502	1	523	.0019	.999
1916.....	500		530		.940
1917.....	446		463		.963
Total.....	3,588	3	3,666		

Birth table in city of Spokane, Spokane County, State of Washington.

Year.	Whites.	Japanese and Chinese.	Total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and total.	Per cent whites and total.
1910.....	2,322	5	2,331	0.0021	0.9933
1911.....	2,308	9	2,322	.0038	.9939
1912.....	2,106	9	2,120	.0042	.9933
1913.....	2,204	8	2,217	.0036	.994
1914.....	2,023	12	2,047	.0058	.983
1915.....	2,048	14	2,078	.0067	.9834
1916.....	1,985	13	2,024	.0061	.9836
1917.....	2,140	20	2,171	.0092	.9857
Total.....	17,146	90	17,313		

Birth table in Spokane County, State of Washington, excluding city of Spokane.

Year.	Whites.	Japanese and Chinese.	Total.	Per cent Japanese and Chinese.	Per cent whites.
1910.....	465		465		
1911.....	551		551		
1912.....	585	1	585	0.0017	0.998
1913.....	494	1	495	.00202	.9979
1914.....	512	2	544	.0036	.9963
1915.....	511	3	514	.0055	.9945
1916.....	503	3	506	.0059	.9940
1917.....	521	1	522	.0019	.998
Total.....	4,202	11	4,213		

Birth table in city of Everett, Snohomish County, State of Washington.

Year.	Whites.	Japanese and Chinese.	Total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and total.	Per cent whites and total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and whites.
1910.....	498		498			
1911.....	450		452		0.995	
1912.....	388		388		.997	
1913.....	420		420			
1914.....	441		442		.997	
1915.....	496	1	502	0.0019	.998	0.00201
1916.....	397		504		.787	
1917.....	501	6	511	.0117	.990	.01197
Total.....	3,591	7	3,718			

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Birth table in county of Kitsap, State of Washington.

Year.	Whites.	Japanese and Chinese.	Total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and total.	Per cent whites and total.
1910.....	238	6	244	0.0245	0.975
1911.....	337	8	346	.0231	.973
1912.....	294	15	310	.0183	.948
1913.....	379	12	392	.0306	.966
1914.....	323	19	343	.0553	.941
1915.....	372	20	408	.0190	.919
1916.....	386	13	401	.0321	.956
1917.....	393	23	429	.0536	.946
Total.....	2,725	116	2,876		

Birth table in Yakima County, State of Washington.

Year.	Whites.	Japanese and Chinese.	Total.	Per cent Japanese, Chinese, and total.	Per cent whites and total
1910.....	679	6	688	0.0087	0.996
1911.....	813	13	865	.0150	.974
1912.....	990	14	1,006	.0139	.9840
1913.....	993	13	957	.0135	.965
1914.....	988	21	1,032	.0203	.9673
1915.....	1,022	28	1,067	.0262	.9577
1916.....	975	27	1,079	.0250	.903
1917.....	1,106	41	1,220	.0336	.906
Total.....	7,536	163	7,914		

Birth and death table of Japanese in the States of Washington, Montana, and northern part of Idaho and Territory of Alaska, which comprises a jurisdiction of Japanese consulate, stationed in the city of Seattle.

Date.	Births.	Deaths.	Discrepancy.	Date.	Births.	Deaths.	Discrepancy.
1915.				1917.			
January.....	15	4	11	January.....	32	4	28
February.....	46	8	38	February.....	52	12	40
March.....	47	12	35	March.....	51	11	40
April.....	53	7	46	April.....	63	12	51
May.....	55	9	46	May.....	56	16	40
June.....	52	21	31	June.....	67	19	48
July.....	40	10	30	July.....	37	4	33
August.....	32	10	22	August.....	44	7	37
September.....	33	8	25	September.....	26	6	20
October.....	39	13	26	October.....	48	7	41
November.....	56	3	53	November.....	53	9	44
December.....	54	14	40	December.....	57	6	51
Total.....	522	119	403	Total.....	576	113	473
1916.				1918.			
January.....	30	3	27	January.....	50	4	55
February.....	62	8	54	February.....	55	13	42
March.....	61	17	44	March.....	52	11	41
April.....	57	4	53	April.....	77	15	62
May.....	78	9	69	May.....	53	13	40
June.....	53	9	44	June.....	62	12	50
July.....	25	14	11	July.....	51	13	38
August.....	33	12	21	August.....	44	8	36
September.....	31	14	17	September.....	42	5	37
October.....	57	10	47	October.....	66	23	43
November.....	20	7	13	November.....	53	47	6
December.....	40	14	26	December.....	48	50	2
Total.....	547	121	426	Total.....	662	214	448

Birth and death table of Japanese in the States of Washington, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Births.	Deaths.	Discrepancy.	Date.	Births.	Deaths.	Discrepancy.
1919.				1920.			
January.....	70	42	28	January.....	102	9	93
February.....	82	28	54	February.....	68	17	41
March.....	80	19	61	March.....	87	38	49
April.....	90	17	73	April.....	91	22	69
May.....	81	27	54	May.....	69	30	39
June.....	70	15	55	Total.....	417	126	291
July.....	59	21	38	Grand total.....	3,508	912	2,676
August.....	64	14	50				
September.....	91	9	82				
October.....	74	7	67				
November.....	71	12	59				
December.....	62	8	54				
Total.....	804	219	585				

The biennial report of the State board of health is only completed up to and including the year of 1917, and there are no statistics compiled since then, and the statistics secured from the Japanese consulate, at Seattle, is completed up to and including May, 1920. A comparison of these statistics could hardly be made, because of the fact that the territory covered by these two offices are widely different, although the Japanese births in the Territory of Alaska, State of Montana, and the northern part of Idaho are small, and furthermore the State board of health did not make a segregation of the Japanese births from that of the Chinese.

The following comparative statistics indicate, however, the Japanese births in the State of Washington, as given in the State board of health, is larger than the number given in the statistics secured from the Japanese consulate at Seattle, which covers larger territories. This would undoubtedly show that the Japanese neglected to register their births in the Japanese consulate. It was a most serious concern to the parents as to the status of their children born in this country in the past years.

Comparative data of Japanese births.

	Birth record in—	
	Japanese consulate at Seattle.	State board of health.
1915.....	522	707
1916.....	536	780
1917.....	662	849
Total.....	1,770	2,345

Difference in favor of State board of health, 576.

An act enacted in 1907 by the Legislature of the State of Washington provides a system of registration of births and deaths and a method of reporting births and deaths and fixing a penalty for the violation thereof. This is a mandatory act, and all births occurring in the State must be immediately registered in the district in which they occur. Under the statute it is the duty of the attending physician or midwife to file a certificate of birth with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred within 10 days, and therefore the statistics of the State board of health are all the more correct than those of the Japanese consulate.

The Japanese law requires all her subjects to register births and deaths in the local registry of the district in which the parents of the child maintain their Japanese legal residence, and the procedure of registration of those residing in the foreign countries requires that the parents of the child filing a

certificate of birth or death with the local Japanese consulate of the district in which they reside and that a certificate shall be forwarded to the local registry of the district in which the parents maintain their Japanese legal residence.

From the fact that Japanese do not register all their births in the consulate and the tendency that they refuse to register their births in the consulate in order to avoid double nationality, the presumption of the correctness of the State board of health record is strong, but it is highly questionable as to whether all of these native-born Japanese children are living in this country or not, as there are no statistics available as to the number of deaths and the number that have gone to Japan.

The double nationality or double allegiance is the logical result of the concurrent operation of the two different laws. In the absence of a general agreement for the exclusive application, according to circumstances, of the one or the other of such laws, the condition that actually exists is unavoidable. The only solution is therefore by declaration of expatriation, which is recognized by the laws of Japan. Every independent nation has as one of the incidents of its sovereignty the right of legislation and jurisdiction over all persons within its territory, and therefore the double nationality or double allegiance of Japanese children born in the United States is due to no fault of the parents, but they could voluntarily forsake allegiance of one country and acquire another by declaration of expatriation, as annunciated by both the United States and Japan.

ABSTRACT OF EXPATRIATION LAW OF JAPAN.

ART. 18. When a Japanese, by becoming the wife of a foreigner, has acquired the husband's nationality, then such Japanese loses (her) Japanese nationality.

ART. 20. A person who voluntarily acquires a foreign nationality loses the Japanese nationality. In case a Japanese subject who has acquired foreign nationality by reason of his or her birth in a foreign country has domicile in that country, he or she may be expatriated with the permission of the minister of state for home affairs. The application for the permission referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made by the legal representative in case the person to be expatriated is younger than 15 years of age. If the person in question is a minor above 15 years of age, or a person adjudged incompetent, the application can only be made with the consent of his or her legal representative or guardian. A stepfather, a stepmother, a legal mother, or a guardian may not make the application or give the consent prescribed in the preceding paragraph without the consent of the family council. A person who has been expatriated loses Japanese nationality.

ART. 24. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding six articles, a male of full 17 years or upward does not lose Japanese nationality unless he has completed active service in the army or navy, or he is under no obligation to enter into it. A person who actually occupies an official post—civil or military—does not lose Japanese nationality notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing seven articles.

ART. 26. A person who has lost Japanese nationality in accordance with article 20 may recover Japanese nationality, provided that he or she possesses a domicile in Japan, but this does not apply when the persons mentioned in article 10 have lost Japanese nationality. In case the person who has lost Japanese nationality in accordance with the provision of article 20—his. is younger than 15 years of age, the application for the permission prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be made by the father who is the member of the family to which such person belonged at the time of his expatriation. Should the father be unable to do so, the application shall be made by the mother; if the mother is unable to do so, then by the grandfather; and if the grandfather is unable to do so, then by the grandmother.

MR. MATSUMI. I have compiled here statistics on the so-called picture bride, and certificates issued the last six years in detail, and the men residing in this part of the country, and the number of certificates issued from this country for bringing in the foster children; that is, adopted sons and—

THE CHAIRMAN (interposing). Have you stated the number of these adopted sons?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir; the number of certificates issued to the men living in this part of the country; that is, the States of Montana, Washington, and the northern part of Idaho and Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. They got pretty thick this year?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir. You will be surprised; it is very small. Whenever these picture brides or these foster children come in through the port of Seattle intending to go to some other State, not in the State of Washington, but the State of Montana, or the northern part of Idaho and the Territory of Alaska—

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). Would not there be a record in the Commissioner of Immigration's office here showing the destination to which the immigrant is entitled to go?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes; it shows where he goes, where his parents live.

Mr. SIEGEL. And is it your contention that a large number of these Seattle arrivals were intended for outside of the State of Washington?

Mr. MATSUMI. That is my contention. The number of certificates issued in this country to the number of these women or children who came to these men or their families residing in this part of the country, if any other number came in through the port of Seattle, those went outside of this part of the country. Also, in the last part of the statement I shall come to the number of native-born Japanese children. I have put in a few statistics there and put in a translation of the present acts of expatriation in Japan. I have put the translation in here, and I have signed all of these statements.

Mr. RAKER. Now, those general subheads that you have named, they have been discussed in your general statement that you have given to the committee?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir. I intended to go over these things, but I can prepare the statement before long. If I have time I can do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the place, if you want to say it, is here. We want you to have a full statement.

Mr. MATSUMI. It is not completed. I intended to prepare such a statement, the statement I made here, but I did not have the time.

Mr. VAILE. Let Mr. Matsumi complete his work.

Mr. MATSUMI. I would be pleased to complete the statement and send it in, and if necessary will swear to it before any notary public and send it in.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that will be a good plan. Have you a copy of the Japanese American born, grown up?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. What about the Buddhist Church? You have two of those here?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes; two in Seattle.

Mr. RAKER. What is the attendance of the two churches; about?

Mr. MATSUMI. That is in this statement which I have handed in. I think it is about 500, off hand.

Mr. RAKER. How many priests have you in the two churches?

Mr. MATSUMI. There are two priests, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Do they act as teachers in assisting in teaching the Japanese language to the Japanese children.

Mr. MATSUMI. They have nothing to do with the language school in Seattle or elsewhere. They have their own Sunday school in this Buddhist church in Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the name of your counsel here?

Mr. MATSUMI. M. Hirota. He is a new man who came in about two or three months ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the consul ahead of him kidnap a Japanese boy and take him back to Japan?

Mr. MATSUMI. Oh, that was some years ago; away back.

Mr. RAKER. Is there a special textbook used in the Buddhist Church by the priest in his teaching and instructing the members of the church and the young people that belong?

Mr. MATSUMI. I do not know just what sort of a Japanese book they use in their Sunday schools in the Buddhist Church, but I know the textbook used in the language school, which is maintained by the Japanese in this city.

Mr. RAKER. Is that textbook school or language school entirely maintained by the Japanese people?

Mr. MATSUMI. Well, the Japanese people who send their children and the men who have philanthropic ideas send their money. They have been using Japanese textbooks, but they do not suit them, and some of them are absolutely foreign. The children could not absorb the methods of teaching of language. For instance, there is something they never saw. They have found that it is absolutely necessary to revise the textbook and make it particularly suitable for this part of the country for the purpose of teaching language along similar lines as American textbooks. They have prepared that already.

Mr. RAKER. Are these teachers Japanese teachers in these Japanese language schools?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Are they educated in Japan before they come over here as school-teachers?

Mr. MATSUMI. Why, yes; they are educated. Some of them received their education here in this country.

Mr. RAKER. Have you an extra set of the old edition of your textbooks and an extra set of the new edition?

Mr. MATSUMI. I do not have them.

Mr. RAKER. Do you think you can get a set some time to-morrow of the old edition and the new edition and give them to the chairman?

Mr. MATSUMI. I think I can do that. I asked him to translate this, what he says in this book here [indicating].

Mr. RAKER. What we want is to get a full set of the books—books used in the language schools of the old edition—and then get a full set—

Mr. MATSUMI (interposing). They have merely made a draft of them.

Mr. RAKER. They have not got it published yet?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. But you can give us a copy of the old one?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, will you be able to get a copy of the textbook used in the Buddhist Church?

Mr. MATSUMI. There is no textbook, to my knowledge, that they use in Sunday school. They do not maintain a school in the Buddhist Church.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, their religious beliefs and whatever books they have—

Mr. RAKER (interposing). It might not be, might not hurt.

Mr. MATSUMI. In California the Buddhist Church maintains its own language school, but in this part of the country they do not.

Mr. RAKER. But you do have some of the books that you use in your Buddhist Church.

Mr. MATSUMI. If they use such, I will get them.

Mr. RAKER. All right.

Mr. VAILE. Is it the intention of any considerable number of the Japanese people who have been engaged in business here to return permanently to Japan to live?

Mr. MATSUMI. I also tried to get that survey. That is very hard to tell whether a man tells me the truth or not, because it is a mere matter of intention.

Mr. VAILE. Well, judging from their conduct in the past.

Mr. MATSUMI. There was a tendency of a large number going back, but now they seem to like this country better—the economic conditions, trade, and other conditions—and they seem to be inclined to stay in this country in large numbers.

Mr. VAILE. That would seem to be your judgment.

Mr. MATSUMI. The present intentions, sir; for me I will stay longer. I was in Japan.

The CHAIRMAN. You came here in 1899?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you come here direct to Seattle?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That was when the ships were bringing the laborers?

Mr. MATSUMI. I think that at that time they were; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you come as a laborer?

Mr. MATSUMI. No, sir; I came as a student. I went to school here.

The CHAIRMAN. Have many students been coming lately?

Mr. MATSUMI. Very few, sir; they are very strict about that. They do not issue passports unless a man's character and financial support assure the Government that he will not become a member of the laboring class. The Government is very strict about that.

The CHAIRMAN. How many American boys have you grown up around Seattle?

Mr. MATSUMI. Quite a large number in here.

The CHAIRMAN. You have two here to-night?

Mr. MATSUMI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Please bring them up here and let us talk to them.

STATEMENT OF MISS M. SAKAMOTO.

(Miss Sakamoto was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your address?

Miss SAKAMOTO. No. 1609 Yesler Way.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a citizen of the United States?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where were you born?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Port Blakeley, Wash.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have gone to the schools here?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And graduated?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Yes; I graduated from the University of Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you in business in the town here?

Miss SAKAMOTO. No, sir; I am working for the Y. M. C. A. in Oakland, Calif. I am here on my vacation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you like that work?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Yes; I am working in the international institute, which is the Americanization work of the Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you work among all races of people?

Miss SAKAMOTO. No, sir. Only among Japanese, but of course we have cooperation, friendliness with the other work, too.

The CHAIRMAN. How large an attendance have you?

Miss SAKAMOTO. We just began our work last year. I am teaching English to about 25 women, but I called on several more, about 200, I think. The Y has a worker on Angel Island and she sends the names of girls and the new women coming from Japan to workers like me, and I go and call upon them and try to introduce them to the American customs and the American ways of living.

The CHAIRMAN. Tell them what to do?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Yes; I try to get them into our cooking and sewing classes, and we have social meetings about once a month, in which we have the American women and Japanese women commune together and have friendly meetings there, and we try to teach them Americanization that way.

The CHAIRMAN. Are your parents still living?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they in the United States?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They feel inclined to stay here?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Yes; they intend to stay here always.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any brothers and sisters?

Miss SAKAMOTO. I have one younger brother and one older sister.

Mr. Box. Have you visited in Japan?

Miss SAKAMOTO. No, sir; I have never been there.

Mr. Box. How long since you graduated from the University of Washington?

Miss SAKAMOTO. In June last year.

Mr. Box. When did you go into this Americanization work?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Last September.

Mr. Box. Have never visited Japan?

Miss SAKAMOTO. No, sir.

Mr. Box. Do you expect to go back there some day?

Miss SAKAMOTO. I may go there for a visit, but I do not believe I would stay there.

Mr. RAKER. Do the immigration officials, or does this Y. W. C. A. secretary at Angel Island, as well as the secretary you have here in Seattle and other ports, send the Y. W. C. A. associations practically all the names of all of these young women who come to the United States?

Miss SAKAMOTO. All of the third class. I would not say all of them, but as many as we can get. We can not catch all of the women that come, but they try to catch as many as they can.

Mr. RAKER. How long have you been familiar with these young women who come over here as picture brides while you have been

going to school and since, so as to see where they went after they landed, where their homes were?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Well, before I began this work I was not very—well, I was busy with my school work, but I tried to help them in all sorts of ways when they came to me for help.

Mr. RAKER. Have you been out to their homes?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Since I began my work I have; yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Have you been out in the rural farming districts?

Miss SAKAMOTO. No, sir; I was working in the city.

Mr. RAKER. Your visits to the homes of these young women are simply to those who are living in the cities?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Yes; in Oakland.

Mr. RAKER. But those who are in the country have gone to the country, to the farms; you have not visited at their homes?

Miss SAKAMOTO. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Do most of these young women after they come here meet their husbands, after they go to their homes, do they assist in the general work that their husbands are engaged in?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Yes; they feel that they ought to help their husbands, and as a general rule they do when they can. If they are engaged in something like a cleaning establishment or tailoring, they usually help.

Mr. RAKER. And also in the stores and places like that?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Yes.

Mr. Box. Do you belong to some Christian church?

Miss SAKAMOTO. Yes; I belong to the Baptist Church.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you and we are very much interested in you.

STATEMENT OF MISS DOROTHEA OKAJIMA.

(Miss Okajima was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. Where were you born?

Miss OKAJIMA. Omaha, Nebr.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?

Miss OKAJIMA. Fourteen.

The CHAIRMAN. And where are your father and mother?

Miss OKAJIMA. In Seattle with me.

The CHAIRMAN. They moved out here?

Miss OKAJIMA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any brothers and sisters?

Miss OKAJIMA. I have two sisters—one older than I am and one younger and a younger brother.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you go to school?

Miss OKAJIMA. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Public school?

Miss OKAJIMA. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What grade are you?

Miss OKAJIMA. I am attending the Broadway High School now. I am in the second year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you get along pretty well?

Miss OKAJIMA. Yes; I think so.

Mr. VAILE. Were your parents both born in Japan?

Miss OKAJIMA. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. Was your brother born in Omaha, too?

Miss OKAJIMA. No, sir; he was born in Seattle.

Mr. VAILE. How old is he?

Miss OKAJIMA. He is 12.

Mr. VAILE. In other words, about a year or so after you were born the family moved to Seattle?

Miss OKAJIMA. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. Is your father in business here?

Miss OKAJIMA. Yes; he has his own business. I do not know exactly what he is doing, but from the heading of his business paper, "Okajima Cooperative Bureau"—I don't know exactly what he is doing. He takes up different Japanese cases.

Mr. VAILE. Some kind of a cooperative society?

Miss OKAJIMA. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. You are attending high school?

Miss OKAJIMA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And you have been there two years?

Miss OKAJIMA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Do you attend the Japanese-language school?

Miss OKAJIMA. No, sir; I never have.

Mr. RAKER. You never have?

Miss OKAJIMA. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; we are very much obliged to you.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. KOBAYASHI.

(Mr. Kobayashi was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. Your residence is what?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. No. 506½ Maynard Avenue, Seattle.

Mr. SIEGEL. How old are you?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Twenty-three.

Mr. SIEGEL. Where were you born?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Born in Japan. I came here in 1902. I was about 5 years old then, and since then I have been raised here.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you go to school here?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Yes; I am a senior at the University of Washington.

Mr. SIEGEL. You are a citizen of Japan?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Not adopted by Americans or otherwise?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have spent all of your life here excepting the first five years?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you getting along pretty well?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Yes; I like this country.

Mr. VAILE. Do you want to be a citizen of the United States?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Well, if I had a chance, but the law won't let me.

Mr. VAILE. Do you think you can make a good citizen of the United States?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Yes; I am intending to live here. I visited Japan twice on the baseball team in 1914 and 1917.

Mr. RAKER. Did you beat them?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Well, the last time I went there we won 16 games and lost 9 and 1 tie, and I saw the conditions back there and I know the conditions over here pretty well, and I made up my mind that I will stay here.

Mr. RAKER. Which conditions did you like the best, those over there or those here?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Well, here, because I was raised here pretty nearly all of my life, and I am adapted to these conditions here, so I would like to stay here.

The CHAIRMAN. When you went back there how long did you stay, the first time?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. About four or five months; four months.

The CHAIRMAN. You were not eligible to military duty over there?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Not the first time, but the second time I was.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you stay the second time?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. About three or four months.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the Japanese Government call upon you for military service?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. No, sir; I did not go there at the time they called those.

The CHAIRMAN. You didn't have to report to anybody over there to get excused?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. No, sir. I do not think I did. We were a baseball team and our manager took care of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been called for military service?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have made no report?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Every year I have to report to Japan that I am here.

Mr. SIEGEL. How do you report, to the consul here?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. No, sir; we report to Japan. Everybody has to do that. Every Japanese male has to do that.

Mr. SIEGEL. How do you report, do you write, or receive a circular?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Yes; we get a certificate from the consul saying that I am here and we send that to Japan.

The CHAIRMAN. Does every Japanese do that?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Yes; all over 21 years old do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you receive any order over here to report back to Japan for military duty?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether any Japanese have received such an order?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. No, sir; I do not know of any; I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you discussed the matter with others?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. Yes; but they never have that.

Mr. BOX. What is your work?

Mr. KOBAYASHI. I am a student at the University of Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we are very glad to have met you, and we are much obliged to you for your testimony.

STATEMENT OF MISS THELMA S. OKAJIMA.

(Miss Okajima was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your age?

Miss OKAJIMA. Eighteen.

- Mr. RAKER. Your father and mother live here?
Miss OKAJIMA. Yes, sir.
Mr. RAKER. You are a graduate of the high school?
Miss OKAJIMA. Yes, sir; Broadway.
Mr. RAKER. You have not attended the university yet?
Miss OKAJIMA. I went one quarter to the university and I had to quit on account of sickness, but I intend to go back next spring.
Mr. RAKER. This little girl [indicating] is your sister?
Miss OKAJIMA. Yes, sir.
Mr. RAKER. Is your mother in the courtroom now?
Miss OKAJIMA. Yes, sir.
Mr. RAKER. Was she sitting back there with you?
Miss OKAJIMA. Yes, sir.
Mr. RAKER. Is your father here to-night?
Miss OKAJIMA. No, sir.
Mr. RAKER. What official position has your mother been occupying for the last few years?
Miss OKAJIMA. She has been taking care of us girls.
Mr. RAKER. I thought she was an interpreter.
Miss OKAJIMA. My father interpreted for the United States Immigration Service.
Mr. RAKER. For how long?
Miss OKAJIMA. I don't know. He cooked several times.
Mr. RAKER. You have been down and seen the folks come in on the various steamers, have you?
Miss OKAJIMA. Yes, sir; I have been down there several times.
Mr. Box. Have you ever visited in Japan?
Miss OKAJIMA. No, sir; I never have. I was born in Japan, but I came away when 11 months old.
Mr. Box. Do you want to go back there?
Miss OKAJIMA. Yes, to visit; but not to live there.
Mr. Box. Your sister was born here?
Miss OKAJIMA. Yes, sir.
Mr. Box. But you were born in Japan?
Miss OKAJIMA. Yes; and after I was born there we have lived here in this country ever since.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES SAKAMOTO.

- (Mr. Sakamoto was duly sworn.)
The CHAIRMAN. What is your residence?
Mr. SAKAMOTO. No. 1609 Yesler Way, Seattle.
The CHAIRMAN. You were born in the United States?
Mr. SAKAMOTO. Yes, sir.
The CHAIRMAN. Where were you born?
Mr. SAKAMOTO. Seattle, Wash.
The CHAIRMAN. Are you full of the Seattle spirit?
Mr. SAKAMOTO. You bet.
The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?
Mr. SAKAMOTO. Seventeen. I was born March 22, 1903.
The CHAIRMAN. You go to school here?
Mr. SAKAMOTO. Oh, yes.
The CHAIRMAN. You are in the high school?
Mr. SAKAMOTO. Franklin High School.

Mr. RAKER. About how many boys are there in and about Seattle that were born here, about your age, from three or four years younger to two or three years older?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Well, I only know fellows that I associate with. I can not tell about fellows that I don't know about.

Mr. RAKER. Are there a half dozen of them?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Yes, sir.

Mr. Box. How many in your high school?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. How many in my high school?

Mr. Box. Yes.

Mr. SAKAMOTO. I think I am the only one.

Mr. Box. Are there many young ladies—do you know this young lady who just testified?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Yes, sir.

Mr. Box. Are there many such, nice looking girls as she is, in Seattle?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. You had better ask her.

The CHAIRMAN. You get along all right in school?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't have any trouble with the other boys or other classes?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. I have lots of fun.

The CHAIRMAN. Get along all right?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Yes, sir.

Mr. Box. Do you attend the Japanese-language school?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Yes, sir.

Mr. Box. What do they teach you there?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Japanese.

Mr. Box. Do they teach you Japanese history?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Well, I do not hope to learn very quick.

Mr. Box. Do they teach you the history of Japan?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. They try to.

Mr. SIEGEL. Didn't they succeed with a boy as bright as you are—going to high school?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Well, they were successful, but then I did not succeed.

Mr. SIEGEL. You read the Japanese language now?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. I can not read it. It is too hard.

Mr. SIEGEL. You really can not read it?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. There are three different kinds of words. The letters I can read the easiest.

Mr. SIEGEL. You have adopted the road of least resistance with the Japanese language?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. You can talk Japanese with your parents?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Simple language, broken English. They have been here quite long, but they have not had the chance to talk English.

Mr. SIEGEL. You get along pretty well with them?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Sure; they are my father and mother.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you say that you do not understand the Japanese language sufficiently well to converse with them?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Well, I can understand them but that is about all.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, how do they manage to get along with you if you can not speak the language very well?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. They can just about guess what I am trying to tell them.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, you are always asking them for money; is that the bright idea?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Am not any more, but I used to.

The CHAIRMAN. When they talk to you, you understand them all right?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. And now would you tell us why you have not, or you should not, and have not given more attention and worked harder to become familiar with the Japanese language and history?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Well, that is a hard question you asked me just now.

Mr. RAKER. I know, but I think you know, my boy. Now, tell us in your own language and in your own way.

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Well, we go to an American school five hours a day and we attend the Japanese school for two hours. That is over-work, two hours, you see, and we do not get paid for overtime.

Mr. SIEGEL. I guessed you about right, didn't I? You are the kind of a fellow that is going to be having a whole lot of money as you grow up and you are going to make it here in Seattle.

Mr. SAKAMOTO. I am not a business man.

Mr. RAKER. What I asked the question before for, was for this reason, and I am going to put it direct, and I know that you are going to give me a direct answer: The thing that determined you when you began to think of the situation was that you wanted to understand the English language and devote your time to the American ways rather than to the Japanese ways and language?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Yes; I wanted to be an American more than Japanese. I was born here.

Mr. RAKER. And that is one of the reasons you have not devoted your time to the Japanese language and the Japanese history?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Well, I did not think of it that way before. Well, I was more for playing instead of studying.

Mr. VAILE. At what age did you take your training in the Japanese language?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. I started the same year when I went to the grammar school, when I was 5 years old. When I was 5 years old I started in the kindergarten and at 6 I started at the grammar school.

Mr. VAILE. When you started at the kindergarten did you then start at the Japanese language school?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. No, sir; when I was 6.

Mr. VAILE. And you did that work from the time you were 6 until you were 14?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. I think that is right.

Mr. VAILE. How old are you now?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. 17.

Mr. VAILE. Will you have to renounce the Japanese Emperor before you are 17?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. I don't know anything about that.

Mr. VAILE. Well, you know you are claimed as a citizen by Japan and also by the United States?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. I don't care. I was born here.

Mr. VAILE. Is it your intention to remain an American citizen and be a Japanese citizen?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Why should I not remain an American? I was born here, and why should I go back there? This is my home.

Mr. VAILE. You intend to remain an American citizen?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Well, nobody is going to stop me.

Mr. BOX. Do you remember when you were first told that you were born an American citizen?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. I don't know.

Mr. BOX. For how long have you had a feeling of pride that you are an American citizen?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Since I went to the grammar school.

Mr. BOX. Do other Japanese born here express such feelings as you do to us? How do they feel about it? Have you heard them talk about it?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. No, sir.

Mr. BOX. They do not talk about it?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. They do not talk about it very much. It is mostly the home training, you know. My father and mother don't care whether I am an American citizen. They would rather have me an American citizen.

Mr. BOX. They have encouraged you to be an American?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOX. And your teachers have?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOX. And you like the idea?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. Your father and mother intend to remain here all of their lives, so far as you know?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Well, I would like to have them go back and see their home once again, but I do not know what I can do.

Mr. VAILE. So far as you know their intention is to remain here and make their home here, except for a visit to Japan?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. If you return to Japan don't you know the Japanese Emperor will claim you as his subject? Suppose you are required to render military service to Japan, what will be your position on that subject?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. It will be a pretty difficult one, but I will get out of it.

Mr. VAILE. Now, following that up, suppose you were required to render military service to the United States, what will be your position?

Mr. SAKAMOTO. I will go in.

Mr. VAILE. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; all right. We are glad to have heard from you and glad to have met you. Good luck to you.

(Whereupon, the hearing was adjourned until 10 a. m., July 27, 1920.)

(A further statement by Mr. D. Matsumi is as follows:)

THE UNITED NORTH AMERICAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATIONS,
Seattle, Wash., July 29, 1920.

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,
United States Congressional Immigration Investigation Committee,
Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed herewith please find my summary statement of the statistics I have submitted to you last Tuesday evening, and which I have promised you for your records. There is a repetition of the seven first pages of this supplementary statement, as they have been put in before. Please withdraw them from your records.

I have prepared this statement in a hurry, therefore there may be some other information that I may be able to furnish you when I have more time to look up other statements made before your committee.

I shall be very much pleased if an opportunity is granted to present such supplementary statement, if I should find such necessary information.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I beg to remain,

Very truly, yours,

D. MATSUMI.

SUMMARY STATEMENT PREPARED BY UNITED NORTH AMERICAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATIONS, JULY 29, 1920, SEATTLE, WASH.

HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO THE NORTHWEST.

Japanese immigration in this part of the country began in or about 1890, according to the United States census published in the year 1910 by the United States Department of Commerce. There were 125 Japanese in Seattle, 56 Japanese in Tacoma, and 23 in Spokane, making a total of 204 in the three principal cities of the State of Washington in 1890, and there were 391 Japanese in the entire State of Washington.

The census of 1900 shows there were 2,990 Japanese in Seattle, 606 Japanese in Tacoma, 51 Japanese in Spokane, making a total aggregate of 3,647 Japanese in the three principal cities of the State of Washington. And in 1900 there were 5,617 Japanese in the entire State of Washington, an increase of 1,765 in Seattle, an increase of 550 in Tacoma, an increase of almost nothing to speak of in Spokane, and the total increase in the State of Washington was 5,226 over the 10-year period.

So it was not until the year 1910 that the trend of Japanese immigration showed an increase, and the increase mentioned was for a period of 10 years.

The census of 1910 shows that there were 6,127 Japanese in Seattle, 1,018 in Tacoma, and 352 in Spokane, making a total of 7,497 Japanese in the three principal cities, and there were 12,902 Japanese in the entire State of Washington, which shows a very small percentage of increase in comparison to the great increase in the total population.

The Japanese Association has made a survey of the Japanese population in Seattle and Tacoma for 1920, which shows that there are 4,766 Japanese men and 2,838 women, making a total of 7,504 Japanese in Seattle; in Tacoma there are 1,176 Japanese men and 439 women, making a total of 1,615. The entire Japanese population in the States of Montana, Washington, the northern part of the State of Idaho, and the Territory of Alaska is, at the present time, 20,002, of which 15,282 are men and 5,320 are women.

These last figures may not be exactly accurate, but they are very nearly so in so far as we are able to ascertain, as sources of information of this nature are rather limited. In addition to this are the native-born children in this country. Doubtless the census of the United States in 1910 included the children residing then in this country. The survey of the Japanese Association for 1920 includes the children over 16 years of age, and I am confident that the larger part of the children in infancy are also included in our statistics. But, assuming that no children are included, we can add the number of children born in this State since 1910. These figures are accurate, being taken from the records of the State board of health. The State board of health, however, did not segregate the number of births of the Japanese and Chinese. The total number of births of Japanese and Chinese since 1910 in the entire State up to 1917 inclusive, are 4,480. The State board of health has not compiled

any statistics since 1917, so I will add the number of Japanese births recorded by the Japanese consulate at Seattle for the years of 1918, 1919, and the first five months for the year of 1920, inclusive, covering the territory of the States of Montana, Washington, the northern part of Idaho, and the Territory of Alaska, an aggregate number of 1,943, making the aggregate number of births 6,429 in 10 years and 5 months. The consulate figures may not be accurate, but they are very near a correct estimate, and the total is not underestimated, as all Chinese births are included in the records of the board of health. The number of children who have gone to Japan, and the number of deaths in the past 10 years should be accounted for, but there are no figures available at the present time which show this. I think it would be fair to estimate that these would total 30 per cent of the entire births or 1,929 should be deducted to cover this discrepancy. This leaves 4,500 children born and now living in this part of the country.

Therefore the entire total of the Japanese population in the States of Montana, Washington, the northern part of Idaho, and the Territory of Alaska in 1920 will not exceed 25,102, including men, women, and children. This is less than 7 per cent of the population of the city of Seattle to-day.

The Japanese immigrants in the early days came from California; and as the Japanese steamship lines began to operate to this coast, the ports of Tacoma and Seattle also became ports of entry for Japanese immigrants. They were all common laborers, chiefly going to work for the railroads, and gradually drifting throughout the whole Northwest. United States Government statistics and the regular census prove that this is true. The State of Montana had a greater Japanese population than the State of Washington in 1900. They have gradually drifted into farming, logging, sawmill, and fish-canning industries, and, of course, some of them remained as domestic servants in various cities.

They are men in the early prime of life, between the ages of 20 and 30 years, the majority of them without families. They were without the responsibility to carry the burden of caring for families and naturally formed an element of the floating population, moving from one community to another without any visible intention of settling permanently. As a floating labor element there was some objection to them by the working class who thought they might enter into competition with them, but this condition did not materialize, as there was a shortage of labor in the Northwest. From that time they began to learn trades and soon went into farming and other lines of business, of which they had acquired a knowledge.

Their savings no longer went to Japan, but were invested in business in a small way, and they settled down and began to have families. Those who remained in ordinary laboring pursuits in sawmills, railroad construction, and other lines of labor have since become semiskilled laborers, and they now receive good wages, working on the union scale and their working conditions are much improved. No new immigration of male labor has come to this country since 1907. The increase in population is due to the immigration of their families and the migration from other parts of the United States to the Northwest.

THE VOCATIONAL PURSUITS OF THE JAPANESE POPULATION IN WASHINGTON.

Their choice of vocation is chiefly in farming, particularly in truck gardening, which requires intensive manual labor. The lines of business they engage in extensively are few and they are naturally adapted to truck farming by their past experience and knowledge. Due to these facts they have moved into the cities and suburbs of the cities, where they could find a market for their farm products. I find there is hardly any competition in truck gardening, which requires very intensive, hard manual labor. King County, Pierce County, Yakima County, and Spokane County are, in order, where the Japanese settled in any large numbers, engaging in farming.

In the principal cities, like the cities of Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, the principal commercial lines engaged in by the Japanese are rooming houses and small restaurant business, general merchandise, barber shops, cleaning and dye works, tailor shops, second-hand stores, and a number of other lines to a smaller extent. These total about 47 different lines of business. In professional lines the Japanese are engaged to a small extent, principally as physicians and surgeons, dentists, clergymen, clerks, artists, and some other lines to a small degree, totaling in number about 14.

There are about 20,500 acres of farming lands in this State tenanted by Japanese; 9,459 acres in hay, oats, potatoes, and cantaloupes; 4,470 acres in truck gardening of different kinds of vegetables; 2,832 acres in cultivation of small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries; and there are 4,531 acres in dairy farms.

Most of the truck and dairy farming done by Japanese is carried on in King County; Yakima County comes next in the amount of acreage. In eastern Washington they raise hay, oats, potatoes, cantaloupes, and corn, therefore the acreage is comparatively larger than in King County and the number of farmers engaged in actually farming are fewer in comparison to King and Pierce Counties, where they engage in truck farming and the number of farmers is much larger in comparison to the acreage, as the farming is carried on in an intensive manner.

As to the dairy farming in King County, there are 76 Japanese dairy farms against 810 white dairy farms. The proportion is a little over 9.3 per cent, and the Japanese lease 6,483 acres against 34,500 acres occupied by white dairy farmers, which is about 18 per cent in proportion. In King County there is a total of 25,000 cows, of which 13,400 produce milk for commercial purposes, according to the board of health. Out of this 4,032 are owned by Japanese. The total production of milk by white farmers in 1919 was 12,555,800 gallons, and by Japanese 4,047,840 gallons, or 32.2 per cent. This would tend to show that on 18 per cent of the acreage Japanese are producing 32.2 per cent of the milk sold for commercial purposes.

According to these facts, it seems to me that the Japanese farmer is more intensive in dairy farming than the other people engaged in the same business. The amount of milk produced per acre and the number of cows per acre on farms operated by Japanese is larger than that produced by others. In other words, there is less waste and the farming itself is conducted on a more intensive basis.

The rental value of some of these truck gardens in the suburbs of the cities of Seattle and Tacoma is very high, some of them renting for \$80 per acre per year. The ordinary prevailing rent in the vicinity where they are engaged in dairy farming is about an average of \$15 per acre. The farm rents per acre per year for ground for raising vegetables averages about \$25.

It seems to me there is a general tendency on the part of the farmers in this section of the country to move from the farms to the cities, particularly as they have difficulty in keeping their young men on the farms, and they are offering their places to lease to the Japanese. In the industry of raising small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries, it seems very few care to go into it as it requires very hard, intensive manual labor in cultivating and harvesting the crop.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS.

Director of the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, Mr. William J. Harris, says in his report of 1910, Comparative Statistics of the Japanese and Chinese, "that in either sex the percentage of illiteracy in any language was much higher for the Chinese than for the Japanese and that the percentage for either race was much lower in 1910 than in 1900, and that the percentage of the Japanese, 10 years of age and over, who were reported as unable to speak English in 1910, was slightly lower than the Chinese. In 1900 the percentage was very much higher for the Japanese, but it declined very decidedly for that race, while for the Chinese the proportion unable to speak English increased somewhat during the decade 1900-1910.

The Chinese illiteracy was 20 per cent in 1900 and 18.1 per cent in 1910. The Japanese illiteracy was 15.8 per cent in 1900 and 9.2 per cent in 1910. The comparison of the per cent illiterate of the Chinese and Japanese with the corresponding per cent for the total population, the native whites and the foreign-born whites, is very interesting to determine educational qualification of citizenship; according to the United States census of 1910, 7.7 per cent of the total population of the United States was illiterate; 7.0 per cent men illiterates and 7.8 per cent women illiterates; 12.7 per cent of the foreign-born whites were illiterates; 11.8 per cent men illiterates, 13.9 per cent women illiterates; 15.8 per cent of the Chinese were illiterates; 11.8 per cent men illiterates, 30.2 per cent women illiterates; 9.2 per cent of the Japanese were illiterates; 8.6 per cent men illiterates, 14.1 per cent women illiterates. The Japanese is the next smallest compared to the native whites.

The Japanese who could not speak English in 1900 was 61.6 per cent against 38.2 per cent of the Chinese and in 1910, 39.3 per cent of the Japanese could not speak English against 41.2 per cent of the Chinese.

The Chinese came to this country in much earlier days than the Japanese and therefore their ability to speak the English language was far better than the Japanese up to 1910. But a close observation of the decline in 10 years discloses a remarkable change. I regret to say that I have no statistics on hand to show the existing conditions on those points to-day, but from my own personal knowledge and experience, gained from close contact with the Japanese population of the Pacific Northwest in the past 20 years, I am safe to say that the educational standards of the Japanese have greatly improved in the last 10 years; the percentage of illiteracy and of those unable to speak the English language is very small.

The Seattle school board statistics show that there are 480 boys and 317 girls, an aggregate of 806 Japanese pupils, in the grammar schools, against 41,003 other pupils, and there are 58 boys and 29 girls, an aggregate of 87 high school Japanese students, against 8,592 other students; 0.0189 per cent in the grammar schools and 0.00992 in the high schools is the percentage of Japanese compared to other school attendance.

Out of 893 Japanese pupils now attending the Seattle public schools, 251 Japanese go to the Japanese language school in Seattle, which is about 28 per cent. The Japanese language school teaches only the Japanese language and is maintained by contributions and dues by the parents of the pupils. The school hour is about two hours a day after the regular school hours of the public schools. This is strictly a private institution and is an outgrowth of the private teaching of the Japanese language and more in the nature of a day nursery and private kindergarten; there is no compulsory teaching whatever. The school uses the standard Japanese school textbooks, which are naturally handy for the teacher in the past.

The charge made against these Japanese language schools is that the Japanese make attendance compulsory and teach Japanese traditions, history, and ancestor worship for the purpose of making Japanese children Japanese forever. But this is not true. The teachers of these Japanese language schools have found it very difficult to use the standard Japanese textbooks, as they contain many things quite foreign to American-born Japanese children, due to geographical and historical conditions and the social environment in which these children were brought up. It was therefore decided to revise the textbooks to suit the conditions and along the lines and context of the school textbooks now commonly used in the State of Washington. The Japanese Association assisted the language schools to adopt these new textbooks and they are now in press, a copy of which, and also Japanese standard textbooks, I have submitted to the congressional committee.

The Seattle school board maintains evening schools for aliens and others who would not attend day schools for the purpose of teaching the English language. There is an attendance of a little over 200 Japanese men and women in the main school, located in the heart of the Japanese district, where they receive very efficient English training. Besides this particular school there is a large attendance at private schools, primarily intended for preparatory schools and evening schools of various kinds—Y. M. C. A., church and commercial schools. There are also several evening schools for teaching the English language maintained by individuals, with a large Japanese attendance. I am therefore confident to say that the men and women who can not speak English to any degree is very small compared to 1910.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

As soon as the Japanese immigrants began to settle in this locality, the Christian young men took up the Christian mission works among their own people, usually with financial as well as moral supports of the local American churches.

The Japanese immigrants who entered this country within a few years prior to 1907 were mostly young men about the age of 20 years. Although practically all of these young Japanese started their lives in this new world as common laborers, yet, during the next six or seven years, through their intelligence and thrift, they saved enough money to go into business on their own account, taking up the various lines of business of which they had acquired knowledge and experience during their employment.

As soon as their financial condition permitted, they naturally thought of marriage and established homes. The number of these homes has steadily increased and the religious and social condition among Japanese took on a new aspect.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

In the year of 1910 there were already five Christian churches of different denominations, two of which owned their own church buildings, and all of them well equipped with highly educated and fully ordained Japanese pastors and specially trained women workers. Progress of the Christian religion among the Japanese here, however, has been rather slow, but, still it has steadily gained a foothold among them, and now they have reached the most important stage, or Christianization of the American-born Japanese children.

The churches did not overlook their opportunity and its importance, and all the Japanese Christian churches here are concentrating their energy and attention on the Sunday schools among the Japanese children. At present there are 7 Sunday schools in Seattle, conducted by the churches of various denominations, and 53 American and Japanese Sunday school teachers, and 80 per cent of the Japanese children of school age are attending these Sunday schools every Sunday.

BUDDIST CHURCHES.

The appearance of the Buddhist Church in this locality was comparatively late. At present there is only one Buddhist Church and one priest in Seattle; it has membership of 500 and owns the church building and conducting a dormitory. It also conducts Sunday school and English preparatory school.

They have been doing pretty good work, spiritually, morally, and intellectually, among the Japanese here, especially among the older generation who carried with them more Buddhist influence from their old country.

But, generally speaking, the Japanese community here is not in sympathy to the existence of the Buddhist Church and its religious influence upon the young generation, and especially American-born children is rather questionable.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social condition among the Japanese here has greatly improved for the last 10 years. And their marked social improvement is largely due to the increased presence in the community of wives who joined their husbands either through regular marriage or so-called "picture brides," and credit also should be given to the energetic and untiring activities of the American and Japanese social workers and the Japanese associations.

At present, besides churches, there are three kindergartens, two women's homes, three domestic science schools, two English preparatory schools, and two dormitories; they also publish five monthly religious publications in Japanese for distribution among the Japanese.

But the younger generation fully appreciates the American ways of amusement and enjoy the various social functions. There are several baseball teams among the boys, and they are playing games right along among themselves, and also with various teams of American boys, and during the last few years, among the American-born girls and boys, social functions, like dancing and tea parties, are given frequently under the guidance of proper chaperons.

The Japanese Association here recently appointed a committee for the purpose of carrying out Americanization work among its own people. And the committee is preparing for an Americanization campaign to maintain regular social gatherings among the women and children in the country as well as in the city, furnishing them with amusements like music and motion pictures in connection with the Americanization lectures. The Japanese Association has actively engaged for many years in a campaign of education by sending out lectures and distributing various circulars from time to time to furnish them with information, to give them warning against violation of laws, and to help conform them as much as possible to public criticism; all for the purpose of the uplifting of the Japanese as community as a whole, as well as individuals.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

The war time has given the Japanese immigrants here an ample test of their loyalty and public spirit, and I am proud to say our people have come out triumphantly through it, and during the war period they have willingly pur-

participated in every kind of war work and freely contributed their share to united war campaign funds, Liberty-bond drive funds, minutemen funds, the American Red Cross, the war-camp communities, and various other charity organizations. And they bought Liberty bonds to the limit of their financial means. In every Liberty-bond drive the Japanese Association took deep interest and an active part, and especially in the third and fourth Liberty bond drives our organization made the entire drive among the Japanese residents of Seattle and obtained a total subscription of more than a half million dollars.

THE QUESTION OF PICTURE BRIDES AND FOSTER CHILDREN.

So-called "picture brides" by proxy marriage seems to be a matter of great horror to the American people, but this is not a special new invention of the Japanese to evade the immigration laws or the so-called "gentleman's agreement," and the Japanese Government now voluntarily stopped issuing any new passport for this class of immigrants. I may show the procedure by which these picture marriages are made and how they come to this country. A Japanese domiciled in the United States must first establish his residence before he can bring in his wife. He has to secure a certificate from the Japanese consulate to this effect and he also has to establish the fact that he is legally married to his wife according to the laws of Japan, and that the wife is to be admitted to his registry and that a certificate of such registry must be presented to the consulate in order for him to secure a certificate to bring in his wife. He must also prove that he is able to support her. The same process is applied where a Japanese brings in his adopted children or foster children. The issue of "picture bride" marriage is dead now. The following numbers of "picture brides" came to the States of Washington and Montana, the northern part of Idaho, and the Territory of Alaska, beginning with 1915 and up to and including 1920:

1915-----	150	1919-----	267
1916-----	144	1920-----	99
1917-----	206		
1918-----	281	Total-----	1,147

These women came to their husbands living in the territories mentioned heretofore, and these are the numbers of certificates issued for the purpose by the Japanese consulate in Seattle. There may have been a larger number of "picture brides" entered at the port of Seattle, but whatever discrepancy there is in numbers went elsewhere.

Ninety-six adopted children came to their foster parents in the States of Montana and Washington, the northern part of Idaho, and the Territory of Alaska since 1916 and these are the number of certificates issued by the Japanese consulate at Seattle, and any discrepancy in the numbers entered at the port of Seattle must have gone elsewhere. I can not see any evasion within the interpretation of the immigration act, and the number coming in in these two instances is very small, being only 1,243, in aggregate, in the last six years.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF JAPANESE.

I am unable to secure any authentic statistics of unlawful entry of Japanese into this part of the country. The records of the United States Immigration Service and the United States customs office would show the existing conditions. The unlawful entry from the Canadian border seems to be well checked by the efficient and rigid supervision of the Immigration Service, and judging from the facts that the Japanese population in the Dominion of Canada has never been decreased in the past many years; there were about 20,000 Japanese population in the Dominion of Canada in 1915, and the numbers of certain limited immigration came to that country under Canadian and Japanese convention, which permits 400 new immigration a year, and the births of children in the past five years indicate normal growth of population, and the present estimation of population is about 25,000 in the entire Dominion of Canada, is the best proof of no smuggling of Japanese from that country into the United States has been made in any great degree, as charges made against them.

There were some stowaways and runaways from the ships during the last three years, but the number must be very small. The runaways from the Japanese ships is solely due to operation of American seamen's act, which permits seamen to land here. It was a great cause of grief to the Japanese ship owners, as they could not find any tangible means to prevent it--much incon-

venience to their interests. If there were any runaways from the Japanese ships during the war time it must also be attached to the local labor conditions of the water front at that particular time. I will say that there was some unlawful entry, but not to any great extent, and it is not due to any encouragement from the Japanese.

CRIMINAL RECORDS.

I have no authentic statistics relative to percentage of convictions of criminals and the nature of crimes. It is, however, an admitted fact that all immigrants, due to their social environment and ignorance of the social customs of the country, commit proportionately higher rates of crimes than those of the native-born citizens. But I can not believe that Japanese violate the laws and customs of the country in any greater degree, in proportion to the population, and their crimes are chiefly confined to gambling and prohibition violation, due to their lack of proper amusement. Great credit must be given to the Immigration Service for their successful activities in cleaning up disorderly women characters; they were wholly wiped out of the country. Of the delinquent and dependent boys and girls brought before the juvenile court in the State of Washington there were only two or three cases within my knowledge.

Much has been said about the "picture brides" and divorces, but from the records of the various tribunals of the State it appears that these are very few. This result will be a surprise to one who is not familiar with the care which is bestowed on marriages of this kind. I regret to say that I have no authentic statistics as to the divorces resulting from proxy marriages.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion may I request your indulgence in briefly reviewing the facts that I have submitted you, and other statements brought out in the discussion of the Japanese question. I have endeavored, through my humble efforts, to find out the facts and present them as they actually exist. I must, however, apologize for my limited ability to successfully obtain the mass of proofs and evidence necessary to make an exhaustive research.

The proportion of Japanese in business and farming is not at all abnormal, as to the conditions now existing, the general scope of development of the Japanese from the earliest stage of migration to the present state of condition is not unhealthy. He appears to be following the country's advancement remarkably well, no harm to the community is shown from the best evidence offered on the question, and the preponderance of the evidence indicates the convincing conclusion that there is no "encroachment" or "peaceful penetration," although it might be admitted that the Japanese have faults and psychological differences, I most candidly believe that he is capable of becoming a good citizen.

I have heard a great deal about unfair competition. But no attempt has ever been made to bring him into trade or labor unions on an equitable basis, except in a few instances, such as dye work and cleaners, barbers, and sawmill workers, and, on the contrary, there has been a constant discrimination against him. He has had a high spirit of harmony and cooperation wherever he was taken into consideration. The grocerymen complain of economic unfairness and impossibility of business competition, but I can not concede that white people are in such a position. It is a question to be settled by fair and open-minded legislation and not by process of discrimination. A great deal is said about unscrupulous concentrated effort to crowd out other people with a combination of Japanese money. A criticism first made was that the Japanese sent his money away, but the tendency of the Japanese to permanently settle in this country and an effort to abide by the criticism brought an increase in local investment.

Four Japanese State banks in Seattle have about 2.6 per cent of deposits as compared to the entire bank deposits of Seattle, according to the statement issued by the John E. Price & Co. in 1919. These banks are conducted under rigid supervisions of the State banking commissioner, as are any other banks in the State. There is no monopoly of the Japanese banks of the Japanese business. The business houses and farmers do their banking to suit their own convenience in the community in which they are located, and it is more particularly so in the city of Seattle and White River Valley. Whoever deposits his savings with the Japanese banks is a man who could not receive proper service at other banks, solely due to his lack of knowledge of the English language and business inconvenience due to the community in which he is living.

The Japanese has contributed his share toward the promotion of commerce, charities, educational works, religious activities, and many others, and is keenly awakened to his sense of obligations, which he meets with a spirit of harmony. I am sure my statement to this effect can be substantiated without any question by all classes of good American citizens; not only that, the Japanese association has long been endeavoring to take care of the Japanese so that they will in no instance become a public charge of the American public institutions, by encouraging thrift, advocating Americanization, uplifting moral conditions, advancing education, and a hundred other things, incidental to his mode of living, to promote advancement to high standards. I am most keenly disappointed that undue suspicions have been cast upon these good motives and earnest endeavors.

The double allegiance of the native-born Japanese is not a new invention; it is simply a logical result of the concurrent operation of the two different laws. The doctrine of double allegiance is a long-standing question in this country; it was, however, solved in certain degree with European nations with conclusion of the naturalization conventions. In the absence of this sort of an agreement between the United States and Japan an embarrassing situation is liable to arise. But the law of expatriation as enunciated by Government of Japan, although not in harmony with the American conception of the doctrine of expatriation, could make him a citizen of one nation by voluntary election of his parents. There is no necessity for criticism; it only requires education in the laws and procedure to make such legal process effective. A way is open for solution.

I do most firmly believe that the Japanese would assimilate the American high ideals and principles; physical assimilation may, however, not come for generations, and this is not a new question paramount to the Japanese. The theory applied to other races would coincide in the case of the Japanese.

As to the question of the Japanese naturalization the American tribunals are divided in their decisions. Four hundred and twenty Japanese were reported naturalized in the United States census of 1910. The legislative question is not my province to discuss. I have a profound conviction that a wise and fair solution may be devised as a result of this congressional investigation.

Most respectfully, yours,

D. MATSUMI.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
SEATTLE, WASH., *Tuesday, July 27, 1920—10 a. m.*

STATEMENT OF MR. W. R. SAWHILL.

(The witness was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your full name.

Mr. SAWHILL. W. R. Sawhill.

The CHAIRMAN. We will have to be brief. I understand you want to make a statement concerning a resolution of the Ministerial Alliance or Union?

Mr. SAWHILL. Yes. I asked you the privilege of making this statement.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your address?

Mr. SAWHILL. My address is Seattle, 1509 Seventeenth Avenue.

The CHAIRMAN. And your occupation?

Mr. SAWHILL. Minister.

Mr. SIEGEL. How long have you been a minister?

Mr. SAWHILL. About 20 years.

Mr. SIEGEL. You wanted to present the resolutions which were mailed to this committee under date of July 24, signed Thomas M. Slater, secretary Seattle Ministerial Union, and inclosing a resolu-

tion signed W. R. Sawhill, president, and E. W. Erickson, secretary, and dated January 5, 1920.

Mr. SAWHILL. Yes.

(Letter received and marked "Exhibit A to the statement of W. R. Sawhill," and resolution marked "Exhibit B to the statement of W. R. Sawhill.")

To the Congressional Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, Hon. Albert Johnson, chairman.

DEAR SIR: The committee on orientals and immigration of the Seattle Ministerial Union respectfully urge that your committee investigate the personnel, financial resources, and disbursements of the Anti-Japanese League of this city.

Sincerely, yours,

U. G. MURPHY,
Chairman Japanese Missionary.
GEO. T. GUNTER,
Pastor Westminster Presbyterian Church.
RUSSELL F. THROPP,
Pastor First Christian Church.
Wm. K. McKIBBEN,
Secretary China Club.
W. R. SAWHILL,
Pastor First United Presbyterian Church.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Seattle, July 24, 1920.

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON.

DEAR SIR: Acting under instructions of the Seattle Ministerial Union, of Seattle, I am herewith conveying to you a paper adopted by this body at its meeting in January of this year.

At the meeting of the Ministerial Union in June the committee on orientals and immigration were appointed to meet with your committee which you represent, if a way were for a hearing, to urge the matters contained in this paper. The chairman of the ministerial committee is Rev. Sawhill, and if it is your pleasure to allow him a hearing, such assurance may be conveyed to him in person directly or may be sent through me.

Mr. Sawhill's address is 1104 James Street, and his phone is Main 4710.

Thanking you for whatever consideration may be shown this paper or our representative, I am,

Very sincerely, yours,

THOS. M. SLATER,
Secretary Seattle Ministerial Union.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SEATTLE MINISTERIAL UNION ON REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORIENTALS AND IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, First, that this union is opposed to the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed in a resolution offered in the Senate by Senator Wesley L. Jones, of this State, which if adopted would deny the privileges of citizenship to the American-born children of aliens who are ineligible to citizenship. The purpose of this proposed amendment is to deprive the children of Asiatics who are resident in America the privileges of citizenship. The proposition is in direct opposition to the principles of Christianity and the spirit of true Americanism.

Second, that we believe that the proposed new immigration law should provide for the free entrance of Asiatic students into the United States under limited passports; and we recommend that the Federal Council of Churches or the Interchurch World Movement assist the authorities in the proper distribution and oversight of such students.

Third, that we wish to urge upon Congress the necessity of amending the naturalization law so that its provisions shall apply equally to all aliens who meet the requirements for citizenship.

Fourth, that we urge pastors to warn their congregations against the dangers of race hatred, especially against all attempts to utilize race prejudice for political purposes by candidates for office; and to encourage in every way the bringing about of a better feeling between the church and the many foreign elements domiciled among us.

W. R. SAWHILL, *President*.
E. W. ERICKSON, *Secretary*.

JANUARY 5, 1920.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is there any statement which you want to make?

Mr. SAWHILL. Nothing, unless you want to ask me some questions?

The CHAIRMAN. How many churches are there represented in this organization?

Mr. SAWHILL. I imagine 15 or 16; practically all of the Protestant churches in the city are represented there.

The CHAIRMAN. The date of this resolution is January 5, 1920?

Mr. SAWHILL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that your last resolution?

Mr. SAWHILL. That was the resolution taken when I was president. I have not been president lately.

Mr. RAKER. Did you say how many members there were of this organization?

Mr. SAWHILL. Well, there are about 250 Protestant ministers in the city. They are all, in a way, members of the organization, but I suppose about 100 are paying and voting members.

Mr. RAKER. Was this matter gone into and discussed at any open meeting?

Mr. SAWHILL. Yes; presented to the meeting and a discussion made of it, but I do not know to what extent was the discussion.

Mr. RAKER. Before the meeting?

Mr. SAWHILL. Before the open body.

Mr. RAKER. Pro and con?

Mr. SAWHILL. Well, it was open for pro and con. I do not recall what was said on either side especially, but we have a committee on orientals; and the committee on oriental immigration brought in this report, and it was thrown open for discussion, and then adopted, so that this is the report of the committee.

Mr. RAKER. Have you folks investigated the situation upon which you acted—made any investigation of the subject?

Mr. SAWHILL. Through the committee; the committee investigated and this is the report of the committee; I do not know what investigation the different members made.

Mr. RAKER. Or where they went?

Mr. SAWHILL. I could not say as to that.

Mr. RAKER. Or how far they went into the subject?

Mr. SAWHILL. No; I could not say as to that either.

Mr. RAKER. Now, is it not a fact, Mr. Sawhill, to be frank about this, it is a sort of a pro-formal matter that was presented by your organization?

Mr. SAWHILL. Well, we do not feel it that way. We have had committees for different matters, and those committees are chosen with the idea that they are specially fitted for the matter that is committed to them, and they go into it carefully and bring to us the result of their findings, and they are men in whom we have confidence, and while all the individual members may not have gone into it as

fully and carefully as they might, I think they feel that is a pretty fair report.

Mr. RAKER. You yourself have not gone into the Asiatic situation, have you?

Mr. SAWHILL. Not as fully as I would like to. I have only been here about three years—two years and a half.

Mr. RAKER. Do you know the real situation surrounding this Asiatic situation in the Western States?

Mr. SAWHILL. Not as fully as I would like to.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you indorse the Gulick plan?

Mr. SAWHILL. I am not very familiar with it. I could not as to that. I feel that I would—that is, I have a leaning in that direction. Still I could not say I would indorse all of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the Gulick plan—now, Doctor, you haven't read that plan, have you?

Mr. SAWHILL. No; I have not gone into it carefully at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, did the ministers understand that this meant the naturalization of orientals and their continual admission—the Gulick plan?

Mr. SAWHILL. Well, I think they understand, or that they understood, it meant a limited admission.

The CHAIRMAN. And their naturalization?

Mr. SAWHILL. I think so. I am not familiar with it, however—what the different ministers may think about it.

(Statement of Mr. Sawhill closed.)

The CHAIRMAN. At this time, unless there is an objection from the committee, the resolutions from the Auburn Minute Women of Washington, dated July 22, 1920, will be made a part of the record.

(Received and marked "Committee's Exhibit A.")

COMMITTEE'S EXHIBIT A.

AUBURN MINUTE WOMEN.

Auburn, Wash., July 22, 1920.

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,

Chairman Immigration Committee, Seattle, Wash.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find articles relating to Japanese question taken from the Washington Farmer of recent date.

They are typical of conditions in this part of western Washington, and the Auburn Minute Women, numbering 343, are vitally interested in this question and see in it a great menace unless controlled immediately.

Will inclose resolutions formerly sent to Senators by Minute Women.

Very truly, yours,

Mrs. WM. H. GRAY,

Chairman Resolution Committee.

Motion made and carried at meeting of Auburn Minute Women on December 29, 1919:

"Motion made, seconded, and carried that the Auburn Minute Women go on record as favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the children or oriental parentage, born in America, being citizens of the United States."

Mrs. William Gray appointed chairman of resolution committee.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. J. GETTY.

(The witness was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your full name.

Mr. GETTY. W. J. Getty.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your post-office address?

Mr. GETTY. 7 West Harrison Street, Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. And your business?

Mr. GETTY. Clergyman.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a statement to make to the committee regarding the Japanese situation?

Mr. GETTY. Well, any statement that I make or might make would have to go in as the sentiment among the Christian people as I know them toward the Japanese situation. I do not want to testify as to personal opinion, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. No.

Mr. GETTY. There has not been, so far as I know, among Christian people any bitterness, but there is rapidly arising a feeling of bitterness toward the Japanese, and it arises from the fact that instead of being law-abiding citizens or inhabitants, among the most conspicuous and flagrant violators of the antiliquor laws, are the Japanese. That there are laws prohibiting white storekeepers from keeping their stores open on Sunday, or at least from selling staple articles on Sundays; that those laws, my people tell me, are habitually violated by Japanese; that they hold them in utter disregard; that wherever they come they evade the payment of the personal tax; and that the public market is maintained by the white taxpayers at a very great expense, and it is being entirely monopolized by the Japanese to extort the very last penny from the people who pay the taxes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you know any of these facts or statements just made by you personally, of your own personal knowledge?

Mr. GETTY. Whether they are facts—no; they are hearsay, if you please.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, your entire statement made under oath is pure hearsay, without any investigation on your part?

Mr. GETTY. No. I simply said it had to do with the sentiment among the Christian people.

Mr. SIEGEL. You are testifying here to the fact that there are violations of Federal, State, and city laws, and if you know these facts, is it not your duty as a citizen to present these facts to the proper prosecuting officers here?

Mr. GETTY. These are matters of public record. These are violations of law that I see as reported by the press themselves.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, you are trying to tell us what the newspapers said?

Mr. GETTY. I am not.

Mr. SIEGEL. That is what you just said.

The CHAIRMAN. He said it was a matter of court record.

Mr. GETTY. It is a matter of court record.

The CHAIRMAN. If the immigration laws are amended, would you favor adding to the deportation classes all those who are convicted of gambling or convicted of dealing in narcotic drugs?

Mr. GETTY. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. And those who keep open on Sundays?

Mr. GETTY. Those who violate the laws that the white people are supposed to abide by.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the law here regarding Sunday closing; is there a city ordinance on the subject?

The CHAIRMAN. I was speaking of the violation of certain Federal laws rather than ordinances.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the law here in regard to Sunday observance?

Mr. GETTY. I would much rather you would ask some one who is a lawyer. I know there is a law by which grocery men or the delicatessen people can not sell staple groceries, and I know that my people say that that law is habitually disregarded by Japanese storekeepers.

Mr. SIEGEL. You have the local police authorities to enforce the ordinances.

Mr. GETTY. I am not criticizing anybody; I am simply testifying to what I know to be the sentiment among the Christian people; that is what I started out to do.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you don't think your duty goes any further than that?

Mr. GETTY. As a Christian minister it might; but this is an economical question and the other question of educating and affiliating the Japanese is distinctly one of missionary activity and has nothing to do with the economical question.

Mr. VAILE. Can not we get the ordinances and the State law concerning hours of labor and Sunday observance and also find out what are the police and criminal court records concerning the violation of the liquor laws? Now, if these are matters of record, we should have them and not depend on mere sentiment in the community as to whether they are violated.

The CHAIRMAN. We will undertake to get those from the district attorney's office.

Mr. RAKER. Doctor, were you in the service in the late war?

Mr. GETTY. No, sir; but I was in the Cuban war.

STATEMENT OF MR. FRANK TERRACE.

(The witness was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Terrace, give your name, address, and business.

Mr. TERRACE. Frank Terrace; farmer; residence, Orillia.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you some views in regard to the so-called Japanese question as affecting the Pacific coast which you would care to place before the committee?

Mr. TERRACE. I have.

The CHAIRMAN. Start in, in your own way.

Mr. TERRACE. I am a farmer in Orillia, the White River Valley. I have Japanese working for me. I have had them work for me for 15 years. I find that they want just as big a wage as any white man does. They do not want to work any more than any other white man would, and I find that where a Japanese hires a white man, which they do, they pay more wages than one white man would to another. They are reliable. I have had white men that would go off of my farm on a Wednesday and would return on a Monday and leave me with, probably, 40 cows, drop them cold, and go to a saloon and come back. "What do you think of yourself?" "Well, I feel ashamed of myself." That is the actual situation.

Now, potatoes have been \$150 a ton in this town last winter and cabbage 8 and 10 cents a pound, and still we hear of workingmen grumbling at the high cost of living.

Why, if you were to take the Japanese out of our valley to-morrow they would be hungry in this town before to-morrow night.

Fully 75 per cent of the milk and of all the vegetables is raised by Japanese. If you go on that road in the middle of the night and you stop every one of those trucks coming into these markets, you will find that they are either Japanese or Italians or Swiss and you will not find one American among the whole lot.

We have got to do something. For the last 20 years I have talked roads all over this country, to try to make it as easy and comfortable for the people to live on the farms as it is in the cities, but I am beginning to think that my work has been a failure, because the young Americans will not work on the farm.

In our little town there were 17 boys went off farms—went to the war. To-day there is only one come back. I have got one myself. Not one of them will come back to those farms. That is the condition.

Instead of putting up the bars against these Japanese, my opinion would be, for the best interests of the people of this western Washington and Oregon, to throw down the bars and allow 1,000,000 of these Japanese to come in and clear off this logged-off land, which is an eyesore to us and which no American wants to tackle, and they are the only men which I know of that will clear that land. Our valley is composed of farmers of all classes—English, Swiss, Hollanders, and Irish. They all come there from the old countries. They worked barefooted and barelegged, and they cleared up that wilderness—myself included—they raised big families. They sent them in here and they educated them. Now, they are either doctors or they are dentists, but there is none of them working on the farm. What is going to become of us? I don't know. It is a serious question. That is what you are up against, though.

We have lots of demagogues in this country. We have a man that is a candidate on the Triple Alliance ticket for governor. He has got two farms and he has got four boys, and you will find that man denouncing the Japs all over the country. He has two farms rented to Japs and four boys, and there are some of them driving jitneys here. This country is full of that kind of demagogue, and he is a fair specimen of what they are like, and he is running for governor on the Triple Alliance ticket to-day and going around this State denouncing the Japanese.

Now, let us meet the thing fair and let us not deceive ourselves. That is the situation. That is my opinion. You have got it right now.

Mr. Box. Are you acquainted with the history of the old South?

Mr. TERRACE. I lived in Texas.

Mr. Box. I am glad to meet you, sir. You do know that from the time of the formation of the Union, that in the Constitutional Convention the very argument which you are making in favor of bringing in a million Japanese was made in favor of the slave trade.

Mr. TERRACE. That is a different proposition.

Mr. Box. Well, you know that argument was made, don't you?

Mr. TERRACE. I know it was.

Mr. Box. And you know what trouble resulted to the South and to the whole United States from that line of argument?

Mr. TERRACE. The South is a different country entirely from this.

Mr. Box. I know the South. I live there. I am from Texas and I am glad to meet you, but have you thought of that problem in connection with the position you take about this?

Mr. TERRACE. No; I never did, because we are up against a different proposition here entirely.

Mr. Box. Don't you know that the men of the South said, "We must have Negroes from Africa to do our work," and that Washington and Jefferson and others stood out opposed to that traffic, and that finally they got a provision inserted that the slave trade should be stopped in 1808, known as the compromise measure, and that the one argument that brought those people into the South brought the trouble that nearly tore us all to pieces was the argument you are making now?

Mr. TERRACE. That country and this are two different countries entirely. You know that; you know that Texas is a State where there are miles and hundreds of miles of the finest prairie land that ever laid out of doors, easy to cultivate, and no trouble for any white man to go in there and stick his plow in there and work it.

Mr. Box. In those times they did not think that the white man could or would do it, and that is the reason they wanted the black man.

Mr. SIEGEL. Just the argument you are making now in favor of the Japanese—that the white man can not and will not do it.

Mr. TERRACE. It is quite a different thing. When I came from England I went to the State of Texas and I took up land in the State of Texas myself.

Mr. Box. I was born there, and I am asking you these questions because you are a man who studies about these questions, and I want to call your attention to the fact that you are in exactly the same position and making exactly the same arguments, while your position may not be as illogical or unwise as that appears now to us to have been, but that is the same argument.

Mr. TERRACE. If you belong to Texas——

Mr. Box (interposing). I was born there; my father was born there.

Mr. TERRACE. Well, I settled in Gonzales County—you know where that is. I have a sister dead and buried in San Antonio, Tex.

Mr. Box. You misunderstand me if you think I am trying to inject any sectional issue into it. What I was trying to call your attention to, as an intelligent citizen of the State of Washington, was the fact that it is dangerous, I would say, or at least I would suggest caution in arguing that laborers in practically unlimited numbers, who are liable to present a serious race question, ought to be introduced or brought in now, because there is a need for cheap labor, or labor that we can control. Now, we have looked at the other side of it, and you know as a Texan that that particular proposition, as presented in the very formative days of the Government, laid the foundation for the worst trouble the United States ever had.

Mr. TERRACE. I took notice that during the war they took over some million Chinks to France. What for? To dig ditches, to dig trenches, and to do the hard work which the other white men were not willing to do. Now, then, we have got here thousands and thousands of acres of the finest land that ever laid out of doors, with stumps ranging all the way to 10 feet in diameter, which no white

man wants to tackle. They want to put that land under cultivation to feed those people that are clamoring in the cities at the high cost of living.

Mr. Box. Does not that, my dear sir, involve the idea that society will consent for our people—your stock and mine—to withdraw themselves from the soil and to let there be introduced millions of laborers who will occupy a position as laborers and create two strata in society? Doesn't that mean that you are bringing into your country—they are not people of the same class, everybody knows that—but that you are bringing into your country an element that you do not expect to be completely blended with your life, but is brought in to do certain lines of work and to be separated from your people and to form the elements of two distinct classes in your great Western State here? Now, do you believe that is wise, sir?

Mr. TERRACE. We have got to do either one of two things or one of two things is going to happen. The force of necessity, hunger, is going to drive these people to the soil.

Mr. Box. Hunger won't do it.

Mr. SIEGEL. Which people are you referring to now?

Mr. TERRACE. The white people.

Mr. SIEGEL. I thought so.

Mr. Box. Hunger won't do it if you get somebody else to do the work for them.

Mr. TERRACE. No; it won't.

Mr. Box. What will become of them?

Mr. TERRACE. What is going to become of them? Just think what I told you. Potatoes at \$150 a ton.

Mr. Box. That is serious, but we must not adopt something worse to remedy it.

Mr. TERRACE. You won't. Take those Japanese away to-morrow and what is going to happen? What will happen?

Mr. Box. They told my father and my grandfather if they took his slaves away we would all starve.

Mr. TERRACE. What is going to happen here if they take these Japanese away?

Mr. Box. America is able to deal with any problem that you put Americans up against.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not going to take them away, but you go on the theory that we need a million more.

Mr. TERRACE. A million more; that is my opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. In the Western States?

Mr. TERRACE. In western Washington and Oregon—I don't say east of the mountains.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do with them—give them citizenship?

Mr. TERRACE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You would let them come in to stay?

Mr. TERRACE. No; a certain limited time.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you would establish a form of peon labor here?

Mr. TERRACE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what would you call it?

Mr. TERRACE. I would let them work for wages, the same as any other man.

The CHAIRMAN. You understand the conditions by which the Chinese allow their subjects to go out for temporary labor?

Mr. TERRACE. I was in this country during the Chinese agitation.

The CHAIRMAN. You know the conditions under which the Chinese Government lets their people go, as they went to France?

Mr. TERRACE. Yes; contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Contract and bond.

Mr. TERRACE. And bond. That would happen here.

The CHAIRMAN. A bond for the wages for the period of five years.

Mr. TERRACE. That was the way right here in this territory.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the people of the United States would stand for that?

Mr. TERRACE. We don't want that. We don't want that.

The CHAIRMAN. I am glad to hear you think that—I know we do not want them.

Mr. TERRACE. We don't want it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then what else can you do; what is your other solution?

Mr. TERRACE. Let them come in for a stated time—work for wages and clear up this land and help the people to live.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, how are you going to send them back?

Mr. TERRACE. When the time is up and they save enough money to send themselves back.

The CHAIRMAN. You know the difficulties the United States had during the war in getting the Mexicans back that they had let come in?

Mr. TERRACE. They had no trouble in getting the Chinese back out of France?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. TERRACE. Very little.

Mr. RAKER. What is your age?

Mr. TERRACE. I am 69.

Mr. RAKER. How long have you lived in Washington?

Mr. TERRACE. Forty years.

Mr. RAKER. Been engaged in the farming business all that time?

Mr. TERRACE. I worked in the mines.

Mr. RAKER. How long?

Mr. TERRACE. Fourteen years.

Mr. RAKER. How long have you been engaged in the farming and dairy business?

Mr. TERRACE. About 28 years.

Mr. RAKER. Are you a man of family?

Mr. TERRACE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. How many children?

Mr. TERRACE. Four.

Mr. RAKER. Boys or girls?

Mr. TERRACE. Two girls and two boys.

Mr. RAKER. All married?

Mr. TERRACE. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. I just wanted your history in order to ask you another question. Are your boys married?

Mr. TERRACE. One of them—two of them.

Mr. RAKER. Two boys married. And the daughters?

Mr. TERRACE. One of the girls.

Mr. RAKER. You have two daughters?

Mr. TERRACE. One girl married.

Mr. RAKER. The other single?

Mr. TERRACE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. How old is the single one?

Mr. TERRACE. About 23.

Mr. RAKER. Living with you?

Mr. TERRACE. Yes. One was in the war. The girl was a nurse, commandeered by the United States Army.

Mr. RAKER. It is a good history. Is your farm leased—the entire place—to the Japanese?

Mr. TERRACE. Not the entire place.

Mr. RAKER. How much of it?

Mr. TERRACE. About two-thirds of it.

Mr. RAKER. Do you lease to them or do you have them working for you?

Mr. TERRACE. I leased to them, and I have some working for me.

Mr. RAKER. Do you run a dairy?

Mr. TERRACE. I run a dairy.

Mr. RAKER. Is that leased or do you run it yourself?

Mr. TERRACE. The dairy is leased.

Mr. RAKER. To whom?

Mr. TERRACE. To the Japs.

Mr. RAKER. And you are living where?

Mr. TERRACE. On the place.

Mr. RAKER. And you do business in Seattle?

Mr. TERRACE. I do business in Seattle.

Mr. RAKER. How far is your place from the city of Seattle?

Mr. TERRACE. Thirteen miles.

Mr. RAKER. Will you tell the committee of any tract of land that had not been cleared off that has been cleared off by the Japanese—cleared off, this cut-over land?

Mr. TERRACE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. How many acres of this cut-over land, with stumps and all kinds of underbrush on it, has been cleared off by the Japanese in the State of Washington, to your knowledge?

Mr. TERRACE. They cleared 30 acres off for me. My neighbor, adjoining me, they cleared something like 70 or 80 acres, and it has been going on all around. I can take you up to a place now in the White River Valley where there was 160 acres in there that was absolutely worthless, and I can take you there to-day and you will see just as fine a garden as you ever saw in your life, and Japanese cleared every inch of it. I can take you there to-day; it won't take but half an hour to run out there.

Mr. RAKER. You are familiar with the Middle Western States and their development?

Mr. TERRACE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And through all the Western States outside of the State of Washington?

Mr. TERRACE. Yes; I have talked roads in every State in the Union.

Mr. RAKER. Practically all this development has been done by the white man?

Mr. TERRACE. Practically all.

Mr. RAKER. Can you give any reason why he can not continue to do in the future what he has done in the past?

Mr. TERRACE. Well, the Kaiser has raised hell with the world. That is all I can say.

Mr. RAKER. Do I understand your position is that you want to have a class of people in this country that will be in cities and on the farms that do not work and then to have another class that does the manual work?

Mr. TERRACE. No, sir; I would like, and I have been endeavoring for the last 20 years, to get the American boy and girl to stay on the farm. We have been advocating good roads—give them good roads, electric lights, and all the modern conveniences so as to make it possible for them to live on the farm, but they will not do it.

Mr. RAKER. Are you in favor of the labor on the farm being married?

Mr. TERRACE. I am.

Mr. RAKER. And having a home, as part of it on the land?

Mr. TERRACE. I am.

Mr. RAKER. How are you going to have the Japanese and Chinese and Hindus working on your places unless you give them homes and give them an opportunity to marry and raise a family?

Mr. TERRACE. I didn't know that we had any Hindus.

Mr. RAKER. Let us stick to the Japanese and Chinese.

Mr. TERRACE. Very few Chinese.

Mr. SIEGEL. Confine it to the Japanese.

Mr. RAKER. I would like to ask my question in my own way, unless the chairman objects. Take the Japanese; do you want them to live on the farms and have their homes there, with their wives, to grow up and raise a community?

Mr. TERRACE. They are doing it now.

Mr. RAKER. I want to ask you if you want it done in the future?

Mr. TERRACE. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Then you want the million Japanese to come—a million working men, with their wives, to raise families and become a part of this country?

Mr. TERRACE. I didn't say "a part of this country."

Mr. RAKER. Well, what are you going to do; are we going to have a class of men here that do not participate in and do not become part and parcel of the country in which they live?

Mr. TERRACE. Well, what are we going to do? We had before the war—

Mr. RAKER (interposing). I am asking you your opinion.

Mr. TERRACE (continuing). We had before the war here 1,300,000 immigrants coming to this country every year. Since the war we have about 300,000—you have cut off 1,000,000 of labor. Now, the farmer is the man that does the work, and you have cut that off. Who is going to do the work? In the State of New York there is 150,000 vacant farms. This is a serious question.

Mr. RAKER. And the city overrun—

Mr. TERRACE (interposing). Yes.

Mr. RAKER (continuing). With men and women?

Mr. TERRACE. Yes. The moving-picture shows, the theaters, having a fine time—never mind where the food comes from.

Mr. RAKER. Let us get back to the fundamental proposition. Are we going to have a million Japanese men come to this country with their wives and to raise their families and to become part and parcel of the country?

Mr. TERRACE. Not as part and parcel. I don't intend them to have one say—one vote or one word—as to the government of this country. They do not ask it and we are not going to allow them to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. We might as well abandon this.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, Mr. Terrace—

Mr. RAKER. Just a minute please—

The CHAIRMAN. They can not come there—their own Government would not allow them to come.

Mr. RAKER (continuing). Here is the situation, Mr. Chairman; here is a gentleman of great experience who says he wants a million Japanese laborers in this country.

Mr. TERRACE. Yes; to clear off our lands.

Mr. RAKER. I just want his viewpoint as an American citizen, who, I understand, believes in our form of Government.

Mr. TERRACE. I do.

Mr. RAKER. You are opposed to peonage?

Mr. TERRACE. I am.

Mr. RAKER. You are opposed to slavery?

Mr. TERRACE. I am.

Mr. RAKER. You are in favor of the laboring man having the same opportunity as the man that runs the bank or runs the store?

Mr. TERRACE. I am.

Mr. RAKER. And making no distinction?

Mr. TERRACE. None whatever.

Mr. RAKER. But you are going to put a class of men on the farms and you are not going to give them the opportunity to marry or the opportunity to raise a family or the opportunity to participate in the country in which they live—is that right?

Mr. TERRACE. Do you mean the Japanese?

Mr. RAKER. I mean any human being that lives on the farm.

Mr. TERRACE. I referred to the Japanese. I don't object to his fetching his wife and his family—I want his family.

Mr. RAKER. Then you are going to bring the Japanese here with his wife, to allow him to raise boys and girls who will become citizens, and deny him the right, and his wife the right, to be citizens; is that right?

Mr. TERRACE. Well, I don't know how to answer that question. I sometimes think, probably, they would be as valuable citizens as some we have already.

Mr. RAKER. Do you think there are any young men or women in this community now deprived of work because the Japanese are here?

Mr. TERRACE. No, sir. I don't think so.

Mr. RAKER (looking around). Now, where is the sergeant at arms? I want to state that the sergeant at arms and I came into this building this morning, and down in the post office there were two young ladies standing there at the post-office box. They received two cards from the desk. They asked the sergeant at arms to lend them his pencil to write their addresses on. He inquired of them and found they were school-teachers and had come here about a month or two

ago and they could not get any labor and had but little money and were compelled to leave here and he asked them what was the cause of it, and they said the Japanese were running the town or the community and white girls did not have a chance. Is there any truth in that?

Mr. TERRACE. Probably too many school-teachers.

Mr. RAKER. That is all, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. You came to this country from Ireland?

Mr. TERRACE. No, sir; England.

Mr. SIEGEL. And went to Texas?

Mr. TERRACE. I did.

Mr. SIEGEL. What line of work?

Mr. TERRACE. Farming. I took up land.

Mr. SIEGEL. And how long did you stay in Texas?

Mr. TERRACE. I stayed in Texas about three years.

Mr. SIEGEL. And then did you come here?

Mr. TERRACE. No, sir; I did not. I went to Wyoming.

Mr. SIEGEL. Did you go into mining there?

Mr. TERRACE. I went into the mines.

Mr. SIEGEL. Were you at any time a member of any union?

Mr. TERRACE. Yes; I was master workman of the Knights of Labor here in the early days.

Mr. SIEGEL. And your statement is made here as the result of your own observation?

Mr. TERRACE. My own observation.

Mr. SIEGEL. And how long have you been here in this State of Washington, formerly the Territory of Washington?

Mr. TERRACE. I have been here about 39 years, last March.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you have the best interests of the State at heart?

Mr. TERRACE. I have. I love this State. I love my country. I give three-fourths of my time for my country—three parts of my time I devote to my country.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you have tried to render the State here the best service that was in you?

Mr. TERRACE. Yes; I always do that. Anybody calls me to any part of this country I go and I never charge them a cent. I love my country.

Mr. SIEGEL. Let me ask you a question along these lines: This morning there was some hearsay testimony to the effect that the Japanese are guilty of various offenses here in the community?

Mr. TERRACE. I don't believe that. I believe they are the most law-abiding people we have got in this State. We never hear of them violating the law, but we had trouble with the others, and you people know it. You never deported a Japanese from this part of the world during the war. He never blew up your factories, your mines, or railroads—that class of people don't come from this part of the world; they come from the other side—the very people that are causing this agitation to-day.

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Terrace, after all these thousands of acres of logged-off land have been cleared, do you expect the American boy to work those farms?

Mr. TERRACE. Yes, sir; then I think, probably, they might take them.

Mr. VAILE. Are they doing it now on the lands which have been cleared?

Mr. TERRACE. Not the way they ought to, but they will come to it pretty soon.

Mr. VAILE. Well, do you conclude they will come to it because there will be nobody else to do the work?

Mr. TERRACE. Yes, exactly; they will get hungry.

Mr. VAILE. But if there were a million Japs to do the work, they would not do it, would they?

Mr. TERRACE. No; nor they won't never do it if that land is not cleared.

Mr. VAILE. I am talking about after the land is cleared; we will assume that you have the million Japs here and that the land is all cleared; then will the American boys stay out on the farms if there are plenty of Japanese there?

Mr. TERRACE. Let me answer that question my own way. I was in Wheeler County, in southern Oregon, campaigning for roads. They got an appropriation to build a road, something like \$180,000. In the town they call Fawcett, the county seat of Wheeler County, a few of the American boys there said, "Now, here, as we have appropriated that \$180,000 to build that road, we want that work and we want to work on that road." "All right," the county commissioners said, and they posted up a notice that there would be work for all American boys on this road at \$4 a day, 8-hour work. The first morning there were 25 American boys turned up. The second day there was something like 10; but before the week was over there was not a solitary one. If it had not been for the foreigners we would have no roads. It is the foreigners that are building the roads.

Mr. VAILE. The same proposition applies to the farms.

Mr. TERRACE. Yes; exactly.

Mr. VAILE. Farms that have already been cleared, I am talking about, so that while there are foreigners, especially Japanese, to do the work the American boy will not do it.

Mr. TERRACE. That is the situation exactly.

Mr. VAILE. So that if you had a million Japanese here, you would have to send them out all at once or else the American boys would not go to work on the farms, because there would be Japanese here to do it; isn't that true?

Mr. TERRACE. No; I don't think so.

Mr. VAILE. Why, it is, according to your argument.

Mr. TERRACE. I don't understand it that way. For instance, these young boys when they came back from the war the Government gave them some land down in Roseburg, Oreg. They offered them land there. It was logged-off land, and the boys went down and looked at it. It was a terrible task; a terrible undertaking. They said they had no money and they could not live on stumps, and the result was they did not do anything with this land. But if that land had been cleared, so that those boys could have gone right along, they would have gone on those farms, probably; but as long as they had to go to work and clear that land they would not tackle it; that is the situation exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. They did not have the money, as a matter of fact, to do the clearing?

Mr. TERRACE. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. Neither would the Jap.

Mr. TERRACE. The Jap would not, but the Jap would take it on shares. He would take the use of the land for so many years for clearing the land.

The CHAIRMAN. He would get 5 acres on somebody else's tract and raise potatoes and keep himself alive?

Mr. TERRACE. Exactly, and get rich.

Mr. VAILE. The Japanese, in your idea, are more efficient farmers than the Americans, on land that has already been cleared?

Mr. TERRACE. I don't know about that. I don't hardly know about that. We have got good American farmers.

Mr. VAILE. Do you think that this million Japanese would want to go back to Japan?

Mr. TERRACE. I don't care whether they would want to or not, I would make them go.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a theory; but I will ask you this; you spoke of immigration having been at the high point of 1,300,000; now, in your opinion, would it be better for the United States to permit a rather free incoming of the European people, in order to get that labor to dig the ditches and build the roads, rather than the Asiatic labor—to have European labor rather than oriental labor, for the future of the United States?

Mr. TERRACE. Well, of course, that is a pretty hard question to answer.

The CHAIRMAN. But this is a hard problem.

Mr. TERRACE. That is a hard question to answer. I know that when people of my own blood come from that side of the world, you have more trouble with those people than you would with these others.

The CHAIRMAN. There is more friction—

Mr. RAKER. Give the names.

Mr. VAILE. I haven't quite finished.

Mr. TERRACE. You all seem pretty much interested in me.

The CHAIRMAN. You have given this committee a lot of thought.

Mr. SIEGEL. You are giving us a lot of practical information from a practical man, from the practical standpoint.

Mr. VAILE. The Japanese who are here now do not remain long as laborers, Mr. Terrace; don't they go into business on their own account, either as lessees or—

Mr. TERRACE (interposing). They do. I am just as scared of the Japanese as you are. But if the fittest have got to survive, I am beginning to think they have got to survive.

Now, I had a Japanese working for me. He leased part of my place. He had six children. His name was Korea. He had no money when he came to me. He sold out last year 40 cows. He went away and left for Japan with \$10,000, in four years, with six children. During the very same time that he was making this money, we were having white farmers staying in the same line of business and they could not make a living. Now, I am giving you straight facts.

The CHAIRMAN. The answer to all that is that that man, his wife, and all the children worked on that farm all the time.

Mr. TERRACE. His wife worked, but the children were not able to work; they were too small.

Mr. VAILE. Now, Mr. Terrace, if your million Japanese which you would like to bring in are at all like those who are here now, they will not want to continue as mere laborers all the time they are here; they will want to go into business themselves, too.

Mr. TERRACE. They will after they get the stake.

Mr. VAILE. Are you not courting a considerable problem when you want 1,000,000 more people who want to go into business for themselves?

Mr. TERRACE. I want this land cleared. I love my State and I want to see it blossom like the rose.

Mr. VAILE. I love this State. I am just as much your representative as I am the representative of Hawaii.

What are you going to do with the children that are born when this million of Japanese are working here as laborers and you are trying to keep them from going into business for themselves? Are you going to send them back to Japan with their parents?

Mr. TERRACE. I am beginning to think that the Japanese children will make good citizens.

Mr. VAILE. In other words, the Japanese may survive better than you because he is favored, and he is bound to go into business for himself and wants to go into business for himself, and you think that he is a benefit to the State. Now, don't you think, Mr. Terrace, with all the benefits to the State which will result that it will be a Japanese State instead of an American State by the time we get through?

Mr. TERRACE. I don't think so.

Mr. VAILE. What is the population of Washington now?

Mr. TERRACE. About 140,000.

The CHAIRMAN. One million four hundred thousand.

Mr. VAILE. One million four hundred thousand, and you are proposing to bring in, in addition to the Japanese who are already here, a million more to occupy the land, of a race fitter to survive than we are, who will want to stay here, and you are still confident that this will remain an American State.

Mr. TERRACE. I think so.

Mr. VAILE. Well, I am not as confident as you are.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, I understood that the Civil War had settled the entire question about any State going out of the Union and not remaining an American State.

Mr. VAILE. I am not talking about it in a political sense, but in a social and economical sense.

The CHAIRMAN. That is out of order.

Mr. Box. Mr. Terrace, in view of your statement that you need a million Japanese, more or less, in order to do this clearing, and then that you could get rid of them and have desirable conditions afterwards, because of the return of American boys to the farm; in view of that premise of yours, I call your attention to the fact that a big portion of the State of Texas and the neighboring State is prairie, you know that?

Mr. TERRACE. I know that.

Mr. Box. Well, now, that land did not have to be cleared, much of it. Now suppose that you were a member of this committee and had for months heard the story that from two to five hundred thousand Mexicans ought to be introduced into Texas temporarily, when Texas

land is already cleared; suppose you had been told there that there was not labor on the farms, though the land is already cleared, would you still feel sure that you are correct in saying that this trouble would right itself as soon as the stumps were removed?

Mr. TERRACE. There is such a difference between a Mexican and the Japanese—as much difference as there is between—

Mr. BOX (interposing). I am talking about the condition of the soil, Texas soil; the greater portion of it is already cleared.

Mr. TERRACE. Yes.

Mr. BOX. And we are being told that we must introduce this temporary labor now, not to clear the soil, not to dig the stumps, because our stumps are dug. Now, are you sure, in view of that fact, that your premise is correct, that you need them here to dig the stumps and as soon as the stumps are dug all the other troubles will be eliminated? In Texas we have not got the stumps and we have the very trouble that you have here.

Mr. TERRACE. Well, when I was in San Antonio some four years ago they were pretty near all Mexicans, and when I went back there a little while ago there were but very few Mexicans.

Mr. BOX. In San Antonio?

Mr. TERRACE. Not many, compared to what there was in those days.

Mr. RAKER. May I ask the witness just one question?

Mr. TERRACE (interposing). Now, I would like to know who is examining me, whether it is you people or those fellows over there. If it is them over there, I won't answer any more questions.

(Witness leaves the chair.)

STATEMENT OF MR. FRANK W. HULL.

(The witness was first duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your name, post-office address, and business.

Mr. HULL. Frank W. Hull, county assessor of King County, Seattle, Wash.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a statement which you desire to make to the committee on the question under consideration?

Mr. HULL. I would be very glad to give the committee the benefit of my experience as taxing official since I have been connected with this office, about 13 years, also my personal opinion as to the Japanese situation in King County.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, go ahead as briefly as you can with the taxation problem.

Mr. RAKER. We had a statement from his office. That was turned in. We do not care for statistics now.

Mr. HULL. You want my general observation. My general observation of property in the city, gentlemen, is that where Japanese settle in a district it reduces the valuation of the property about one-third—about 33½ per cent. That is universally true in the city of Seattle. I am dealing now with Seattle property. In regard to farming property, I have any number of complaints in the office from the small farm owners, the American farmer, that it is impossible for him to compete with the Japanese farmer. The American farmer's wife and children won't go out at 4 o'clock in the morning picking weeds. It is impossible for him to compete with those conditions in the farming situation.

Now, with reference to the large tracts of land in the White River Valley and certain other sections of the State that were improved years ago and now are leased to the Japanese, it is impossible for the American farmer to compete with them on that basis, raising vegetables.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me interrupt you right there. The Japanese have not been in the fore front in clearing logged-off lands in this State?

Mr. HULL. In my experience, no. To deal with the matter coolly, and I think it is a problem which should be judged very impartially and very coolly, I think that the Japanese, on the average, on leased land, will cultivate the land and take good care of it to the extent of their leases, and no more. He is a very practical farmer, and very shrewd; he gets the very best he can out of it for himself; he gets more. In my opinion this leasing of land to the Japanese, will have a tendency, I think, to hold back the "back-to-the-farm" movement.

The CHAIRMAN. For the reason that the Japanese is there with his family?

Mr. HULL. You simply can not compete with him. It is purely a question of not being able to compete. The American farmer can not compete with the Japanese—we can not live under those same conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it is probably true also, in this great State, with its limited population, with the Japanese under lease acquiring lands and cultivating them, that would tend to keep out immigrants from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, or any other country which might come there, from the opportunity of going to the logged-off land?

Mr. HULL. And those people would eventually make citizens. You take the Scandinavian, who is a good farmer, a very practical farmer, he can not compete with the Japanese. The Italian can not compete with the Japanese. The Japanese truck garden has no waste product.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these leases in this State corporation leases or how are they rigged up?

Mr. HULL. Well, the leases and the supposed ownership of land is a peculiar condition that we have to contend with here. It is very hard to find out. Usually, probably, some American lawyer in a corporation is supposed to be the stockholder. It is carried in his name. The Japanese own and control, I would say, in the city of Seattle, probably, pretty close to 300 hotels and lodging houses, and yet it is almost impossible as an assessor to find the exact owner, and when he assesses the lodging house, it is assessed, in many instances, probably to the party who does not own it. It is one of those things where you know the owner and yet you cannot prove it.

The CHAIRMAN. In this county have there been much purchases of land for guardians of American-born Japanese children?

Mr. HULL. There are quite a number of purchases in the south end of the city proper by supposedly Japanese interests of real estate, but it is purchased in corporate names.

The CHAIRMAN. Not by some one as guardian?

Mr. HULL. Not by some one as a guardian. For instance, take the stock in some Japanese banks here, you will find quite a number of shares held by Americans—Americans here, usually an attorney for the bank; but the bulk of the stock is held by some Japanese in Japan.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you know Mr. Keene, who was mentioned in the last hearing yesterday by the city councilman as an attorney?

Mr. HULL. Walter A. Keene is an attorney.

Mr. SIEGEL. He appears to be one of the stockholders?

Mr. HULL. I think he is a stockholder in one bank.

Mr. SIEGEL. In more than one bank?

Mr. HULL. I could not tell without looking at the list, but he is one of the stockholders.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you an attorney?

Mr. HULL. No; I am a civil engineer.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you familiar with the general rule as to how many citizens are required to form a corporation here?

Mr. HULL. No; I am not.

Mr. RAKER. As tax collector, have you had any experience where the Japanese have gone into a community in a city and smaller town or into a farming district and obtained property relative to the decrease of that property, or the remaining property owned by the whites for taxation purposes?

Mr. HULL. You mean have they taken advantage of the decrease in valuation?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. HULL. No; I would not say they have taken any advantage of the decrease in the valuation of the real estate. As far as the leases on the farms are concerned, it is impossible from my office to determine what they are paying for those leases; but in the city proper—

Mr. RAKER. What I mean is, for instance, when Japanese go into a community in the city and get a number of holdings, does the remaining property decrease for taxable purposes in that district?

Mr. HULL. It does.

Mr. VAILE. It decreased the assessed valuation of the property.

Mr. HULL. It decreases the assessed valuation of the property.

Mr. RAKER. Then, that would give the Japanese an opportunity to purchase this property at a lower rate than they would have been able to purchase it had the first purchase not been made by the Japanese in that community?

Mr. HULL. Undoubtedly; they have a tendency to colonize, and that has a tendency to depreciate the value of the property.

Mr. RAKER. Are they colonized in their residences here in Seattle?

Mr. HULL. Yes; to a great extent.

Mr. RAKER. I understand you to say that in some of the banks the stock is held, some of it, by an American attorney?

Mr. HULL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Whether he is holding as trustee, or whether he owns it in fee, except the mere naked legal title does not show?

Mr. HULL. Does not show. They merely certify that they are stockholders. His name appears as the owner of so many shares.

Mr. RAKER. But is it the presumption from what you have found out, that he is merely the naked legal holder?

Mr. HULL. That is the presumption.

Mr. RAKER. And the other stockholders of the bank live in Japan?

Mr. HULL. I have one bank in mind—have you got the list there [examines list]? I have one bank in mind, the Sumitomo Bank, of

Seattle, where the majority of the stockholders reside in Japan; 1,875 shares of stock in that bank is held by Japanese residents of Osaka, Japan; the balance of the shares of stock are held by Japanese and American residents of Seattle.

Mr. RAKER. What is the total number of shares?

Mr. HULL. I don't remember. I will add them up for you. I think it is 2,000 shares.

Mr. RAKER. Do you know the par value?

Mr. HULL. I have it in my office, but I could not tell you offhand.

Mr. RAKER. Are you familiar with the mode of living of the Japanese on these leased farms?

Mr. HULL. To a great extent, as we learn it in examining the land and the classification.

Mr. RAKER. Would it be a fair statement to say that neither the wife nor the husband nor the children dress as our American boys and girls dress, so far as expensive dresses are concerned, or proper American dressing?

Mr. HULL. Well, I would say that their whole mode of living is much below the standard of the average American. I am not criticizing their mode of living, but I say it is much below.

Mr. RAKER. I want to get a few facts from you; the question of dress is one thing. Now, as to the question of the home; is the home fixed up like the American home, where you have the daughters and sons, to get the inspiration, and the standard of living as an American ought to live?

Mr. HULL. I can answer that question by stating that the average Japanese who is the statutory head of a family gets the same exemption that is granted to all heads of families; and there are very few Japanese that are assessed on household goods. The amount of household goods they have is below the statutory exemption of \$300 allowed the head of a family in this State.

Mr. RAKER. And in their communities, do they gather their young folks together like the Americans, in regard to socials, house gatherings, and dances and other entertainments the American ought to have and is entitled to?

Mr. HULL. Well, I am not particularly familiar with their form of entertainment, but I would say that the average inspection of the homes on those leased lands, and in the district in the city where they live, taking the average population—of course, there are exceptions to the rule among the Japanese—that it is very much of a poorer class. That is, the home would indicate poverty, which is not, possibly, true, but the furnishings of the home would indicate poverty.

Mr. RAKER. Do you know of any gathering, or group of men in Seattle, or elsewhere, or in the State of Washington that have got together and have said to these ex-service men, "You go out and clear up some of this stump land and take this farm, buy it on time, or take this lease, and we will see you through, or help you through on it?"

Mr. HULL. No; I did not.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you know of any Japanese that have become public charges?

Mr. HULL. No; I don't think so. I think they take care of their own people.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you know how many whites became public charges here during the past year?

Mr. HULL. No; and I would say in answer to that question, "Nor do I know how many Japanese in Japan are public charges on their own people."

Mr. SIEGEL. Will you please answer the question that is put to you, if you do not know how many are here—if you do not know, say so.

Mr. HULL. No; I do not know how many white people are public charges.

(Statement of Mr. Hull closed.)

STATEMENT OF MR. M. T. STEVENS.

(Mr. Stevens was first duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your name.

Mr. STEVENS. M. T. Stevens.

The CHAIRMAN. And your residence?

Mr. STEVENS. Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. And your business or occupation?

Mr. STEVENS. Sanitary engineer of the health department of the city.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that your official position?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you occupied it?

Mr. STEVENS. About 12 years.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a statement to make to the committee?

Mr. STEVENS. Oh, I have no statement. I was asked to come here and give certain facts as to our relation with the Japanese, at the Pike Place Market and the dairies.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you in charge of the market?

Mr. STEVENS. I have superintendency of the entire activities of the sanitation of the health department.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you gathered any statistics?

Mr. STEVENS. Nothing, only what shows in our regular records that we have on the Pike Place Market; we have about 250 permits to Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of how many?

Mr. STEVENS. Well, there is 415 white permits and 250 of the Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, have you had any trouble with them in the enforcement of the regulations?

Mr. STEVENS. Not any more than we have with the others on the market.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, they are all alike.

Mr. STEVENS. They are about all alike in that respect. We have a lot more trouble with them on dairies.

The CHAIRMAN. Just tell us what trouble you have.

Mr. STEVENS. Well, the inspector goes to the dairy and asks them to make certain improvements, and they will delay it until often we have to close the dairy until they do; whereas the other people of the various nationalities who are engaged in that same business, they will either make the improvement very soon or give a good reason for it, or quit the city entirely and go to the condensers.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, is this trouble which you have described about the dairies ever been serious?

Mr. STEVENS. Nothing particularly serious.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you always have been capable of getting your orders enforced?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes; because we have the law behind us. If we permit them to go on, it is our fault.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else which you have in mind which you could tell us which would help the committee?

Mr. STEVENS. The living conditions of the Japanese, if that is of interest, is, in a great many respects, objectionable. They will seem to house in unsanitary quarters, in preference to better ones, and my experience, from the inspection on the farm, is that they do not live as the American people do; or, in other words, won't; they live in hovels.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any statute in the State here regulating the size of rooms, and the number of cubic feet of air?

Mr. STEVENS. We have a city ordinance in the city; I do not know of any in the State.

The CHAIRMAN. And that which you have just been describing is the condition outside of the city limits?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, who has the power of enforcement of changes to be made on farms and houses, etc.?

Mr. STEVENS. Outside of the city?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. STEVENS. That would be up to the county health officer or some State official, probably. We control certain conditions which might in some way affect the products which are sent into the city for consumption, by reason of the fact that they are permitted to come in here.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you examine and test the milk?

Mr. STEVENS. Test the milk and examine the premises, and if there is any condition on the premises which might affect the foods which are sent from that place.

The CHAIRMAN. You issue an order?

Mr. STEVENS. We issue an order.

The CHAIRMAN. Prohibiting them bringing into the city such food for use?

Mr. STEVENS. We demand certain changes to be made, or else they must cease.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else which you know of which might shed some light on the subject here?

Mr. STEVENS. I don't think so.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been a resident of Seattle for how long?

Mr. STEVENS. Twenty-two years.

The CHAIRMAN. You have seen the Japanese population grow here?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What has the effect been, in regard to the price of property, if you know?

Mr. STEVENS. Why, I do not know personally, only through conversation with others that come into my office and talk about the subject. They say there is a depreciation in values when the Japanese move into a neighborhood, and that is also true of some other nationalities.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, the situation here, from what I have heard people say, the Japanese pay the highest price for the property which they are buying.

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you heard that?

Mr. STEVENS. Well, in connection with the apartment houses and hotels and in connection with lease of land, they will pay an advance price in order to get it. I have heard the statement here that it would be a good thing to have them come in and clear off the logged-off land. They do not do that. They come in and pick out a good piece of land that they can immediately turn to account, and occupy that, and I have heard that they pay an advanced price for that lease or privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. Had you noticed the general conditions in Seattle before the war came on?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Was employment good or bad here?

Mr. STEVENS. Before the war?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. STEVENS. It seemed to be about the average condition. It seemed to be plenty of work before.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have any idle at all?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They are always with us.

Mr. STEVENS. Yes; a pile of them, and we have an apparent idleness here in the city which people notice, that is among the loggers, etc., and then there are other men who will work nights and walk on the streets a part of the day, and it looks like we have a lot of idle men. Of course, we have a lot of idle men at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been a change in the last few weeks or months?

Mr. STEVENS. Well, there has been a change in the last few weeks, because the logging camps have closed down.

The CHAIRMAN. Aside from that, has there been any lull in business here in the past few weeks?

Mr. STEVENS. It is reported that there has.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that any different from what it used to be here in 1914, as far as the average man who wanted to get work, in finding work?

Mr. STEVENS. Well, I could not state clearly on that. It is not apparent to me.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the same condition prevails to-day which prevailed here a few years ago, and if anyone wants to go to work he can find work?

Mr. STEVENS. I could not say that. There is a scarcity of work at this time, because there are many activities that are closed.

The CHAIRMAN. War activities?

Mr. STEVENS. Not necessarily—some of them, of course, the shipyards; but the lumber camps are shut down and the mills are shut down for repairs. That probably is a temporary condition.

The CHAIRMAN. I hope so, generally.

Mr. STEVENS. We get reports, of course, but I am not in the business and I could not state.

The CHAIRMAN. I just wanted to get the general views of a man who is going about the city, as you are, for the purpose of learning what is going on.

Mr. RAKER. I do not recollect that you stated your profession.

Mr. STEVENS. I am a sanitary engineer of the health department of the city of Seattle.

Mr. RAKER. That takes you all over the city to inspect homes and places of business of all kinds and character?

Mr. STEVENS. Well, I administer the activities of the department, sanitation, and food, and milk, and plumbing, and the watersheds, and the Pike Place Market, and such things as that—everything except the medical side.

Mr. RAKER. Does that get you over the territory outside of the city limits any?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes; if you are familiar with the State on this side of the mountains; that gets me over the district included between the north State boundary and south as far as Chehalis and east as far as Ellensburg and west as far as Dungeness.

Mr. RAKER. That would include the territory that was spoken of here where the large Japanese activities are?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Do you go into their homes and their dairies and places of that kind out on the farms?

Mr. STEVENS. We get in their barns and their milk houses. Unless their homes are very closely related to the milk houses we do not bother them.

Mr. RAKER. Does your work lead you so that you can observe their method and mode of life?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And you had that experience for how many years?

Mr. STEVENS. I have been in charge of this work for about 12 years.

Mr. RAKER. Now, knowing you to be a man who has had experience, a public officer who has been on the ground and has had an opportunity to observe, will you, in your own way, compare the method of living of the Japanese on their homes and the surroundings of the home on the farm as compared to the American farmer?

Mr. STEVENS. The standard is very much lower; of a very much lower grade than the average—that is, taking the average Japanese, their standard of living is very much lower than the standard of living of the average American farmer, or, you might say, any other farmer. We find, of course, among some Italians a low standard of living, and occasionally we find Americans who are away below standard; but I am speaking of the average as I observed it.

Mr. RAKER. The Japanese who are fairly well to do, who are making money—is their standard below the average of the ordinary American farmer?

Mr. STEVENS. They seem to like to advance as quickly as other people to a better standard of living. I know of buildings which are worth probably \$40,000 or premises that are worth \$40,000 which they are living in and living just as well as any other nationality in America?

Mr. RAKER. On the average the majority is the other way?

Mr. STEVENS. I am speaking of the agriculturist and the dairy farmer and a portion of the Japanese in the city; you will find them living in small quarters. They will live in cellars if they are permitted; we have to oust them out of there. We also find that among other people, but not to such an extent.

Mr. RAKER. Describe it a little. Take the ordinary, average Japanese home and compare it now to the ordinary home of an American on the farm. Just describe the house and a lot of the conditions.

Mr. STEVENS. Well, a great many, probably the majority, of the Japanese farmers' homes is composed of merely a shack, boarded up and down and a great many times only boarded loose; and in that you will find a bunk and a very poor class of bedclothing that apparently has not been cleaned very recently, and there is no other furniture, only something they have knocked together from boxes—timber from boxes or such like, and something they have found. That prevails for probably a number of years until they are able to or have money enough to move to some other place where they can live better.

Mr. RAKER. How is the condition of the man that leases; is his condition like you have described it also?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes; it is simply the leases that I have to deal with.

Mr. VAILE. In view of the tendency that you speak of, of the Japanese to live on a better scale, to advance rapidly as they acquire means, is it not fair to say that the low standard of living which you described is largely attributable to the fact that those who live in that way are new to the country and unfamiliar with our ways and are mostly poor?

Mr. STEVENS. Well, there are many of them to whom we can hardly make ourselves understood.

Mr. VAILE. And they are mostly poor people?

Mr. STEVENS. They are mostly poor people; they start in that way and having worked as long as there is daylight, and by and by they have made sufficient money so that they can change their mode of life.

Mr. VAILE. And then they change?

Mr. STEVENS. Very often.

Mr. VAILE. And the same is true of poor immigrants from any other country?

Mr. STEVENS. I believe so. Of course, we have more Japanese here than we have of the others.

Mr. VAILE. That is why your attention is directed to them?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Some of the property which you have described here, I assume, is not owned by Americans, where these Japanese live?

Mr. STEVENS. Oh, yes; I think so. These leasers come in there and they put a little building, and they find an old barn, and they change it a little and make it good enough for them to live in.

Mr. RAKER. From your observation of 12 years as inspector and your acquaintance with this community and the surrounding community before, do you know of any really new developments in the way of clearing off cut-over land and breaking out lands by the Japanese?

Mr. STEVENS. No; I have been all over the country, and it may be, but I never had my attention called to it. They do not log off or

look after that kind of land—it takes them too long to get it ready. They will go and get a lease on an improved piece of property.

MR. RAKER. You observed Seattle before the Japanese had gotten such a hold, in the way of banks and hotels and other activities and markets, and fruit stands and vegetable stands?

MR. STEVENS. Yes.

MR. RAKER. You knew it before they were in it?

MR. STEVENS. Yes.

MR. RAKER. And you are familiar with it now?

MR. STEVENS. Yes.

MR. RAKER. Has this change been a good thing for Seattle?

MR. STEVENS. You mean the change in the greater number of Japanese?

MR. RAKER. This change from practically nothing, so far as population and business is concerned, up to these enormous activities of the Japanese in this city—is that a good thing for Seattle and an American city or is it not?

MR. STEVENS. Well, I could not say as to whether that ultimately will be a good thing or not. I do not like to see it. That is my personal view. Of course, it increases the business to some extent, I believe. They make investments in certain ways, and they make business.

MR. RAKER. Is there not something else for the city and the county and the State to do except just business?

MR. STEVENS. Yes; I presume there is. I don't know just exactly what you are leading up to.

MR. RAKER. Well, I am leading up to the character and kind of its citizens.

MR. STEVENS. Yes.

MR. RAKER. Now, I will take that view of it; has it been an advantage to the citizenry of Seattle—this large increase?

MR. STEVENS. No; I do not think so.

(Statement of Mr. Stevens closed.)

STATEMENT OF MR. L. E. BEEBE.

(Mr. Beebe was first duly sworn.)

THE CHAIRMAN. State your name, residence, and occupation.

MR. BEEBE. L. E. Beebe; residence, 1208 Marion Street; and I am a salesman.

THE CHAIRMAN. How long have you been a salesman?

MR. BEEBE. Twenty-five years.

THE CHAIRMAN. Do you represent Armour & Co.?

MR. BEEBE. I do.

THE CHAIRMAN. Did you desire to make a statement as to the dealings of that company and yourself with the Japanese people?

MR. BEEBE. I did not wish to mention Armour & Co. in connection with anything I say.

THE CHAIRMAN. All right. Strike that from the record.

MR. BEEBE. I haven't any particular statement to make. I believe there is an element in the community who are not working for the best interests of Americanism in the individualizing and segregating and pointing to some particular class of the world's population and designating them as undesirable.

duction and economic conditions are dominated by the Japanese by reason of owning or controlling the lands of California, what nation, what race will be benefited? Shall we surrender the Golden State and the Pacific coast to the Mikado and let it become all yellow? Or, shall we hold fast to our great patrimony in justice to future generations of Americans? Shall we be just to ourselves and our kin, or weakly and blindly generous to the Huns of the Orient?

It is time we halted the yellow corporations now chartered, if legal means can be found. It is time we performed our duty to those of our race who are yet to come upon the earth, and put an effectual stop to the issuance of more charters upon pretense or open violation of law.

The right of existing Japanese corporations to continue business may be and should be attacked by an information involving either the conduct of business or the legality of a charter issued and of record, or both.

The issue should at once be raised by the Attorney General by proper procedure. It is generally believed that a close inquiry into the affairs of all corporations should be instituted at once and assuredly any change in present conditions would be an improvement and highly beneficial to the present and future interest of the State.

JAPANESE COMBINATIONS IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

The Japanese have no known code of morals. The will, the want, or desire is the sole limitation, so far as can be determined from their own writings and sayings. The Mikado is to them a personal God, the only God. To serve him while life lasts is their prime duty. In his service the end justifies the means—always. Failure to serve him in all things against all the world means harakira and eternal perdition. Without criticism, censure, or disgrace a young Japanese girl may sell her body—and turn her earnings over to her parents. She is taught so to do.

The Japanese may deal fairly and honestly with each other. There is nothing discernible in their makeup or conduct that indicates a disposition to deal honestly with other races—except policy. The Jap, every Jap, is a diplomat. That is why they are so smilingly polite—while they are skimming a white man.

This model race of orientals has a foothold in California which gives them control of from 80 to 90 per cent of the vegetable products of the State. These every-day staples are raised, bought, shipped, and marketed almost entirely by and through the various Japanese cliques, corporations, and associations, closely organized and in operation throughout the State.

Their methods and means of controlling the disposition and selling prices of these essential products to California merchants and citizen consumers are complete, efficient, and mercenary in the highest degree.

The entire Jap system is a far flung, highly organized trust and combination in restraint of trade, in violation of the Cartwright antitrust law of the State. Impreguably entrenched and substantially safe from criminal proceedings because of the impossible task of getting credible testimony from a Jap against a Jap, under oath or otherwise. All of which may serve to give point to the few words relative to Japanese habits of mind and racial characteristics. Necessarily the Japs move "onward and downward."

POCO A POCO, THE JAPANESE WATCHWORD BENDERED IN ITALIAN.

The Japanese fishermen who literally swarm at San Pedro are as reckless and defiant a set of lawbreakers as the vegetable gang of Jap criminals. They have gone "unwhipt of justice" for years, probably because of "fear of complications with Japan."

Mr. Lawrence Mott, a trained observer and writer of repute, who for the past three years has lived in Japan, where he was in position to learn much that is significant of the Japanese character and of Japanese plans and diplomacy, is authority for some very interesting facts.

Mr. Mott begins his narrative of Japanese vandalism along the southern California coast (Field and Stream, New York, Apr. 1, 1920), by quoting from Naval Laws of the United States certain sections thereof, which he states he personally saw violated daily off Catalina Island by Jap fishermen, and never a one of them arrested or punished during several years of flagrant law breaking. A portion of Mr. Mott's article follows:

"Fishing out of San Pedro, that is the port for Los Angeles, on the southern California coast, there are 216 Japanese-owned vessels of tonnage size, viz. over 5 tons, and hence liable to registry. There are 71 under 5 tons. The Japanese crews of these aggregate 2,012 men, of whom not one is a citizen, naturalized or otherwise. We have therefore the brilliantly illuminating spectacle of 216 alien-owned and manned fishing craft of from 5 tons to large tonnage, absolutely disregarding the Federal law that I have quoted above. Furthermore, the alien lawbreakers are aided, abetted, and protected by the vast cannery interests situate at San Pedro. Large sums are set aside as a sort of 'protective sinking fund' wherewith to employ attorneys, obtain injunctions—as was done last summer in the matter of the illegal fishing roundabout Catalina Island, in 'district 20'—and cause such cases as are brought into court by the authorities to endlessly drag on through interminable miles of red tape.

"Is it realized by the American people that every Japanese—male and female—is a spy, with specific directions from an ever-watchful home Government to report on all matters that have to do with defenses, changes made in harbors, locations of dry docks, breakwaters, lights, buoys, movements of battle-ships, fleets, etc.? Not only have they these specific directions, but they are promised financial largesse of substantial size for all information.

"Shiploads of necessities unto the making of war at sea have left the Muroran Iron Works, in northern Japan, for the last three years. All of it is 'planted' somewhere along the dunes of lower California, not far from Magdalena Bay—between Ensenada and Turtel Bay, or on San Martins Island, most probably. This is but a short run for the eminently seaworthy Japanese-owned, heavily powered fishing craft, and to return with their deadly cargoes, setting them when, where, and as they please would be child's play.

"So much for the national danger of the situation—for, let it not be thought for an instant that we have seen the end of war. Until the hearts of men look more to the Creator of us all and think less of their personal greeds, guins, ambitions, and all of the other weaknesses that ravage humanity today, until such a time we shall have a continuance of wars, for which it is better to be prepared than caught, as both England and France were caught in the World War, unprepared."

SIGNIFICANCE OF JAP ACTIVITIES IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

It is an open secret that the Japanese Government determined many years ago to effect a lodgment upon this side of the Pacific. The movement to accomplish this purpose is not an industrial enterprise; it is distinctly a national plan, made and fostered by the governing powers of Japan. One of the inspiring purposes being to relieve the pressure of a population, larger numerically than the semidepleted food resources of the country could support.

The mainland area of Japan is substantially the same as the State of California; the population of Japan is more than 10 times that of California, all feeding from and depending for sustenance upon a soil much less productive than the soil of California. The still, but insistent pressure of a countless horde of humans, confronting diminishing sources of food supply, created conditions which partially, and only partially, account for the feverish, semidesperate assaults of Japanese agents and diplomats to break through the barriers which shut the oriental mob out of the United States, and which for a time prevented their descent upon the fertile acres of our Golden State, which is now an accomplished fact. These items, important as their bearing may be, do not comprise the whole story. Underlying all else is the limitless overwhelming ambition of the Japanese governing powers to become dominating factors in world affairs.

From a condition of barbarous isolation and absolute denial of all intercourse with the outside world, the Japanese have suddenly become the persistent unparalleled "climbers" of the universe. A more complete and stranger metamorphosis is not known to civilization than the present "boring-in" policy of Japan as compared with the former attitude of savage aloofness toward the civilized peoples of the earth. They are still savage, but their present attitude is not that of savage aloofness. It is the attitude of suave, smiling friendship, masking treachery, and evil to all who stand in the way.

Those who may believe these words too strong must look before they disbelieve to Japanese robbery and butchery in Korea, done again in Shantung, for the annals of Korea and Shantung are not of yesterday alone—they are also the impending facts of to-day and to-morrow, wherever the Japanese are

to prevent them and renew our cooperation with the proper authorities to enforce the laws to the fullest extent among our people here.

As one of our preventive measures, we want to publish the name of those who were convicted in your court of crimes of violating the liquor laws among our community and keep a record for our future references.

We are sure such a measure is very effective, at least to the extent to prevent those from committing crimes who dare to violate the laws in an unfortunate misconception of that no disgrace will be brought upon themselves and their families, even though they were convicted and punished in the American court, because such facts could be kept unknown forever from the knowledge of their own society.

If you are kind enough, therefore, to report us, time to time, the name of those who were convicted of said crime in your court, you will be in a great assistance to us in executing our aim and highly appreciated by our association, which is always aspiring and striving for the enlightenment and uplifting of our community.

Please call on us at any instance if you deem we are in any service to you; our association is always ready to serve and cooperate with your authorities for maintaining the orders and promotion of the social welfares of the States.

Respectfully,

THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.
By T. S. KATSUKI, *Assistant Secretary*.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you had much difficulty in the general enforcement of the prohibition law in the District here?

Mr. SAUNDERS. A great deal.

Mr. SIEGEL. That applies to all nationalities?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Everybody.

Mr. SIEGEL. Including everybody.

Mr. SAUNDERS. Taking in the whole department. There are different kinds of crime. The Japanese were great distillers of rice, and they went to it with great enthusiasm when the law first went into effect. Just now conditions are changed. Apparently, the rice industry is closely watched for distilling operations. At any rate, more recently contraband liquors are made mostly of raisins, and they come in by the carload, and the distilling industry has shifted to a different class of people.

Mr. SIEGEL. That accounts for the rise in the price of raisins?

Mr. SAUNDERS. I think it does.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you be inclined to favor a consolidated guard for the control of the border? That is, to say, instead of having an immigration inspection, a customs inspector and others, to have it all consolidated in the Federal board of control for the detection of all offenses?

Mr. SAUNDERS. For efficiency I certainly would, because I am every day concerned with that question and the great difficulties it presents. There is the immigration, customs, and the national prohibition—three.

The CHAIRMAN. And if you add the medical service?

Mr. SAUNDERS. And that would be four.

The CHAIRMAN. And you would have one chief at one stated point, and mounted riders, or a proper control on both the Mexican and Canadian borders?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Yes; subject to Federal control. It would relieve all officers such as me of a great difficulty. I do not know which department is going to prosecute a case—whether it is the immigration, the customs, or the prohibition. Besides that, it does not work

efficiently. Each one is working for his own department, and the lines cross.

Mr. VAILE. Can you tell about what were the total number of convictions for violation of the prohibition law, or attempting to bribe officials, during the period which you mentioned?

Mr. SAUNDERS. That would be, approximately, shown in my annual report, which I am working on, and the cases have not all been separated as yet, but from 500 cases last year—that is, the last annual report—to the end of this fiscal year it is approximately 800, and I would take the increase to be nearly all prohibition; that is, I should imagine that somewhere between 300 and 400 prohibition convictions have been obtained in this district during the last fiscal year ending July 1.

Mr. SIEGEL. Let me ask you a question, which may not be directly in touch with this subject: Do you believe if the power were given to the United States commissioner to receive pleas and try cases before the jury during the time the court was not in session that that would facilitate the trial of those cases?

Mr. SAUNDERS. Yes; I do think so. I think that is a very serious problem, I feel, for the Federal judges; their courts have been turned into police courts.

Mr. SIEGEL. I did not want to say that.

Mr. SAUNDERS. I say so. It has been done, and it is a very serious thought to me, as to the dignity of the Federal office, that we should be, day in and day out, concerned with police cases.

Mr. SIEGEL. And it has retarded the trial of other cases?

Mr. SAUNDERS. It has retarded the trial of other cases. Our calendar is congested. We have two sitting judges, and a third is here now while they are on their vacation. I have not had any vacation yet. I do not see any one glimmering.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you think these Federal positions are not what they are cracked up to be?

Mr. SAUNDERS. They are not.

(Statement of Mr. Saunders closed.)

The CHAIRMAN. This hearing will be closed in Seattle until 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Hearings will be opened in Tacoma tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon the committee adjourned to meet at Tacoma.)

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, July 28, 1920.

The committee met at 10 a. m. in the United States court room, Federal Building, Tacoma, Wash., Hon. Albert Johnson (chairman) presiding.

STATEMENT OF MR. B. E. SCOTT.

(Mr. Scott was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your address?

Mr. SCOTT. Hood River, Oreg.

The CHAIRMAN. And your business?

Mr. SCOTT. Real estate and insurance business and operating a small ranch at Midland.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a statement you desire to make respecting this immigration situation?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed in your own way.

Mr. SCOTT. Last August some time some one came to me to my office, a young man, in Hood River and he called my attention to a number of pieces of land which were going into the hands of the Japanese. He says: "What are you going to do about it?" I said I did not know. After quite a bit of conversation we concluded that we would like to have a meeting of interested people on the subject, but we did not know how to get at them; so we placed an advertisement in the paper, just a few words, saying that all who were interested in the activity of the Japanese in the purchase of lands in the Hood River Valley were invited to meet at the hall on such and such a date. On that evening, most of them, 60 people, from the country turned out. It resulted in what we called an anti-Asiatic association, and we got up a pledge card and there is a copy of it [indicating card] that we asked the people to sign or not as they pleased.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection, this card will be made a part of the record.

Believing that the rapidly increasing Japanese ownership of land in the Hood River Valley menaces our welfare and threatens ultimate domination of our homeland by Asiatics, I herewith apply for membership in an association to be formed, and pledge myself as follows. Herewith is \$1 for my membership fee.

That America should be preserved and protected for Americans; that no child born in this country should become a citizen unless his parents belong to a race eligible to citizenship; that no one but a natural born or fully naturalized citizen should be allowed to own or lease land; that the immigration of Asiatics to the United States be prohibited.

And, further, I do pledge on my sacred honor, that I will not, either directly or indirectly, sell or lease any land which I may now or hereafter own or be interested in to a person of any Asiatic race or to a corporation the majority of whose stock is held by Asiatics.

The CHAIRMAN. What happened after this?

Mr. SCOTT. We had several meetings. We collected statistics. We have in the Hood River Valley about 50,000 acres that can be cultivated, and of this 25,000 are under cultivation. Of the whole, the Japanese hold about 1,000 acres, or 2 per cent, at this time. We are unable to find out how many acres are under lease, but from all of the information we can get there are 2,607 in actual cultivation. There are 63 Japanese owners of land in Hood River County. We have 250 to 275 Japanese citizens at this time.

Mr. VAILE. Citizens?

Mr. SCOTT. Not citizens, but residents. We have about a little over 8,000 inhabitants in the county.

Mr. SIEGEL. Does this 250 to 275 include women and children?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir. There are about 65 picture brides so far; there are about 96 children over 11 years of age.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are all of those native born?

Mr. SCOTT. You mean born in the United States? Yes; most of them.

Mr. VAILE. Sixty-five picture brides. Do you include only those who married in Japan or only those who came in—

Mr. SCOTT (interposing). Only those who came in as wives to husbands already here. Mr. Yasui said there were 65 picture brides in Hood River County. Now, the birth records are interesting. In 1916—this is not the whole county—there are three precincts left out—in 1916 there were 174 white births to 17 Japanese, and in 1917, 142 whites to 27 Japanese, and in 1918, 150 whites to 14 Japanese. We think that the decrease in Japanese births in 1918 was due to the fact that quite a number of Japanese women died from the influenza. It was quite fatal to Japanese women.

Mr. SIEGEL. The decrease in the white births probably occurred because most of the boys were with our Army during the same period, and therefore could not marry.

Mr. SCOTT. Possibly. In 1919 up to September 1 there were 98 whites and 19 Japanese births, 20 per cent. Now, on a thousand acres of land owned by the Japanese in Hood River County the improvements are assessed at but \$2,800.

Mr. BOX. On how many acres?

Mr. SCOTT. On about a thousand acres; the physical improvements, understand.

Mr. BOX. Into how many tracts is that thousand acres divided, speaking roughly.

Mr. SCOTT. About 40, speaking roughly. I have a list of it here.

Mr. BOX. About 40 sets of improvements occupied by Japanese farmers—

Mr. SCOTT (interposing). Are assessed at \$2,800.

Mr. BOX. Is property supposed to be assessed at full cash value in Oregon?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. BOX. What percentage of the cash value?

Mr. SCOTT. About 50 per cent.

Mr. BOX. It is actually assessed at about 50 per cent?

Mr. SIEGEL. The witness has a list taken from the tax roll, written March 1, 1919. If there is no objection, that list should go in. It contains a list of all of the holdings.

(List marked "Exhibit A," July 28, 1920, is here printed as follows:)

EXHIBIT A.

Taken from tax roll written Mar. 1, 1919.

Name.	Area.	Improvements.	Location.
Akayama, T.	39 acres.		Sec. 18, T. 2, R. 10.
Asai, S.	46 acres.		Sec. 20, T. 2, R. 10.
Beto, S.	4 lots.		Columbia Park.
Tsui, Y.	10 acres.		Sec. 30, T. R. 9.
Goken, K.	20 acres.	\$40	Sec. 2, T. 1, R. 10.
Hirasawa, T.	20 acres.	40	Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 10.
Hirawa	74 acres.	50	Sec. 21, T. 2, R. 10.
Inukai, K.	20 acres.		Sec. 15, T. 2, R. 10.
Inukai, M.	10 acres.	50	Sec. 12, T. 1, R. 9.
Ishikawa, K.	12½ acres.	100	Sec. 21, T. 2, R. 10.
Ishikawa, S.	9½ acres.	25	Sec. 28, T. 2, R. 10.
Ishikawa, S.	20 acres.	300	Sec. 21, T. 2, R. 10.
Ito, C.	27½ acres.		Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 10.
Ito, T.	10 acres.	50	Sec. 11, T. 2, Sec. 10.
Ito, K.	6 lots.		Columbia Park.

Taken from tax roll written Mar. 1, 1919—Continued.

Name.	Area.	Improvements.	Location.
Iwatsuka, K.	11 acres.	\$50	Sec. 35, T. 2, R. 10.
Kikikawa, M.	20 acres.	15	Sec. 6, T. 1 S., R. 10.
Kipikawa, M. and Mauba, M.	34½ acres.	15	Sec. 6, T. 1 S., R. 10.
Kamura, J. O.	4 acres.	150	Sec. 34, T. 3, R. 10.
Kano, J.	9 acres.		Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 9.
Karasawa, H.	11 acres.		Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 9.
Kasahi.	28 acres.	100	Sec. 12, T. 1, R. 9.
Katayama, O.	18 acres.		Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 9.
Katayama, T.	19½ acres.	100	Sec. 20, T. 2, R. 10.
Kawachi, M.	10 acres.		Sec. 19, T. 2, R. 10.
Kawa-humi, Y.	10 acres.		Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 9.
Kinoshita.	17 acres.		Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 9.
Kittoku, K.	17 acres.		Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 9.
Kiyokawa, M.	10 acres.	300	Sec. 13, T. 1, R. 9.
Kodo, Y.	2 lots.		Columbia Park.
Kuga, T.	2½ lots.		Hood River proper.
Kurahara, S.	20 acres.		Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 10.
Kusachi, E.	8½ acres.	10	Sec. 12, T. 1, R. 9.
Mori, Y.	14½ acres.	400	Sec. 17, T. 2, R. 10.
Morikado.	1 lot.		Columbia Park.
Nakagama, T.	20 acres.	100	Sec. 36, T. 2, R. 10.
Neshimoto, O.	20 acres.		Sec. 36, T. 2, R. 10.
Nishinoku, Y.	20 acres.		Sec. 36, T. 2, R. 9.
Oana, K.	10.74 acres.		Sec. 26, T. 2, R. 9.
Ogawa, T.	7½ acres.		Sec. 36, T. 2, R. 9.
Sacki, U.	30 acres.		Sec. 10, T. 1 S., R. 10.
Sami, U.	9 acres.	80	Sec. 32, T. 1, R. 10.
Sato, S.	8½ acres.	100	Sec. 13, T. 1, R. 9.
Sato, T.	9 acres.	100	Sec. 13, T. 1, R. 9.
Sato, Y.	9 acres.		Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 9.
Shinji, N.	Lot.		Columbia Park.
Shirachi, Y.	10½ acres.	20	Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 9.
Shirachi & Okda.	12.54 acres.		Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 9.
Shitari, K.	39 acres.		Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 10.
Sirko, K.	7 acres.		Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 9.
Sumage, S.	8 acres.		Sec. 34, T. 3, R. 10.
Suguki, T.	2 lots.		Columbia Park.
Takagi, J. I.	10 acres.	200	Sec. 16, T. 2, R. 10.
Takasuma, T.	40 acres.	300	Sec. 35, T. 2, R. 10.
Tatschi, S.	Lot.		Middleton's subdivision.
Tomito, C.	9½ acres.	160	Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 9.
Tomori, R.	10 acres.		Sec. 12, T. 1, R. 9.
Washima, T.	10 acres.	1	Sec. 12, T. 1, R. 9.
Watanuki, H.	19 acres.		Sec. 6, T. 1 S., R. 10.
Yasui, M.	20.60 acres.	80	Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 9.
Yasui, S.	Lot.		Hood River proper.
	Lot.		Columbia Park.
	20 acres.		Sec. 21, T. 1, R. 10.
Yashiki, K.	Lot.		Middleton's subdivision.
Yunube, U.	17.84 acres.	50	Sec. 30, T. 2, R. 9.

Mr. SCOTT. There are 17½ blocks of property there, known as lots. Each lot contains 10 acres. The total for the acres is 867 plus 175. Now, we have a peculiar condition. We have never been bothered with the Japanese in the schools; we have no problem there about how to educate the Japanese. We have no Japanese children in our schools.

Mr. SIEGEL. What about the children up to the age of 11?

Mr. SCOTT. Prof. Gibson, the superintendent, says that the Japanese all send their children back to Japan to be educated.

Mr. SIEGEL. You said a moment ago you had 96 children over the age of 11.

Mr. SCOTT. Here is K. Kitayama, whose father lives in Oak Grove district. He was sent to Japan at the age of 11.

Mr. SIEGEL. That is exclusive of the 96?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. What about the 96; they do not attend the public school?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir; they are not in school.

Mr. SIEGEL. There is a compulsory school attendance law?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Don't the truant officer compel them to be sent to school?

Mr. SCOTT. Apparently not. We are satisfied with the situation. They prefer to send them back to Japan to give them an education. They do not send them, according to this [indicating paper] until they are about 11 years old.

Mr. SIEGEL. Whose statement are you using?

Mr. SCOTT. Prof. Gibson, county school superintendent.

Mr. RAKER. In the meantime, until they arrive at the age of 11, do they attend private schools conducted by the Japanese?

Mr. SCOTT. If they do, we do not know it. We do not know of any Japanese school in Hood River.

Mr. RAKER. Does Prof. Gibson or any other officer make any effort to compel these children to attend the public schools?

Mr. SCOTT. I do not know; absolutely I do not know.

Mr. RAKER. They are all native born?

Mr. SCOTT. They are all native born; yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do I understand you that you want to convey to this committee the statement that these 96 children under 11 years of age do not attempt any school whatever?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. And that your school authorities are apparently——

Mr. SCOTT (interposing). Negligent in the matter.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is that?

Mr. SCOTT. Negligent, your might say, in the matter. Take this local incident, this Kitayama, who went back to Japan at the age of 11 and returned in October, 1919, aged 17, when he got back, gone nearly seven years. Prof. Gibson says that 90 per cent of the children are sent back to be educated. I know of but one instance of a Japanese child in the Hood River schools. There is one down at Pine Grove, who attended during the last two years. You have heard evidence that the Japanese work the women and the children, and they do. I have evidence that in May, I have not the date, the gentleman who gave me this information asked me not to give his name——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). Why not?

Mr. SCOTT. Well, I may tell you that he is conducting experiments on a Japanese ranch, and he prefers not to be used as a witness.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not what you have just said identify him?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. You have practically identified your man by your answer.

Mr. SCOTT. He said that M. Ishikawa had his wife hitched up to a cultivator——

Mr. SIEGEL (interposing). We won't take that unless you give us the name of the man.

Mr. SCOTT. All right, Gordon Brown.

Mr. SIEGEL. Where does he reside?

Mr. SCOTT. Hood River. He says that the Japanese handled the cultivator while she pulled it. It was not a horse cultivator, but it is harder to pull than to push.

Mr. VAILE. Was it one of those little hand cultivators?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; but you understand you can not push a hand cultivator—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Without going further into the details as to what happened in that instance, did they pledge not to lease land to them down in that country?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; that happened some time ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The matter of leasing comes under the laws of Oregon.

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; do you mean that they are allowed to lease it?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, absolutely; there is nothing to prevent them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any law in Oregon preventing the purchase of land by Japanese?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Is there anything in the constitution prohibiting it?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir; that is the reason we started these pledges locally.

The CHAIRMAN. These hearings have disclosed that if the Japanese finds that he can not lease in the name of the children as guardian, land in California, as a result of the referendum to be held there, they propose to move out of California, and their preference is Oregon. Have you heard anything of that?

Mr. SCOTT. I am satisfied that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they moved into Oregon to any extent?

Mr. SCOTT. I was told yesterday by Capt. Wilbur, who got off the train as I took the train, that he had word at The Dalles while he had been up there about three hours attending court, that some Japanese had gotten control of some 300 acres outside The Dalles, but he did not have time to run it down.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are there in your local association?

Mr. SCOTT. We have about 200 signed up. Most of those are voluntary.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they all in the same county?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did your association pass any resolutions or matters of that kind that you could place in the record outside of that card?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir. We have had more or less correspondence with our Congressman.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you fixed for American labor in the Hood River Valley?

Mr. SCOTT. No special complaint at this time. I read in the paper some place that we brought Japanese in there on account of the scarcity of pickers during the crop season. I do not think that was so. I do not believe they were sent for or brought in there at all.

Mr. SIEGEL. How long have you lived there?

Mr. SCOTT. About nine and a half years.

Mr. RAKER. The Southern Pacific Railroad runs through the Hood River Valley?

Mr. SCOTT. The Union Pacific.

Mr. RAKER. What cities are in this valley, in the Hood River Valley, within this territory of 50,000 acres of cultivable and irrigable land, only the one city of Hood River?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And all of this territory is tributary to this one city?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And the Hood River you speak of is the world-famed Hood River country that produces the Hood River apples?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. That country is highly developed in the way of raising apples?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And you think that there are 25,000 acres which are not under cultivation and can be cultivated and irrigated like that already under cultivation?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. What is your theory from the best observation as to the result of permitting a large ownership or lease holding in there by the Japanese, from your experience with them already, the general interest of your community and the State?

Mr. SCOTT. No particular special benefit. They work long hours. They drift from one thing to the other, maybe in the first year that they take hold of them they have to clean them up like anyone else, but they take care of them in every way, and they abide by all the rules of the experimentation, and the laws providing for spraying their stuff and keeping it clean, and they bring reasonably good stuff to market. They have been suspected of controlling the strawberry situation. I have raised a lot of strawberries, and it has been said that they are told by the association what to do with their product.

Mr. RAKER. How long has that condition of affairs existed?

Mr. SCOTT. I should judge about three years, since they have had the greater part of the strawberry product.

Mr. RAKER. What other crops do you have?

Mr. SCOTT. Apples. We have only one kind of a crop; that is, fruit that goes outside. We have some potatoes. The Japanese have not gone into the potato business to any extent. We raise possibly 25 carloads a year that I shipped out.

Mr. RAKER. Have you become familiar with the conditions in Seattle?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Are you familiar with the situation in California?

Mr. SCOTT. Only what I have read.

Mr. RAKER. What started you to form this organization and secure these pledges?

Mr. SCOTT. Because D. L. Pearson came into my office one day and said that some Japanese had bought a piece of land next to him and another Japanese had bought a piece of land on another side of him, and he regarded it as only a question of time when another Japanese would buy a third piece on the other side of him, and then finally they would buy on the fourth side, and he said: "Then where am I with my 10 acres in the middle; what is going to happen to me? Where do I get off?"

Mr. SIEGEL. Good Americans sold property on three sides of him?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. They were neighbors of his before?

Mr. SCOTT. Well; no, sir. One piece of land that he objected to was owned by a friend of his, who took it on a mortgage. He did

not realize at the time that he was doing him any damage when he sold that piece of land to the Jap.

Mr. SIEGEL. And he was still a friend of his?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. He got a good price for it?

Mr. SCOTT. No; only took up what he owed on the mortgage and got his money back. The people fell down on the proposition of raising apples. They were city people and he had to take it back on his mortgage. He farmed it for two or three years.

Mr. RAKER. As a real estate man you have furnished us these figures from the records?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. There might be other considerable holdings which are not on this list?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Have you made any investigation in and about Klamath County during the last two years?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir; but we have heard it. We read all about it. Everything about the Japanese situation comes into my office. I am secretary of the new association.

Mr. RAKER. What about in Bend?

Mr. SCOTT. They went up there and purchased quite a tract of land. They got into a big row among themselves up there, and certain people called upon the citizens, got after the people who sold the Japanese, and they claimed that they did not know anything about it, and that other fellows switched the deal.

The CHAIRMAN. The Japanese were in a row among themselves?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir. The whites are rowing among themselves. Now, Capt. Wilbur told me that the 300-acre piece, out of The Dalles, that they could not get the whites to work on it, and that they were going to get Japanese to go in there and work on that. There is quite a row on about that at The Dalles.

Mr. RAKER. There has been no real difficulty obtaining white labor for harvesting your crops?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. That is an ideal crop to harvest?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Not only to harvest, but to cultivate and take care of the trees?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. Are you speaking of strawberries or—

Mr. SCOTT (interposing). Both strawberries and apples.

The CHAIRMAN. Your complaint primarily is against the holding of the land, which is held under the laws of Oregon?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any suggestions to make in the way of Federal legislation?

Mr. SCOTT. We are trying to get something done before they run us out.

The CHAIRMAN. You indorse this proposed Federal amendment?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want to suspend Asiatic immigration entirely?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes. Here is a copy of a telegram that I sent to Senator McNary, and his answer.

Mr. SIEGEL. We will put them into the record.

(Telegrams marked Exhibits B and C, July 28, 1920:)

EXHIBIT B.

HOOD RIVER, OREG., *January 22, 1920.*

Senator McNARY.

Washington, D. C.:

Senator Phelan's proposed constitutional amendment denying citizenship to American-born Japanese has our unqualified support. Senator Phelan knows the subject. Hood River Valley appreciates the situation and wants your help.

ANTI-ASIATIC ASSOCIATION,
R. E. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

EXHIBIT C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 23, 1920.*

R. E. SCOTT,

Secretary Anti-Asiatic Association, Hood River, Oreg.:

Am in sympathy with Senator Phelan's proposed constitutional amendment denying citizenship to American-born Japanese.

CHAS. L. McNARY, U. S. S.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you any clippings which would be of value to the committee?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; here is an article from the Oregon Farmer, printed December 11, 1919. Would you like to have this?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think we should put in any further matters which have been purported to have been printed in either the Japanese or American papers.

Mr. SIEGEL. You understand that this record will be sent to you for correction?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. About what is the proportion of the population in sympathy with your views, as expressed in this card, as you have gathered them up now?

Mr. SCOTT. I would think about 90 per cent. In fact, we find just a man here and there who is in sympathy with the Japanese side of it. He says they are good people and good neighbors; that they do their work, and they never have any trouble with them. I do not have any trouble with them either. I have a family next door to me that has 35 acres leased, and he does not make any trouble. I said to the experiment station man: "You can help me out by telling the Japanese next door to me that he uses too much water when he irrigates and floods me." But I have had no trouble with him. He is a nice fellow. He is polite to me, and I am polite to him, and we speak to each other politely. His name is Yasui. I thought he was going to be here to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection, at this point I will place in the record a letter received from the Japanese Association of Oregon, dated July 27, 1920, and signed by T. Abe, president, and attached thereto the statistics of the association as to the number of Japanese in Oregon in June, 1920. That statement gives the number

of men as 2,631; women, 862; boys under 16 years of age, 487; girls under 16 years of age, 524; total, 4,504; and then, under the head of occupation, it gives the farmers as 238 and farm hands 247, merchants 387. Now, from those figures, your problem is in the future rather than immediate?

Mr. SCOTT. That is not the fact. May I ask if any of your committee is going to visit Hood River?

The CHAIRMAN. Not at this time. We will have to close these hearings. We have a great deal of testimony from various localities all about the same.

(Letter from Japanese Association of Oregon and statement attached thereto, marked "Exhibits D and E," July 28, 1920:)

EXHIBIT D.

PORTLAND, OREG., July 27, 1920.

To the COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: The Japanese Association of Oregon, on behalf of resident Japanese in the State of Oregon, extends its greetings to you and wishes to express its appreciation of the arduousness of the task in which your committee is now engaged, viz., that of investigating the conditions of the Japanese people in several States on the Pacific coast.

We take the liberty of submitting to you the accompanying statement concerning Japanese conditions in this State, which has been prepared in conformity with the wishes of resident Japanese, in the hope that the facts and figures therein contained may throw some light on the existing conditions of our people in this State.

Wishing you all success in your work, and with the tender of our services, we have the honor to remain,

Most respectfully yours,

JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF OREGON,
By T. ABE, President.

EXHIBIT E.

Total Japanese population in Oregon.

[Figures obtained in June, 1920, by Japanese Association of Oregon.]

Men.....	2,631
Women.....	862
Boys under 16 years of age.....	487
Girls under 16 years of age.....	524
Total.....	4,504

Of the figures given above, the classification for Japanese adults is as follows:

Occupation.	Male.	Female.
Official, clerical, teachers.....	5	1
Students.....	21	.....
Merchants.....	387	.....
Hired by merchants.....	168	14
Farmers.....	238	.....
Farm hands.....	247	.....
Domestics.....	202	28
Railway employees.....	734	.....
Lumber mills, logging camps, canneries.....	665	.....
Others.....	34	7
Housewife.....	.....	812
Total.....	2,631	862

(1) As the result of the working of the "gentlemen's agreement," the number of the Japanese men in this State has greatly decreased within the past 10 years; and it was only by the increase of women and children that the Japanese population has maintained its size, without substantial decrease. Thus, in speaking of the earning capacity of Japanese people, the attention is called to a marked difference between their average earning capacity at the present time and that of the former days, when the Japanese population consisted almost wholly of male adults.

(2) Of the Japanese laborers in various lines of industries the largest number is employed by the railroads, and then come lumber-mill employees, farm hands, and domestics in the order named. Those employed by the railroads connected with the logging operations receive the highest wages nowadays, many of them being paid \$5.40 per day of eight hours, while common laborers employed in lumber mills receive \$5. Japanese farm hands are paid at present \$5 per day on an average, some of them receiving as high as \$6. In all these lines, Japanese laborers are paid the same wages as those of other nationalities, and in certain instances they receive higher wages than white laborers.

(3) The total amount of capital invested by Japanese in various lines of business, including stores, hotel and rooming houses, bath houses, laundries, restaurants, barber shops, etc., is estimated as \$860,000, while the total gross receipts during the year 1919 are placed at \$900,000.

Status of Japanese farmers in Oregon.

Number of farms-----	acres--	230
Land owned ¹ -----	do-----	2,185
Land leased ² -----	do-----	7,911

As to the land recently purchased in central Oregon jointly by Americans and California Japanese, its acreage is not obtainable and is not included in the above figures.

The statistics taken at the close of the year 1913 give the figures of the land owned by Oregon Japanese as 3,000 acres, and compared with these figures of the present statistics the Japanese holding of land in this State shows a decrease of 875 acres. This is due to the fact that during the past few years, while there have been a number of new purchases by Japanese on the one hand, several large tracts held by Japanese residents, on the other hand, were at different times sold to American farmers as follows: 1,640 acres wheatland in Wasco County, 165 acres hop ranch in Marion County, 135 acres in Willamette Valley, 50 acres in Hood River.

Total value of crop raised by Japanese farmers in this State during the year 1919 is approximately \$700,000, and the total amount invested by Japanese farmers in land, cattle and horses, automobile trucks, farm implements, etc., is estimated at \$638,000.

In the Hood River Valley, there are about 70 Japanese farmers who own in the aggregate about 1,200 acres, of which a considerable part is still in timber or rough land and held under leases or on a share basis with the owners, about 850 acres. The reason why the Japanese holdings in Hood River are comparatively larger than those in other parts of the State is said to be that originally the Japanese were invited to come there by American landowners who were eager to see their land cleared and, as the result, in many cases, Japanese were given the tracts they now hold in exchange for their labor. In certain districts in the Hood River Valley, Japanese went first into the parts where very few farms existed. The lands were mostly either logged off or brush lands, and it was after years of incessant hard labor that they succeeded in clearing these tracts, and produced many farms, on which white farmers later settled and now outnumber the Japanese. In other parts of the State where Japanese own the farm land large parts of such lands are still in timber or brush, which need to be cleared by their labor.

Of the lands, either owned or leased, now cultivated by Japanese farmers, nine-tenths are devoted to vegetables and berries. These crops require a stooping posture on the part of the workers, and while such work is not favored by white farmers the Japanese are particularly adapted to it on account of their short stature.

¹ Includes the lands bought on contract, for which only a part of the purchase price has been paid.

² Includes lands cultivated on shares with the owners of same.

For certain kinds of farm work, Japanese farmers obtain white farm hands and during the harvest season a large number of white help is employed on many Japanese farms.

Charges are made sometimes that the dwellings occupied by Japanese farmers are poor and unsightly. It is true in certain instances; but the blame for such conditions can not be placed entirely on the Japanese farmers, because, especially in the case of leased lands, they have to take as their dwellings those that are built by the landlord on the premises. However, Japanese farmers have shown their earnest desire to improve their conditions of living as far as circumstances allow; a great difference is noticeable between the conditions existing among them 10 years ago and those now found there. In this connection, it may be stated that most of the Japanese farmers in this State are still young in their ventures, very few of them having been located longer than 10 years.

CERTAIN FACTS CONCERNING JAPANESE CHILDREN IN OREGON AND STATISTICS RELATED THERETO.

Japanese births and deaths in Oregon.

Year.	Birth.	Death.
1915.....	142	39
1916.....	109	32
1917.....	198	36
1918.....	168	74
1919.....	190	04
Total.....	807	245

Average age of the Japanese children, four years.

Average age of Japanese adults in Oregon.

Male adults.....	39
Female adults.....	28

Average ages of Japanese mothers and fathers in Oregon.

Father.....	40
Mother.....	29

The present Japanese birth rate is high, owing to the fact that nearly all Japanese families now in Oregon are at the stage of highest productivity. Therefore, in the next 10 years the birth rate of the Japanese will surely decline, as Japanese men and women grow older, and there is no immigration of younger people to take their place.

All Japanese children are sent to the public schools here as soon as they attain the school age; they take to English readily; their relations with white children are amicable; innocent lips of Japanese school children will disclose to anyone who questions them their fondness for their schools; the Japanese children born in this country are not much interested in the things of the country of their parents.

Concerning the education of the Japanese children, this association made early in this year a declaration of the principle, following the adoption of a resolution by its board of directors, that the teaching of the Japanese language to Japanese children in this country must stop. As its result, the Japanese school, in which some Japanese children were taught the Japanese language each day after the close of the regular hours in the public school was abolished, and at the present time the schools in which Japanese children receive preliminary education for the public schools are now maintained by the Japanese people in this State.

Mr. Box. The Japanese, are they coming in now? Are there any new ones coming?

Mr. Scott. No, sir; not to any extent.

Mr. Box. Since when?

Mr. SCOTT. Last winter this whole country had a big spell of cold weather and it did more or less damage, and that damage caused people looking for orchard property to hold off, and I take it that the Japanese have held off with the rest of them. There are mighty few people looking for orchard property at this time.

Mr. BOX. Their activity you would date prior to that time?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. What is the condition of the homes and the mode of living of the Japanese there, compared with the white men who live there?

Mr. SCOTT. Well, I believe that 50 per cent of the homes—that is, out in the valley in Hood River—have electric lights, telephones, running water, and bathrooms—that is, the white men. The Japanese homes look very much like these little shacks that you see when riding on the electric line from Seattle over here to Tacoma. I went to Seattle on that line this morning.

Mr. RAKER. These places you speak of in this valley, here, you mean are Japanese homes?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; little 1-story buildings.

Mr. RAKER. And in comparison between the American home and the Japanese home, the Japanese house is very much under the standard?

Mr. SCOTT. Absolutely; the homes of our own people in Hood River for the last six years have been modern homes, even 24 miles from town.

Mr. RAKER. What about the working hours?

Mr. SCOTT. Well, the Japanese goes out with a lantern and he comes back with one.

Mr. RAKER. The white man can not compete with that?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir; he can not. I do not believe the white man should compete with it.

Mr. SIEGEL. When was the first Japanese seen by you there?

Mr. SCOTT. I visited Hood River about 10 years ago and bought a piece of property there, and I saw Japanese there. In fact, in 1910 there were more Japanese by twice than there are to-day, but they were there as workmen.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words, there were twice as many men there in 1910 than there are now?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; but none of them owned any land in 1910.

Mr. SIEGEL. But they were laborers?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. But now they have become the owners of property?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. And the objection arises because they have become the owners of property?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; and there were no women there at that time.

Mr. SIEGEL. And when the women have come the children have come?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. You speak of the poor character of their houses and of the furnishings of their houses. Don't you think it is fair to ascribe that condition to the fact that they are new to the country and that most of them are poor, and to say that that condition applies also to other immigrants?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes; to some extent.

Mr. VAILE. Is it usual for a man to put improvements on leased land?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. VAILE. As to the improvements on land they do lease, you would expect them to be poor, wouldn't you?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes.

STATEMENT OF MR. N. YOSHIDA.

(Mr. Yoshida was duly sworn.)

Mr. SIEGEL. Where do you live?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Box 56, Tacoma, Wash.

Mr. SIEGEL. And your business.

Mr. YOSHIDA. Hotel business.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you the secretary of the association here?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. What do you call the association?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Tacoma Japanese Association?

Mr. SIEGEL. Is that affiliated with the North Pacific Association?

Mr. YOSHIDA. I don't know that name.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the name of the one in Seattle?

Mr. YOSHIDA. They have also a Japanese Association down there in Seattle.

Mr. SIEGEL. Japanese Association of North America?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. That is it?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. You are affiliated with that?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. That runs with this consular district in size?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes; our local association is only a local association.

Mr. SIEGEL. And they pay dues, and you send some of the dues into the Seattle association?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes. We combine together on account of something happens, you know.

Mr. SIEGEL. Did you prepare this paper, the record of the Japanese in Tacoma?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. That is yours?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. "Japanese Business Record in Tacoma. Total number of business, 166; capital, \$618,500; total number of automobiles owned, 53." And among the businesses are included 50 hotels. Does that mean to say that the Japanese here own 50 hotels?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes; that is, doing business with them.

Mr. SIEGEL. Operating or leasing them?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many hotels are there in this town?

Mr. YOSHIDA. I don't know exactly; I think about 160 or something.

Mr. SIEGEL. Hotels, family hotels.

Mr. YOSHIDA. I don't think it includes that.

Mr. SIEGEL. Just business hotels.

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. In the business district here?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes; I believe so.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the largest one you have here?

Mr. YOSHIDA. What is that?

Mr. SIEGEL. What hotel do you operate?

Mr. YOSHIDA. I operate the Broadway Hotel.

Mr. SIEGEL. Eight restaurants; you Japanese operate eight restaurants?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes; I think so.

Mr. SIEGEL. That is less than you used to operate here? Didn't you have more?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Why, I think that is about all.

Mr. SIEGEL. That is about all at any time; what is the largest hotel you operate here?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Myself?

Mr. SIEGEL. No, sir; not yourself, but the Japanese?

Mr. YOSHIDA. The Donnelly Hotel was owned by the Japanese, but it was sold to white people about a week ago, so I think the Colonial Hotel is about the largest one now.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, you give the Japanese population here in Tacoma?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. And that means within the city limits of Tacoma, does it?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes; that includes the men working in the mills, you know, and around town.

Mr. SIEGEL. "Adults, male, city residents, 409; mill employees, 287; female, 253; total, 949; children, school age, 56; under school age, 205; total, 261." That gives a grand total of 1,210.

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Within the city limits?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Then you combine the Puyallup Valley, Sumner, Orting, Puyallup, Fife, and other places?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. And you make that total population 344?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. How did you get these figures?

Mr. YOSHIDA. We went down to Sumner and Fife, oh, several times, and we went from house to house and we found those figures as best we could.

Mr. VAILE. You made your own census?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Then you have the figures for Olympia and Shelton here.

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. The population is not very large there?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir; it is very small.

Mr. SIEGEL. Without objection, that will be placed in the record. (Paper referred to marked "Exhibit F," July 28, 1920.)

EXHIBIT F.

Japanese business record in Tacoma.

Class.	Num-ber.	Capital.	Auto-mob-iles.	Class.	Num-ber.	Capital.	Auto-mob-iles.
Hotel.....	50	\$195,500	2	Taxi service.....	1	\$2,000	1
Restaurant.....	8	57,950	.....	Garage.....	2	3,500	.....
Barber shop.....	21	26,000	1	Vegetable market.....	11	30,000	7
Laundry.....	22	61,000	11	Fish.....	2	2,750	2
Dye work.....	6	15,900	4	Meat.....	2	5,000	2
Soft drink, fruits.....	2	2,500	.....	Japanese restaurant.....	4	7,000	.....
Physician.....	2	2,500	2	Drug store.....	1	2,000	1
Shoe repairing.....	2	2,200	.....	Jewelry.....	2	21,500	1
Food manufacturer.....	1	2,200	1	Dry goods.....	5	109,900	10
Dentist.....	1	1,500	.....	Express.....	2	4,000	3
Newspaper.....	1	5,000	.....	Picture show.....	1	6,000	.....
Tailor.....	6	9,000	2	Junk.....	1	200	.....
Pool room.....	6	16,300	.....	Vegetable broker.....	1	20,000	3
Photo studio.....	2	3,500	.....			
Confectionery.....	1	3,000	.....	Total.....	166	618,500	53

Liberty bonds.—Local Japanese bought (rough estimate) \$300,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

Steamship company.—O. S. K. (Tacoma branch)—Six ships on the Puget Sound line; two ships coming to Tacoma port monthly. Employ 11 Americans and 6 Japanese. Tax paid to United States Government, \$350,000.

Population.

Adult males:	
City residents.....	409
Mill employees.....	287
Adult females.....	253
Total.....	949

Children:	
School age.....	56
Under school age.....	205
Total.....	261

PUYALLUP VALLEY—SUMNER, ORTING, PUYALLUP, FIFE, ETC.

Farms and stock farms, 144; capital, \$538,300. Terms of lease, two to five years. Acreage of improved land: Vegetable garden, 1,977 acres; hay, 280 acres; fruits, 261 acres; total, 2,518 acres. Acreage of pasture, 1,599 acres.

Stock farms: Cows, 567, valued at \$100,250; horses, 182, valued at \$28,300; hogs, 450, valued at \$11,250; total valuation, \$239,800.

Trucks and automobiles, 92, valued at \$148,500.

Milk products per year, 351,200 gallons, valued at \$87,800.

Land rent: Highest, \$35 per acre per annum; lowest, \$15 per acre per annum.

Wages: Highest, \$150 per month; lowest, \$110 per month.

Peddlers, 6, with a capital of \$3,000.

Grocers, 2, with a capital of \$7,000.

Population: Adult men, 308; adult women, 167; children, school age, 100; children under school age, 200; total, 844.

Olympia and Shelton.

Class.	Number.	Capital.	Income (year).	Auto-mob-iles.
Farmers.....	3	\$1,470	\$10,000	1
Laundry and hotel.....	1	2,000	3,000	1
Oyster farms.....	2	9,500	3,000	1
Total.....	6	12,970	16,000	3

Population.

Men	31
Women	25
Children in public school	6
Children under school age	25
Total	87

Acreage.

Vegetable gardens	Acres. 55
Fruit farms	10
Oyster farms	29
Total	94

Boats, 4; worth \$300.

Mr. VAILE. Was your census made at the request of the Japanese consul or the Japanese Government, or at your suggestion?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Our own suggestion.

Mr. VAILE. That is, at the suggestion of the main association here in the Northwest?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Didn't you hand it in to the Japanese consul when you got it ready?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir; I did not.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you prepared a statement which you wanted to hand to this committee?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Outside of this one [indicating Exhibit F]?

Mr. YOSHIDA. I have got a copy.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other statement you want to hand to the committee?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Let us see; maybe I can get one more.

Mr. SIEGEL. I do not think he understands the question.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have any other paper besides this one [indicating Exhibit F] that you wanted to hand to the committee?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to school conditions or business conditions?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Nothing more?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir. I did not make anything more.

Mr. RAKER. What official position do you hold here in the way of an organization or association?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Secretary of the Japanese association in Tacoma.

Mr. RAKER. How long have you held that position?

Mr. YOSHIDA. From January to—about seven months now.

Mr. RAKER. How many members have you in the association here in Tacoma?

Mr. YOSHIDA. I think about 900.

Mr. RAKER. Paid-up members?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. How much dues do they pay each year?

Mr. YOSHIDA. \$3 per year.

Mr. RAKER. What do they do with that money they collect from dues?

Mr. YOSHIDA. We keep an office down there, and we hire one man to attend to all of these things and pay a secretary, and we receive \$3 from each member, and we pay to the clerk wages every month.

Mr. VAILE. Do you get any pay?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir; just the clerk gets a salary.

Mr. SIEGEL. What salary does the clerk get?

Mr. YOSHIDA. About \$110 per month.

Mr. SIEGEL. That makes \$1,320 per year?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. What do you do with the balance of approximately \$1,400?

Mr. YOSHIDA. That leaves some balance every year, so we have got that.

Mr. SIEGEL. What rent do you pay?

Mr. YOSHIDA. \$15 per month.

Mr. RAKER. Does the secretary devote practically all of his time to this work?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir; I just get a little expenses.

Mr. RAKER. How much of your time do you devote to this work?

Mr. YOSHIDA. It is pretty hard to say. Sometimes on some work I spend about a couple of days, and sometimes there is nothing doing at all.

Mr. RAKER. What do you follow outside of that secretarial work?

Mr. VAILE. He said he was a hotel man.

Mr. YOSHIDA. Hotel business.

Mr. RAKER. Now, who helped you in this work of the association?

Mr. YOSHIDA. All of our members.

Mr. RAKER. Have you any member that gives all of his time to the association work?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes; the association of members pays \$3 each year to apply to the expenses.

Mr. RAKER. You are the secretary?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And who is the president?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Mr. Nutahara.

Mr. RAKER. Does he devote any of his time to the work?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Sometimes.

Mr. RAKER. Have you an assistant secretary?

Mr. YOSHIDA. A clerk.

Mr. RAKER. How much of this fund that you collect, by virtue of the \$3 annual dues, do you send to the other organizations either at Seattle or San Francisco?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir; we do not pay anything outside.

Mr. RAKER. Each Japanese child that is born here is registered under the American law. A birth certificate is filed with the county auditor. Is that right?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Does your organization obtain a certified copy of that registration of the birth of that child?

Mr. YOSHIDA. If a member asks us to get it, we get it for him.

Mr. RAKER. Now, as a matter of fact, say in the last five years, have you not obtained the certified copy of each certificate of birth that has been filed?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes; sometimes.

Mr. RAKER. Well, now, "yes" and "sometimes" are quite different. Is it "yes" or "sometimes"?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes; sometimes.

Mr. RAKER. Well, I would like to make it specific. You try to get all of them?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. The birth certificate is recorded?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Do you or your organization obtain a certified copy of all of these birth certificates?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir; we do not.

Mr. RAKER. What?

Mr. YOSHIDA. We do not. We do not know anything about them.

Mr. RAKER. You do not know anything about what?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Certificates; we do not know anything about them.

The CHAIRMAN. It goes in to the health authorities?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. That is not what I want. A copy of the birth certificate is recorded by the physician or midwife, and does not your association or your people obtain a certified copy of that record?

Mr. YOSHIDA. We do not do that work.

Mr. RAKER. No; the officer does the work, but don't you go and get a certified copy by paying money for it?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir; we don't get anything.

Mr. RAKER. Do you send these certificates to the Japanese consul?

Mr. VAILE. He just said that he did not get them?

Mr. YOSHIDA. I did not get them.

Mr. RAKER. Who does get them?

Mr. YOSHIDA. I think maybe the person himself goes up there and gets it; I don't know.

Mr. RAKER. You don't know anything about it?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. All right.

Mr. Box. I see you set out here on Exhibit F the number of gallons of milk produced by Japanese people in this valley?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. Box. Do they keep an accurate record of all their dairy products?

Mr. YOSHIDA. It is pretty hard to get it estimated.

Mr. Box. How did you get these figures?

Mr. YOSHIDA. I went down there, and I asked the right men down there.

Mr. Box. Who are the right men?

Mr. YOSHIDA. There are two or three men doing that very business in Sumner, and I asked them about that. It is pretty hard to get at that, but that is pretty nearly—

Mr. Box (interposing). That is as near as you could get it?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. Box. Does each producer keep a record, and did you get it from him?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir.

Mr. BOX. The right men are dealers?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Dairymen.

Mr. BOX. Do you know approximately the number of gallons of milk that are produced in that valley?

Mr. YOSHIDA. I don't know; but that is a true copy [indicating paper].

Mr. BOX. But I want a basis for comparison. You say your own people produced three hundred and some odd thousand gallons of milk in the valley, 351,200 gallons of milk products per year. Do you know how much was produced by others, by other people besides the Japanese people?

Mr. YOSHIDA. I have no idea.

Mr. BOX. You don't know what part of it the Japanese produced?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir.

Mr. BOX. What part of the whole output?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. I will make a general statement and then ask you if it is a fact: Every Japanese child born in Tacoma holds both American and Japanese citizenship. When a Japanese child is born the parents always get a certified copy of the birth certificate from the city hall and send it to the Japanese consul, who sends it to Japan to establish citizenship. Isn't that right?

Mr. YOSHIDA. I don't know. I can not say that.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you married?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you any children born here?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir; I have no children.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you a brother or sister who has children here?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, do you know of any Japanese who have obtained these birth certificates from the health department and taken them to the Japanese consul?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Well, I have heard about that. People have told me about that, but I don't know anything about it.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you know whether they do it?

Mr. YOSHIDA. Well, it is pretty hard to say.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, you are secretary of this organization, and you should know.

Mr. YOSHIDA. Well, but I can not say; I don't know anything about it.

Mr. VAILE. Have you helped any other do it?

Mr. YOSHIDA. No, sir.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY HUFF.

(Mr. Huff was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your post-office address?

Mr. HUFF. Sumner, Wash.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your occupation?

Mr. HUFF. Horticultural inspector.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any information you can give to the committee in order to assist them in regard to the Japanese problem in this State?

Mr. HUFF. I can give you some statistics along horticultural lines. I can give you their acreage as compared with—in Pierce County the total acreage in small fruits is 3,414, 401 of which total is controlled by the Japanese. Now, fruit and vegetables is our work, and there are 1,771 acres of vegetables, and the Japanese control 1,014 of them.

The CHAIRMAN. That is acres devoted to the cultivation of vegetables in Pierce County?

Mr. HUFF. Yes; the total is 1,771, and the Japanese has 1,014 of that.

The CHAIRMAN. How do they have it—under lease?

Mr. HUFF. The greatest amount. The Japanese own four farms in Pierce County—four small farms—that we know of, and they are all at Sumner. Would you like to have the names of those farms?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. HUFF. They own what is known as the George Deeds's place at Sumner, consisting of 8 acres, and they own 5 acres known as the A. B. Hood place, at Sumner, and they own 25 acres known as the Sid Williams place; and they also own 10 acres of the old A. S. Parker place. They got it from A. S. Parker; and one-quarter of an acre at Fife, with a house on it, is all of the land that I know of that the Japanese own. That is all we can get any record of that they own.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they own as corporations?

Mr. HUFF. No, sir. It is bought in the name of children born here.

The CHAIRMAN. With guardians?

Mr. HUFF. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the guardians make accountings under the income tax?

Mr. HUFF. I don't know. I am not positive as to that at all. I have looked this matter of ownership up at the courthouse.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, it is stated in this statement that has just been presented to the committee, Exhibit F, that the highest land rent in the Puyallup Valley is \$65 and the lowest is \$15.

Mr. HUFF. That means per acre. That can not be far off; that would be about the way it would run.

The CHAIRMAN. And in the same exhibit it is stated that the highest wages is \$150 and the lowest is \$110 for Japanese farm hands.

Mr. HUFF. Yes; I think that is not far—unless there is some peonage system that I don't know anything about. There they are demanding wages about the same as the white men for their work.

The CHAIRMAN. They are independent and ask full pay?

Mr. HUFF. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is stated in Exhibit F, under the heading "Stock farm," that the value of the animals—cows, horses, and hogs—run up to \$239,800.

Mr. HUFF. That is out of our line, Mr. Johnson; we just work in horticulture and do not know anything about that.

The CHAIRMAN. In this exhibit they put their acreage in the improved lands in the Puyallup Valley at a total of 2,518, of which 1,977 is in vegetables, 280 in hay, and 261 in fruit.

Mr. HUFF. Well, I don't know who made that survey. I am taking it from a survey that I have just completed and that I thought was thorough.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is their estimate. Now, they also have the hay listed here. Have you any opinions that you care to express upon this subject, present or future?

Mr. HUFF. Well, it is a pretty deep question. I would be perfectly willing to say that without any doubt they are going to become a menace, while they have been mighty good, and they have been very loyal during the war.

Mr. BOX. What was the first part of your statement?

Mr. HUFF. I believe the time is coming when the Japanese will become a menace.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean in crowding out the white people?

Mr. HUFF. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And absorbing the valleys?

Mr. HUFF. Yes. They will take a longer chance than a white man. They get not a bit better land. I won't admit they are any better growers than the white man, but the white man doesn't want to do that kind of work yet, and they gradually crowd out the white man, and they pay more for the land, and we have a lot of owners who do not care just as long as the Japanese pay the most money.

Mr. SIEGEL. The white men won't do what kind of work?

Mr. HUFF. Gardening.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is going to make the white man go back to the garden?

Mr. HUFF. Hunger.

Mr. SIEGEL. Hunger is going to make the white man go back to the garden?

Mr. HUFF. Yes; and education is another thing, and we have to show them, and the Japanese is showing them how to make money at that business.

Mr. SIEGEL. You mean the Japanese is showing the American how to run a farm?

Mr. HUFF. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you really mean that?

Mr. HUFF. I do not hardly mean that. I mean this: Understand me, the American boys are not staying on the farm, because of the large salaries. They have plenty of money now for what they need, but the time will come when the salary won't buy it, and they will have to get out and grow something. We have a shortage of production, and until the boys decide to get in and help produce we will continue to have that shortage.

Mr. SIEGEL. What you mean to say is there is a shortage in the production of food?

Mr. HUFF. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. Do you think that the sooner the time the boys will get in and help produce will be hastened on its way, the quicker we will have lots of people to do it for us?

Mr. HUFF. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. We are suffering from what I would call in the East "squander mania."

Mr. HUFF. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Inasmuch as I have read part of this Japanese report which they volunteered, Exhibit F, it is only fair to state that their rough estimate of Liberty bonds bought by the Japanese in the city of Tacoma is \$300,000, and the taxes paid to be United States

Government by the Tacoma branch of the O. S. K. Steamship Co. is \$350,000.

Mr. HUFF. I don't know anything about that, but I know the Japanese in Sumner always came through, they always bought, and when we were trying to get the war gardens going they were willing to spend what we asked them to spend, and did not want the Government to guarantee the prices, either.

Mr. SIEGEL. The Americans wanted a guarantee of prices?

Mr. HUFF. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Just one question and I am through: Your acquaintance in this valley has been how long?

Mr. HUFF. Twenty-seven years out in the valley.

Mr. RAKER. The land that you have described in Pierce County and the land between here and Seattle that is now occupied and used by Japanese either in ownership or under lease, was it all improved and cultivated land before they took it, or was it raw, cut-over land and undeveloped?

Mr. HUFF. This valley around Fife is where most of the Japanese in Pierce County live. To be fair, that was a swamp when the Japanese went there. There were some spots along the creek particularly which were cultivated, but the great body of that land—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Yes; but wasn't the county spending some of its money to reclaim it?

Mr. HUFF. Yes; they have done a lot of reclaiming. He asked me that question. I am not saying they are entirely to blame for the starting of that land.

Mr. RAKER. Was this land drained by the Americans or leased to the Japanese?

Mr. HUFF. Well, you are asking me something I don't know.

Mr. RAKER. Do you know of any tracts of land within your knowledge in and about Tacoma or Seattle that is known as stump, cut-over, raw, undeveloped land that has been cleared or improved in the way of gardening or orchards and at first developed by the Japanese?

Mr. HUFF. No, sir; I do not know as I do, when you come to clearing. I do not believe I can name any one place. I know this: I know that five or six years ago—no; I guess it was about eight years ago—we had a little boom in land and cut up some old farms out at Sumner, and that land was in very bad condition, and the most of it was leased to the Japanese—

Mr. RAKER (interposing). I know; but that is land that had been tilled and cultivated.

Mr. HUFF. It had been cultivated years ago and put into old pasture.

Mr. RAKER. But I am asking you about this raw, cut-over, stump land.

Mr. HUFF. Well, offhand, I don't know anything about that.

Mr. RAKER. That is all.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMEJI NUTAHARA.

Mr. Nutahara duly sworn.

Mr. RAKER. What is your profession?

Mr. NUTAHARA. Pastor of the Baptist Church, Tacoma, Wash.

Mr. RAKER. How long have you been here?

Mr. NUTAHARA. About 14 years.

Mr. RAKER. How long have you been a pastor?

Mr. NUTAHARA. Over 11 years.

Mr. RAKER. Are you the pastor of this church up here on Market Street?

Mr. NUTAHARA. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. What is the character of that church on Ninth and Market Streets?

Mr. NUTAHARA. Baptist church. We are affiliated with that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the Japanese any school here?

Mr. NUTAHARA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. How many children down there?

Mr. NUTAHARA. I think about forty.

Mr. RAKER. Who is the teacher of this school?

Mr. NUTAHARA. Mr. Yamasaki.

Mr. RAKER. Is he an educator from Japan?

Mr. NUTAHARA. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he a priest?

Mr. NUTAHARA. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Just an educator?

Mr. NUTAHARA. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. He just teaches them in the Japanese language?

Mr. NUTAHARA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You are the president of this association that your friend, the secretary, spoke of a while ago?

Mr. NUTAHARA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Do you know anything about the law requiring that the births of all children be registered with the city officials?

Mr. NUTAHARA. I think so.

Mr. RAKER. All of the Japanese children born here, are those registered?

Mr. NUTAHARA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Do the parents of those children obtain a certified copy of the birth certificate from the city health officials?

Mr. NUTAHARA. I don't know. Maybe they need it some time.

Mr. RAKER. You don't know anything about that?

Mr. NUTAHARA. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Where is your office?

Mr. NUTAHARA. 510 South Fifteenth Street.

Mr. RAKER. You are a man of family?

Mr. NUTAHARA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Any children?

Mr. NUTAHARA. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. How many?

Mr. NUTAHARA. I have none. I am not married.

Mr. SIEGEL. He did not understand the previous question.

Mr. RAKER. Your are not a married man?

Mr. NUTAHARA. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Have you any friends who have had any children born within the last two years?

Mr. NUTAHARA. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Do you know whether or not they obtained a certified copy of the birth certificate from the city officials?

Mr. NUTAHARA. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Have you read this article in the Tacoma Times, dated July 28, 1920, in regard to the Japanese people obtaining certified copies of the birth certificates and then sending them to the Japanese consul?

Mr. NUTAHARA. I don't remember. I am taking the Times every day, but I can not remember.

Mr. VAILE. That is in to-day's paper.

Mr. SIEGEL. Did you read to-day's Times yet?

Mr. NUTAHARA. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. You are not up to date; is that the idea?

Mr. NUTAHARA. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all for the present.

STATEMENT OF MR. S. KUROMATO.

(Mr. Kuromato was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your address?

Mr. KUROMATO. R. F. D. 2, Tacoma.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your business?

Mr. KUROMATO. Farming.

The CHAIRMAN. In the Puyallup Valley?

Mr. KUROMATO. Yes, sir. At Fife.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you some children born in the United States?

Mr. KUROMATO. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many children?

Mr. KUROMATO. Three.

Mr. RAKER. Do you have a certificate of their birth recorded?

Mr. KUROMATO. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Did you obtain a certified copy of that birth certificate from the proper county or city official?

Mr. KUROMATO. I have one, and I have not the return for the other two. I have one for the last one, but I have not the return for the other two. I do not know what is the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not received the return on the last two?

Mr. KUROMATO. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But they are all recorded?

Mr. KUROMATO. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. What did you do with the certified copy you got from the officials?

Mr. KUROMATO. I do not understand.

Mr. RAKER. You got a certified copy of the birth certificate from the proper health officer and paid him a legal fee for it?

Mr. KUROMATO. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. What did you get a copy of that birth certificate for?

Mr. KUROMATO. I understand that is the duty if they are born in this country, it was necessary.

Mr. SIEGEL. What did you do with the paper?

Mr. KUROMATO. Well, I have one.

Mr. SIEGEL. You went to the health board here?

Mr. KUROMATO. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Did you obtain a copy of the certificate stating that your child was born here?

Mr. KUROMATO. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. What did you do with that paper?

Mr. KUROMATO. Well, I had the big paper, with a big stamp on it.

Mr. SIEGEL. What did you do with it?

Mr. KUROMATO. I have one.

The CHAIRMAN. You keep it at home?

Mr. KUROMATO. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you may want it some time to show the age of your child, born in the United States?

Mr. KUROMATO. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To show that he is a citizen of the United States?

Mr. KUROMATO. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Do you intend to send these papers to the Japanese consul?

Mr. KUROMATO. Yes, sir—no, sir.

Mr. RAKER. What?

Mr. KUROMATO. I do not have to send any to the Japanese consul.

Mr. VAILE. You get the certificates for the purpose of showing these children are American citizens?

Mr. KUROMATO. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. Is that the only purpose you get them for?

Mr. KUROMATO. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. R. LEBO.

(Mr. Lebo was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your business?

Mr. LEBO. Fertilizer manufacturing business, located in the city of Tacoma and Alaska, with home office in Tacoma.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have a statement that you care to give the committee that may help it in the investigation of the Japanese question generally?

Mr. LEBO. In this way: A delegation of Japanese consisting of the president of the local association and president of one or two of their farm communities called upon me and asked me to come here and answer such questions as might come up about their living conditions and that sort of thing. I have spent a great deal of time with the Japanese in the last several years. I am intimately acquainted with every Japanese farm in the State of any consequence, and that applies also to Oregon and other places.

The reason for that is that the Japanese is a large commercial grower and he uses a lot of fertilizer to get his results. I suppose I have sold them four or five hundred thousand dollars' worth of materials in the States of Washington, Oregon, and also in British Columbia. In that work it is necessary for me and the salesmen who represent our firm to be with the Japanese and consult with them on the methods of growing and fertilizing. I have prepared a photographic exhibit which was not prepared for this purpose, but it shows the improvements the Japanese have made in the way of growing of crops and the types of crops, some 100 very fine photographs prepared by Mr. Asabel Curtis, of Seattle, and I had in mind sending these to this committee to show what the Japanese are doing on the farms. Another thing I have is a pretty fair knowledge of the

amount they take per acre off the ground. We keep records of their production and they are compared by us with production records of their white neighbors.

Mr. VAILE. Let us have both.

Mr. LERO. I will be very glad to send you what you want, and I will have the stenographer get up a list of the localities and the name, and I think I can secure you the amount of total production. My associates and myself have acted, you might say, as sub rosa presidents of the farmers' association in this way, that in all of their growing problems we consult with them in connection with the crops they grow and the marketing of the same and we also advance them fertilizer. For instance, a man is going to grow 20 acres of crop and he wants a credit of four or five thousand dollars to carry that crop through to maturity, and we have carried probably three or four hundred thousand dollars' worth of their paper, for Japanese in Hood River, around the different Oregon sections, and through the valley here, and all over the country.

Another thing appears in connection with the Japanese, and that is the Camp Lewis by-products. We handled sixty thousand and odd tons of horse manure from there and have sold it to farmers.

The CHAIRMAN. To farmers?

Mr. LERO. For the last important year of the encampment it ran 67,000 tons. Eighty-seven per cent of that manure was used by Japanese farmers. We gave 6 per cent to State institutions and the balance we distributed to the white farmers who were willing to buy it. The Japanese bought this stuff very readily; saw the necessity of it for growing crops when they got it on the land. It was a considerable problem to get it to the land. At the time Gen. Greene was at the camp they were very much worried about getting rid of that immense amount of offal. One or two organizations tried to remove it and failed, but we were successful in removing it through the Japanese. That was the reason why we got so closely acquainted with them. This material was accumulating at the camp at the rate of several cars per day and for sanitary reasons it was necessary to find some one who would take it away. They were burning it up ruthlessly.

The CHAIRMAN. When you came to deal with them did they have a plan for distribution?

Mr. LERO. No, sir. We called upon them personally. We had our men call upon the Japanese, each of the Japanese, and he was called upon to sign up for the number of cars he would take. Some of them wanted to get a great deal of it and store it up but they finally decided to distribute it around among themselves so they would all get a fair share depending upon the acreage they had.

The CHAIRMAN. They arranged among themselves for distribution?

Mr. LERO. Yes. Many times the Japanese are unable to write business letters for disposing of their produce and we have arranged for correspondents in New York and elsewhere to take care of the surplus. For instance, Mr. Nakanishi, who is here, is to my mind the dean of all agriculturists. He is a man of considerable depth. He knows agriculture in a remarkable way. He farms 236 acres, and he produces in the neighborhood of \$250,000 worth of produce per year

from that ground. It was formerly practically swamp land. No reclamation was done by the owner. Mr. Nakanishi spent his own money for drains and ditches. He used to pay \$25 or \$30 per month for land rental per acre; he now pays \$40 a month. He uses double-crop methods. He has been growing cucumbers 5 feet apart, and he utilizes the central space for quick growing crop lettuce. He has taken \$400 net per acre from the lettuce on that ground. The lettuce he ships in iced cars to Chicago. He has now a large canning crop of cucumbers coming on, which will net him in the neighborhood of \$600 per acre. He grows three times as much as any white farmer I know of in the valley and I know many of them. We carry on experimental work on his place continuously with fertilizer. Last year he bought \$15,000 worth of commercial fertilizers for that 236 acres and he bought several thousand dollars' worth of offal in the form of manure that he put on the land. That is the principal reason for his success.

I think I would do the committee much more good in answering questions as to what they pay per day, because I have seen their pay rolls and I have seen how they live, because I have been with them, as I go through the valley from here to Seattle in an automobile and occasionally I have dropped off and had my lunch and spent time with them in that way. I know how they live and how they bring up their children and have attended their Sunday school.

On Sunday morning I often go out to Nakanishi's place at Fife, and I like to go there and watch the 15 or 20 children with a singing master singing songs in English. They teach them to sing the old-fashioned church music, which you seldom hear any more. I am not a bit religious, but I do like to go out there and hear that sort of thing and see what they are doing along the line of citizenship. The Fourth of July and Christmas and all holidays are celebrated there and the Japanese get in and spend considerable money on the children. In Nakanishi's home he has several youngsters and each has a little desk in which he has his school books and it is an inspiration to see that group of children sitting there at night working at their desks. Each desk has a separate lock and key.

Amongst the Japanese are some of the finest citizens I know. I was there at the time of the Liberty-bond drive, and they had a schedule of what they were supposed to raise, and some of them thought it would be quite a burden, but it was oversubscribed very quickly. Some of them could not pay for the bonds, and men like Nakanishi loaned them money to pay for their Liberty bonds.

I believe these Japanese farmers around Tacoma are superior as a class to those in any other section I have been in with the exception of those at Port Henry and Mission, British Columbia, where they own their own homes.

Mr. VAILE. They are allowed to own their homes in British Columbia?

Mr. LERO. They are; yes; in Canada. They have remarkable berry farms down near Vancouver, where there are several districts, and mission, and a place in my mind, one particular place out of Vancouver about 20 miles, Port Henry, they have their own homes there and they have a little association. The president of their association there and his wife are both naturalized and they have a wonderful

home. They have their own places, each of them, with neatly painted white fences and it is a most remarkable garden district. The question of adding new acreage is solved by these people who clear up the stumps from the logged-off land and by the result of their efforts they have been able to purchase automobiles and live fairly well.

The CHAIRMAN. British Columbia retards immigration of the Japanese by orders in council?

Mr. LERO. I believe they have control over it, although they seem pretty anxious to get them to come there and provide new canning goods. The canning of produce and vegetables has become quite a business. They have up there near Vancouver the Empress Canning Co., and other concerns of that kind, which supply fruit which is dehydrated and canned and shipped into the interior, very much as Paulhamus does it here. The citizen farmers up there, the native population, are not given to tinkering with the small fruit crops so they welcome the Japanese. The Chinese are more on the vegetable order up there.

The CHAIRMAN. Nakanishi has a considerable family?

Mr. LERO. Yes; and I believe he takes care of one or two orphans who were left out there. The flu hit that community pretty hard and he either took some of those children or provided for them in some way.

The CHAIRMAN. Do these children work in the gardens?

Mr. LERO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do all of the children work?

Mr. LERO. No, sir; his children in school time do not work. They all go to school. During the summer they have some work to do. I notice a number of them spending a lot of time on their studies during this summer period.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you visited any of the valleys in California?

Mr. LERO. Yes; the conditions are different down there.

The CHAIRMAN. How are they different?

Mr. LERO. There seems to be so much strife; the two factions are continually at loggerheads. Up here we have none of that. They all work in harmony.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever visited Florin?

Mr. LERO. I have been there, but I do not know any Japanese there.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not find many white people there at all?

Mr. LERO. No, sir; it is largely a Japanese center.

The CHAIRMAN. Japanese colony?

Mr. LERO. Yes. As a matter of fact, the only Japanese I am thoroughly familiar with are the Oregon and Washington Japanese and some Canadian Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you see any signs of colonization of the Japanese in this vicinity or this State?

Mr. LERO. No, sir; there has been an attempt made—there was an attempt made by some Tacoma men to do colonizing up on the hills there. They have approached the Japanese with the idea of colonizing them, but not with any considerable success. There are some holdings between here and Puyallup and back, and I think east of the highways. There are several thousand acres held by a few men, and they have made an attempt to sell it and get it on the

market, and this winter they tried to colonize it; tried to get a few Japanese on it.

The CHAIRMAN. The white men?

Mr. LERO. Yes. They had given up hope of getting anyone else to handle it, and the subject was brought up with me. I was called up about it on the phone by these men, whose names, under the circumstances, I could not give, and they asked me if I knew of any Japanese who were obtainable. I knew of a white man who had literally kicked off his place about 20 Japanese at Auburn. They built a very fine ditch along the swamp this side of Auburn, and when the Japanese lease began to run out they had the garden in good shape. I thought that these 20 Japanese could be obtained, and I went out and explained to these Japanese that these men were willing to lease on a long-time lease; for the first three years no rental, and after the land was improved, I think third or fourth year, that they were to pay \$10 per acre, and the fifth year it was to start in at \$40 per acre; and the Japanese felt that as long as they could get ground for between \$25 and \$40, which is the going price that they pay here, even though run down, they could put it in better shape and run it to better advantage than if they went in on this land and cleared it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you see any signs of the Japanese population crowding out the white population in this valley of the Stuck and Duwamish?

Mr. LERO. No, sir. I notice pretty much the same names on their papers and orders over the last three or four years. One or two of the Japanese have increased their acreage, and at the request of the canning companies they are building up a larger berry production out here. The Japanese are heavy producers, and the canneries have to depend largely upon the Japanese to grow the berries that they can and ship away from here. I know that Mr. Nakanishi was approached by various canning companies, endeavoring to get him to grow 40 acres that they wanted to contract for, for berries, believing that his yield would be heavy and of good quality and that they would have more tonnage, as a result, in their jams and berries.

One thing I have been particularly interested in is that talk about the cheap method in which the Japanese live. A Japanese has to start on a shoestring, because he has no money. So he is a pioneer, very much like the white man who came out here and had to live on sour dough for a while, but just as soon as he gets money and gets ahead he buys and pays cash. Some of the most remarkable harders you will find in the Northwest are between here and Seattle in their valley homes. They have very fine meals. I have sat down at the table at Nakatsuka's, at Kent, and they served many salads and cold meats which are not on everybody's table.

Nakanishi has 40 Japanese employed and pays them from \$1 to \$5 per day, and along with that they get their fuel and water, and if they are unmarried they are given a room, and the last I knew of it he was giving them part of their meals, most of their meals, and the married families were given houses.

Nakanishi was the first man to bring tractors into the valley. He once brought in a carload of "steel mule" tractors. The horses used to sink into the soft muck out there, and they decided that if they

had these broad-gauge caterpillar-type tractors they would be a success in there, and they put them in, these tractors, costing \$3,000 or \$4,000 apiece. They have pretty small farms in the Puyallup Valley, and although tractors are used mostly on large farms they are used out there in the valley, but those were the first used there.

The Northern Pickle Co. out here, the only source they have of getting contracts to any extent, are from these Japanese. In Oregon that applies the same way. I was talking to Mr. Knight, of the pickle works down there, and he said that 80 per cent of his contracts are among the Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, if they come along as fast as they have been and keep on acquiring money the way they have been, won't they be running the pickle factories themselves?

Mr. LENO. I never heard of their embarking in that business.

The CHAIRMAN. They have a perfect right to do so.

Mr. LENO. They have a perfect right to do so, and it would go a great ways toward reducing the high cost of living if they did; but I have never seen that tendency on their part. A Japanese is essentially a farmer, because he loves it. He gets down to that soil and works with it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any Japanese in your experience who has stepped up from the farming into the commercial business?

Mr. LENO. Nakanishi, of the West Side Garden Co., is engaged in an importing and exporting business of purely Japanese goods, bringing in Japanese goods to this country for sale to Japanese. He and his associates are able to do a large business on the side, and that is his hobby; but essentially he is a farmer, and sticks to the farm. He does not increase his acreage. He has about the same acreage as when I first knew him. He has made money, but he has spent a great deal of it in equipment. I think he has seven big, fine trucks. At the time Camp Lewis was at its height out here he saved the bacon of the Thurston County Farmers' Association. There was a practical example of white men attempting to supply small garden truck. The Thurston County Farmers' Association was organized to equip freezers and generally take care of the truck for the camp. They got into deep water, and after a while they could not get enough stuff grown by white farmers in this section, and it finally occurred to them to go to the Japanese at Fife. The Japanese had a meeting and through the efforts of Mr. Nakanishi they advanced the vegetables, and by the loaning of funds bolstered up the association, and all during the camp they loaded up big trucks, I believe consisting of a thousand dollars' worth a day of green stuff, and that stuff was first brought to one central point. The Japanese would come in in one-horse wagons, depending on the size of the Japanese, and if he was a big man he would have a truck and if not he would come in in a one-horse wagon—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Who established the central point?

Mr. LENO. They did that cooperatively and brought it to Nakanishi's, and I believe he charged a small per cent for bringing it to the camp in his trucks, after it had been previously washed and bundled and put into excellent shape. The trucks would leave about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning to get it out there fresh. We had a shortage of potatoes at one time, and they had to break their necks to

accumulate that sort of thing. I remember Yumamoto, a boy working for Nakanishi, that he worked nights to prepare that stuff for the camp.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the number of acres that the Japanese out here would support?

Mr. LEO. I think they would support several times more than they do, if we believe with Mr. Paulhamus that there is an unlimited market for canned-fruit products. There is a large Chicago market for green peas, iced lettuce, and other green products.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the biggest man in the valley now, Nakanishi or Paulhamus?

Mr. LEO. I think that Mr. Paulhamus occupies a separate field. I think Mr. Nakanishi, from the standpoint of agriculture, is the biggest man on the Pacific coast. I think if they would abandon the experimental stations and hire a boy reporter to follow that man and his operations on his ground, to show the white man how that man can eliminate pests by the use of fertilizers, can grow a crop such as no experimental station can touch, I think that one reporter would hand down to this section something beyond measure of value in money. Instead of coming here to see the mountain, I think many people should go to see the Japanese gardens out here.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they a Japanese bank in Sumner?

Mr. LEO. I think not. The Japanese do their banking largely in Seattle at the Sumitomo Bank and the Japanese Specie Bank.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in giving credit to these Japanese in Oregon and Washington and elsewhere, do you examine their right to credit?

Mr. LEO. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. You look into that just the same as any other business man?

Mr. LEO. The moral side of it is very high with the Japanese farmer; he is most punctual about paying his obligations of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. When you start to make a loan to a man of fertilizer, do you look up his right to have credit and his standing in the community?

Mr. LEO. Yes; absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. You make sure of that?

Mr. LEO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. As a business proposition?

Mr. LEO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not take him on faith?

Mr. LEO. Well, a few are taken on faith, because some Japanese who tries to help them says that a man is good and he will indorse his paper.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he indorse?

Mr. LEO. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Is there any Japanese bank in Tacoma?

Mr. LEO. I have never had occasion to do business with a Japanese bank, and I do not think there is any here?

Mr. RAKER. Are there any between here and Seattle?

Mr. LEO. I think not; no, sir.

Mr. RAKER. What percentage of your business is with the Japanese?

Mr. LEO. About one-third; probably one-fourth.

Mr. RAKER. How are these Japanese prospering?

Mr. LEO. Fairly well. They have their ups and downs, crop failures, and that sort of thing, and markets off or glutted with the same sort of produce; but, on the whole, they get along well.

Mr. RAKER. Well, they have their cooperative associations and co-operative dealings, so there is not much waste?

Mr. LEO. Not a great deal. They are very careful about their stuff and get it marketed without a loss.

Mr. RAKER. What do they do with their surplus money?

Mr. LEO. Well, I might point to the fact that they furnish their houses very well where they do make money. There are some beautifully appointed homes out here in the valley, with rosewood furniture, brass beds, and that sort of thing.

Mr. RAKER. Are there a considerable number of these agriculturists who go to a city like Seattle and Tacoma and enter into mercantile activities in the cities?

Mr. LEO. I have no knowledge of any Japanese who have left the farm. They are very, very few, and it is rather an unusual thing. They usually stick to the farm. They might go from one community to another community, but they seldom leave the farm.

Mr. RAKER. They can not buy real estate, farming land?

Mr. LEO. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Are they adding to their holdings or renting or leasing as much as they can?

Mr. LEO. Among the Japanese, as among our own people, there are some speculators. Some of the Japanese have a mania for getting as much land as they can, but they are very few.

Mr. RAKER. But from the looks of this country, the men who run it must be prosperous.

Mr. LEO. Fairly so.

Mr. RAKER. And making money.

Mr. LEO. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Of course, you realize that the purchase of Liberty bonds, outside of the patriotic part of it, was a good investment.

Mr. LEO. They never put their money in it for that purpose, because they many times have to pay 10 per cent for money amongst themselves. A Japanese in the fall starts to prepare for marketing his crop, buys seed, or gets credit for it, or money, and after his expenses are paid he has a few hundred dollars, or if the place is large a few thousand.

Mr. VAILE. He pays 8 to 10 per cent interest on that?

Mr. LEO. Yes; if it is necessary.

Mr. RAKER. The farm is cleared and planted with berries of all kinds, orchards, and is fenced, and they have barns and houses; and if any profit is made, what use is made of this? Is part of the money loaned to the other Japanese, or put into banks, or sent to Japan?

Mr. LEO. It is usually loaned out by one man who shows himself to be a better business man than the others. He accumulates money and the first thing he starts to do is to start a little mercantile business among his own countrymen, buying collectively, and he may loan to an association for the purpose of making pool car-lot shipments of vegetables, and the other Japanese pay him back as time goes on.

Mr. RAKER. What is your view of the ultimate result of these people, with their industry, ingenuity, and frugality, of practically monopolizing these industries?

Mr. LERO. They have a considerable amount of competition amongst themselves. For instance, they go into the Seattle market occasionally. They will go in and the stuff is dumped on the market and the prices toboggan and they lose on the entire crop.

Mr. RAKER. What is your viewpoint as to among themselves, notwithstanding their competition, of their practically taking the market from the Americans.

Mr. LERO. If the American wants to stay in that game he can. An example of that is, we will say, the Northern Pickle Co., which has started a farm out there, and is raising the same stuff as the Japanese and are getting better results, using as good methods, and when they take hold of the small farming seriously and look after the ground after the seed is put in they get results. I suppose that they would eventually control by virtue of the methods they use—the small fruit and vegetable production—the Japanese would.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, for Oregon and Washington?

Mr. LERO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think they could use several times as many acres as they do now?

Mr. LERO. Yes. Here is the point I want to bring out. I can well see the racial distinction and can see where they are objectionable to people who do not know them, and I can see here on the Pacific coast because of our climate, which is peculiarly adapted to the growing of berries, more so than in any other section of the United States. I say that all of these acres should be tilled and the berries from this acreage—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Wait a minute. There are about 25,000 Japanese in this State and about 5,000 in Oregon, which makes about 30,000. Now, would you want many times more?

Mr. LERO. That is a suggestion. But the point is, there is an unlimited market for their small fruits, canned and shipped to the rest of the United States.

Mr. RAKER. Have you given any thought to this subject of the physical assimilation of the Japanese people and the American people and the ultimate effect it would have upon the Pacific coast and eventually upon the United States?

Mr. LERO. Well, I have worried over the position as an American citizen.

Mr. RAKER. Now, would you give us your views upon this from your observation and your own personal experience and communication with them, from the business end of the situation, as you have described it to us?

(Question read by the reporter.)

Mr. RAKER. Referring, of course, to assimilation.

Mr. LERO. Yes. You mean racial intermarriage?

Mr. RAKER. Exactly. Now, you have described the business assimilation. Now, I want you to describe the personal physical assimilation, or in other words intermarriage.

Mr. LERO. I discussed that with two prominent Japanese some time ago. We were having a discussion and I mentioned the subject and

I said: "What families do you know of who have intermarried and what can you say about the offspring of those marriages?" One Japanese spoke up and told of some Englishmen, engineers, people who went to Japan some 50 or 60 or 70 years ago, and I asked them to trace for me the outcome of those marriages and what kind of children resulted, whether they were bright. It was the opinion of these gentlemen that they were very bright. I met about a year ago a millman who was quite prominent, and it was generally considered that he was possibly a native of India and white, but we discovered that he was half Japanese. He is a very bright and brilliant millman in the State of Washington to-day. I do not suppose there are a dozen people who know his birthright.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

Mr. LERO. Because I think possibly he does not advertise the fact.

The CHAIRMAN. That would indicate a disinclination to—

Mr. LERO (interposing). Absolutely. Another striking example is a cannery man in Alaska. I am not going to use his name, but they have a cannery near a fish fertilizer which my people own up there, and he is one of the keenest experts we have up there; and I know of another Eurasian in Seattle, located in the Smith Building, and who does a great deal of Japanese business of a legal nature, and he is an example of a rustler, very bright, and I think considered very honest. I can give you an opinion. It does not seem to me that the races should mix in that way, but those are specific instances. I know of possibly a half a dozen half-breeds who are very intelligent and whom I can see nothing criminal about. There is an interpreter in this town who is a very able citizen.

Mr. RAKER. From your experience have you any opinion you might express that you have gathered from the Japanese as to their viewpoint as to intermarriage?

Mr. LERO. They do not seem to think it is best.

Mr. RAKER. Our people, from your viewpoint and your observation think it is impossible.

Mr. LERO. I think both races think it is impossible.

Mr. RAKER. Now, taking that as an established assumption or fact, doesn't it appear that the two races thus associated, living in the same community, one locality Japanese and the other American, that it is bound to add to the bad feeling all the time?

Mr. LERO. I do not know of any bad feeling and there are close neighbors, Japanese and white farmers, and I say this honestly, and to the best of my knowledge, that I do not know of any bad feeling in this valley.

Mr. RAKER. I assume that to be true, now, but from your standpoint as a 100 per cent American and I take it from what I have seen of you that that is literally true, do you believe that for the future this business of intermarriage, assimilation, would be a good thing for America?

Mr. LERO. I would like to see the competition in mercantile business with Americans go out. I would like to see a few of these men get in and help grow our small fruits and our produce.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you going to do with them after they are advanced from that? You do not want to deny them any rights?

Mr. LERO. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. From your observation, you have known it to be a fact that practically all of the development that has been made in California, in the interests of horticulture and agriculture, and in Oregon and Washington, was developed and brought to a pretty good state of perfection by the Americans without aid or assistance of the Japanese, isn't that true?

Mr. LERO. I never knew of American farmers putting up radishes and that small stuff in the way the Japanese does, and with my limited knowledge I can not go back so very far, but in the last 15 or 18 years I have been around farms, and I can not remember of the white men putting up vegetables in what we now consider proper marketable shape.

Mr. RAKER. They wash them and put them up in nice bundles and so on, but the development of horticulture and agriculture in California and here, when it comes to the oranges and lemons and loganberries and cherries and peaches and apples, the loganberry cross developed by the white men, the development of the potato by Burbank and the seedless plum and the seedless apple, have all been brought about by white ingenuity before the Japanese took hold?

Mr. LERO. Of necessity.

Mr. RAKER. Now, following that, the Japanese, with his industry and with his indomitable spirit to work, has gone in and is disturbing the white man and conducting the white man's work.

Mr. LERO. Yes; but the Japanese realized that you have to have a quick growing season.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think we should pursue that any further.

Mr. BOX. Did I correctly understand you to say a moment ago that you agreed with several Japanese citizens that you would appear for them?

Mr. LERO. In this way way: These gentlemen called upon me at my office. They said, "There is a hearing coming here. We would like to have the committee see our land and our places and we would like to give our report to the committee, and would you be kind enough to help see this committee and get them to go over our places?" I said I would be glad to do so under the circumstances, and I went to Seattle and explained to Congressman Johnson that they wished to have their places visited and that they wanted to invite this committee to go over the ground, and I noticed when the Japanese were being questioned here that you were unable to get them to say yes or no. There was some question as to what was meant. It was hard for them to tell you what they meant, but by talking to them a great deal as I have, I can readily see you were not getting the information you wanted. I knew when they said no, but you didn't. For instance, the question about the birth certificate, there was a case where the man was trying to tell you yes, and once or twice he said no.

The CHAIRMAN. You understand that all of this testimony taken down will be submitted to those who have testified to make proper corrections?

Mr. LERO. Yes; and that is very fine, because otherwise it would be unfair to them.

Mr. RAKER. You made a statement connected with your general statement. You said you thought it might be better if the committees would look over their farms and what is being done there rather than

go to the mountain. You, of course, have intended no reflection on our going to the mountain.

Mr. LERO. Absolutely not.

Mr. RAKER. Because, let me say that we have gone over the laundry business and stores and other places and we are looking at farms and homes as well.

Mr. LERO. You misunderstood the statement.

Mr. RAKER. I wanted you to explain yourself upon that. Some of our friends might get the impression that we were not looking at all of these things.

Mr. LERO. I did not mean it to apply to the committee. I did not use the word "committee." I said "people."

Mr. VAILE. I believe you expressed the opinion a few moments ago in answer to a question by another member of the committee that in a country where the farming is of the sort that it is here, that if the Japanese were to continue in that they would ultimately control the farms, substantially.

Mr. LERO. They might not own the land, but they would have a very large tenancy.

Mr. VAILE. They would have a majority of the farm land?

Mr. LERO. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. But would not own it because they could not?

Mr. LERO. No, sir.

Mr. VAILE. Do you think it would be desirable to have an alien race farming the majority of the land in a community?

Mr. LERO. Well, I think it is unfortunate that we have to have patriotism and love of country mixed up with business.

Mr. VAILE. I do, too, but we can not separate them.

Mr. LERO. For instance, here is a place where these men are supplying world commodities.

Mr. VAILE. I am asking whether you think as a political or social proposition it is proper that an alien race should occupy the majority of the farm lands in the community?

Mr. LERO. I may say this: I think the advent of those who are here now, not those who may come in the future—the far distant future—but I think the advent of those who are here now has been decidedly beneficial to our life and have reduced our high cost of living and have made it possible for us to buy a class of vegetables and delicacies we have not been able to buy before, yet I can see as much as any other man the menace of overwhelming us with excessive immigration.

Mr. VAILE. But for social betterment we will have to sacrifice some of this economic benefit?

Mr. LERO. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that the condition in California is different than it is in Washington?

Mr. LERO. Yes; and this is outside of the testimony; it looks to me as though there is a political aspect there, which is very far-reaching.

The CHAIRMAN. So there is, and if that develops into a menace when there are only 90,000 Japanese in California and over 3,000,000 whites, what can you expect to happen in Washington with a million and a half population and the Japanese coming into the State and increasing in quite considerable numbers? Wouldn't it involve coming to something that has not happened in this State—that is, an actual clash or feelings of hatred.

Mr. LERO. There is one point that I have not any figures on that I think should be taken into consideration, and I think your census—and by the way I think the Japanese census, such as these men brought in here, is absolutely reliable, because I noticed the amounts of acreage and the number of people is very accurate, compared with what I know. I think you will discover that many, many Japanese have gone back permanently to Japan—of course, I suppose that conditions are different now, but they went back because of the war, because of the high wages during the war period, which were around 7 or 8 yen a day—that is, around four or four dollars and a half over there and where living conditions were cheaper and they would get more money in the long run than in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Living conditions are different in Japan?

Mr. LERO. Not if you buy beefsteak, but as the Japanese live in their own country.

The CHAIRMAN. If any such population as you suggest would come to the State of Washington, or even one-fourth of it, would not the Japanese form of living predominate?

Mr. LERO. The Japanese adapts himself to the American standards of living just as soon as he can get the money and the clothes.

STATEMENT OF MISS EDITH MOODY.

(Miss Moody was duly sworn.)

Mr. SIEGEL. What is your address?

Miss Moody. Six hundred and twenty South Columbia Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is your business?

Miss Moody. Statistician of the city health department.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you prepared to make a statement to the committee in regard to the situation of the births of the Japanese?

Miss Moody. To a certain extent.

Mr. SIEGEL. Will you please state it to us?

Miss Moody. In what way?

Mr. SIEGEL. Give us the number of births on your register of Japanese since January 1 of this year.

Miss Moody. There were 56.

Mr. VAILE. What is the total number of births?

Miss Moody. I am not prepared to give that because I did not total them before I came.

Mr. VAILE. Now, we have had a statement presented to us of the Japanese for all of Tacoma city proper. Can you produce from your records a general statement of the births from the first of the year?

Miss Moody. Yes. Do you want them from January the 1st up until the present time?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes; including the Americans and Japanese both.

Mr. VAILE. The total births of Americans and the total births of Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. And the number of certified copies of each.

Mr. RAKER. Will you also prepare a similar statement for the year 1919?

Miss Moody. That would be for the whole year?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Miss MOODY. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And for 1918?

Miss MOODY. And for 1918; yes.

Mr. RAKER. What is the custom of the Japanese here in coming to the office of public health and obtaining certified copies of birth certificates that have been filed by the proper person designated by law?

Miss MOODY. Well, taking in the maternity home, the husband or wife comes to the office with the birth certificate and signed by the midwife. He gets a certified copy. Then, in the cases of the other Japanese, the certificates are issued and signed by the father of the child, because a great many of them do not have physicians or midwives.

Mr. RAKER. From your experience now, in the office, what would you say as to the percentage of these certified copies of the birth certificates that are obtained and are recorded?

Miss MOODY. Of every one a certified copy is made out by me or by some one in the office.

Mr. VAILE. That is what the law requires, that it be recorded?

Miss MOODY. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Under the law it requires a certificate of the birth of the child?

Miss MOODY. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. That is done in every instance where the law requires that some one shall perform this duty?

Miss MOODY. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And the certificate is filed by your office and made a public record.

Miss MOODY. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And some Japanese obtain the certified copy of that record?

Miss MOODY. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And your statement is that in all instances the Japanese have obtained a certified copy of this record from this office and paid the necessary fee therefor?

Miss MOODY. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. Do you mean that in every case where a child of Japanese parents is born, the parents come and get from you a certified copy of that record?

Miss MOODY. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. Is that done in every case of every child?

Miss MOODY. No, sir.

Mr. VAILE. It is peculiar to the Japanese?

Miss MOODY. It certainly is.

Mr. VAILE. Do you know for what purpose that is done?

Miss MOODY. No, sir.

Mr. VAILE. Have you any reason to believe that is for any other purpose than to show the American citizenship of those children?

Miss MOODY. I don't think so. I think that is what it is for.

Mr. VAILE. Have you any reason to believe that it is for the purpose of giving information to the Japanese Government?

Miss MOODY. No, sir. I have not.

Mr. RAKER. Well, it is an unusual thing for an American to get a certified copy of the record as long as it is made a public record and the birth certificate is recorded?

Miss MOODY. It was prior to the war, but since the war it is not.

STATEMENT OF MR. Y. NAKANISHI.

(Mr. Nakanishi was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your address?

Mr. NAKANISHI. R. F. D. No. 2, box 22, Tacoma.

The CHAIRMAN. And your business is that of a farmer?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And exporter?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. You came to this country how long ago?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Twenty-nine years ago.

Mr. SIEGEL. When did you start farming?

Mr. NAKANISHI. About 20 years ago.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you farming at the same place?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many acres in your farm?

Mr. NAKANISHI. At first we started with about 15 acres, and then every year broke up 5 to 10 and 15 acres, and now we have 269 or 270 acres all told.

Mr. SIEGEL. You are married, of course?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Have you any children?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Five.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the age of the oldest?

Mr. NAKANISHI. I think the oldest one is 14.

Mr. SIEGEL. They were all born here, of course?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you send them to the public school?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, there has been some testimony offered this afternoon that you have been very successful in farming here?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. What is the total amount of farm products which you sold last year?

Mr. NAKANISHI. We sold—I do not know for sure, but I know it was about, I think, over \$200,000.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you know what your net profit, above all of your expenses, was?

Mr. NAKANISHI. I guess it would average about 10 per cent, and last year we did not make anything because the frost killed a whole lot.

Mr. SIEGEL. So there was no profit at all last year?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Oh, I think a couple of thousand dollars.

Mr. SIEGEL. You are in some other business?

Mr. NAKANISHI. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. No other business?

Mr. NAKANISHI. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Are you not a stockholder in some corporation?

Mr. NAKANISHI. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. Not a director of any corporation?

Mr. NAKANISHI. No, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. What was the amount of profit that you made on this \$200,000 last year, the year after you had the frost?

Mr. NAKANISHI. I think between \$10 and \$15 per acre.

Mr. SIEGEL. Above all of your expenses?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIEGEL. In other words you made last year between \$20,000 to \$30,000. You say you did \$200,000 worth of business last year and that above all expenses you made between 10 and 15 per cent.

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. That would be between \$20,000 and \$30,000?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes; I understand now.

Mr. SIEGEL. You make an income tax return?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Did you make such a return for the year 1919?

Mr. NAKANISHI. You mean last year?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. Did you make a return this year for last year?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Did you file a report with the collector of internal revenue?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Did you say in that report that you had earned between \$20,000 and \$30,000 last year? Now, do you understand me? If you do not, say so.

Mr. NAKANISHI. I understand you sometimes. Last year we did not pay anything because we did not make anything last year. The frost killed it.

Mr. SIEGEL. You made no money at all?

Mr. NAKANISHI. What?

Mr. SIEGEL. You made no money at all last year?

Mr. NAKANISHI. You mean when I started?

Mr. SIEGEL. The whole of last year, did you make any money?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Last year, 1919, I say we did not make anything last year, only about a couple of thousand dollars.

Mr. SIEGEL. How much did you make last year?

Mr. NAKANISHI. About \$2,000.

Mr. SIEGEL. On a basis of \$200,000?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Take 1918, did you make any profit that year?

Mr. NAKANISHI. At that time, yes; I think so. I do not know for sure how much we made, but I think that two years ago we sold more than last year, I think.

Mr. SIEGEL. What profit were you making two years ago?

Mr. NAKANISHI. About 10 or 15 per cent; between 10 and 12, maybe.

Mr. SIEGEL. How much business did you do?

Mr. NAKANISHI. More than last year.

Mr. SIEGEL. You got about \$200,000 in 1918?

Mr. NAKANISHI. I think more than \$200,000; yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Then you earned more than \$20,000 to \$25,000 for the year 1918; is that right?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, you made your income-tax- return report, didn't you, for the year 1918?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes; every year.

Mr. SIEGEL. Now, did you show in that income-tax report that you had earned between \$20,000 and \$30,000? Did you report how much you had made?

Mr. NAKANISHI. I do not know for sure.

Mr. VAILE. He is not asking you how much you made, but whether you reported how much you made. Did you fill out a blank showing how much you made in 1918?

Mr. BOX. To the Government.

Mr. SIEGEL. To the Government; did you pay any income tax for 1918?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Well, how much did you pay?

Mr. NAKANISHI. I do not know; I do not remember. When I see the book I can tell you.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you keep everything in your books?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Do you keep an account in your books showing the amount of what you sold to people and what you owe people?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Does it show exactly what you paid the Government as an income tax?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many people do you employ as help?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Hire?

Mr. SIEGEL. Yes.

Mr. NAKANISHI. About 35 or 40.

Mr. SIEGEL. Who are they? Are they all Japanese, or do you have Americans?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. How many Japanese have you?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Two white people; the rest are Japanese.

Mr. SIEGEL. What do these white people do?

Mr. NAKANISHI. They drive a team, one cultivator, and the other one drives the tractors and trucks.

Mr. SIEGEL. You raise berries and lettuce, or what do you raise?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Almost all green stuff and some vegetables, potatoes, and cabbage, and so on.

Mr. SIEGEL. Who do you sell to?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Tacoma and Seattle, and most all points on the west side. Some we sell east to Chicago or to any other place.

Mr. SIEGEL. How have the 1920 crops been this year?

Mr. NAKANISHI. They look all right, but they have not come in yet.

Mr. RAKER. Have you any investments in banks?

Mr. NAKANISHI. No; not invested in banks.

Mr. RAKER. Have you any interests in hotels or restaurants or stores?

Mr. NAKANISHI. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. In any corporations?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes, sir. This year we started the Star Trading Co., in Seattle; I think in March of this year.

Mr. RAKER. How much is the capital stock of that corporation?

Mr. NAKANISHI. About a hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. RAKER. What part of it do you own?

Mr. NAKANISHI. I put in about \$5,000; I took \$5,000 worth of stock.

Mr. RAKER. You are pretty well acquainted with the Japanese working about Seattle and Tacoma and these farms and gardens? You know them pretty well?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Do you kind of see they are getting along, help them out, and give them advice and instructions in farming and dairying and raising vegetables and fruit and berries?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Do you help them out and help them to get security so that they can buy fertilizers and machinery?

Mr. NAKANISHI. No, sir; we don't take security, but we sell commercial fertilizers to Japanese farmers.

The CHAIRMAN. The Star Corporation is a general merchandise concern?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Selling Japanese goods?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Yes.

Mr. BOX. I understand you to say in answer to Mr. Siegel that on a basis of something over \$200,000 you made 10 to 15 per cent last year. Is that correct?

Mr. NAKANISHI. No, sir; that was in 1918.

Mr. BOX. Well, then, what volume of business did you do last year?

Mr. NAKANISHI. We sold about \$200,000, but last year the frost killed off some, so we did not sell as much.

Mr. BOX. You did not have any profit last year?

Mr. NAKANISHI. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Have you any interest in Japan, any money invested of any kind or any property?

Mr. NAKANISHI. No, sir.

Mr. RAKER. How long have you lived in the United States?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Twenty-nine years.

Mr. RAKER. What do you say about the intermarrying of your people to the white people?

Mr. NAKANISHI. Why, I think it is all right. I do not know anything about that kind of business. I married my people.

Mr. SIEGEL. I do not think he understands the question.

STATEMENT OF MR. C. E. GARRETT.

Mr. Garrett was duly sworn.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your residence?

Mr. GARRETT. Sumner, Wash.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you hold any official position, voluntary or otherwise?

Mr. GARRETT. President of the commercial club.

The CHAIRMAN. For how long?

Mr. GARRETT. Nine months.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you lived in Sumner?

Mr. GARRETT. Four years.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your business?

Mr. GARRETT. Real estate and ranching—a combination of business.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you give us a general statement as to how the Japanese acquire real estate or lease-hold interests in and about Sumner and the general conditions that prevail there?

Mr. GARRETT. Up until last year there were no holdings. Now, last year there were four Japanese clients. One of these purchasers purchased for his own child, who is a high-school student. He negotiated with me and I tried to discourage him; tried to make him believe it was only a lease that he could get; but when I found out that he knew what he was talking about I discouraged him, but he insisted that we had something and that I should show him. He said that he wanted 5 acres. I spoke of one 5 acres I would like to show him. I made an appointment to show him 5 acres on the following morning. He asked me what that contained, and I gave him a fairly accurate description of it. You must get this idea now: They know thoroughly every farm in the valley. That night he spent with the Japanese colony of our city and he advised them that he had called on me and that we were going to look at that tract on the following morning. Our appointment was 8 o'clock, and when 8 o'clock came the Jap was the first in the office, and he asked me if a Japanese was living on that tract, and I said yes, and he said, "No go look; I don't want to offend him; he is my friend." There is one instance where I eased my conscience there, because that Jap was leasing, and one Jap by purchase was no worse than one by lease.

Now, their plan is, as I get it from studying the situation, that he did not want to disturb that Japanese. They are good farmers, I will admit that, because as a lessee the white man won't take care of it. I am farming this year a 10-acre tract, left by a Japanese who had it under lease—there was evidence before you of the fact that whenever they held a thing in ownership or lease that they took good care of it—but I can show you this was in deplorable condition. I had it listed for sale—

Mr. RAKER (interposing). What are you producing upon that land?

Mr. GARRETT. Berries and some general crop. How I came to have possession of this land, the possession was to be delivered and the Japanese removed within a certain time, and he was not off, and the deal did not go through, and therefore I have been—

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Doing the work yourself?

Mr. GARRETT. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. In what respect was the land in deplorable condition?

Mr. GARRETT. In that he never kept the drainage open nor had he fertilized that particular section, nor had he cultivated it.

Mr. VAILE. From the condition in which the land was left, how long would it appear that that condition had continued prior to the time of his moving off?

Mr. GARRETT. From the cultivation season clear on. In the berry business when the drainage is poor the berries do not thrive, and

he did not cultivate the part which did not promise a crop. He did cultivate the parts which promised a crop.

Mr. VAILE. So it was only as regards the land which was unproductive that he did not cultivate?

Mr. GARRETT. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. And where the condition was deplorable?

Mr. GARRETT. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. Was the condition of the rest of this good?

Mr. GARRETT. Fairly good, sir; and I believe that he cultivated that in a creditable manner.

Mr. VAILE. Hasn't it been your experience that white tenants do not spend very much money on an unproductive piece of land?

Mr. GARRETT. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. They are there to make money, and the term is short, and they won't spend money on the part that won't give a return.

Mr. GARRETT. That is true of all lessees.

Mr. SIEGEL. Just as true of Japanese as of whites?

Mr. GARRETT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we thank you very much. These hearings will be closed until Monday, August 2, at 10 o'clock, in this court room.

SEATTLE, WASH., *Thursday, July 23, 1290.*

Continuation of proceedings, pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Chairman Albert Johnson, William N. Vaile, John E. Raker, John C. Box, members of committee.

STATEMENT OF MRS. EDGAR BLAIR.

(Mrs. Blair was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your full name, Mrs. Blair?

Mrs. BLAIR. My husband's name is Edgar Blair.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you receive your mail?

Mrs. BLAIR. Mrs. Edgar Blair.

The CHAIRMAN. And your address?

Mrs. BLAIR. 6321 Wilson Avenue—Rainier 116W.

The CHAIRMAN. Wilson Avenue, Seattle?

Mrs. BLAIR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, to save time and to make this as brief as you can, I will state that I understand that you spent 11 years in the city of Washington?

Mrs. BLAIR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You visited the Japanese legation during that time?

Mrs. BLAIR. Yes, sir; socially—just to call there with a Japanese lady. I was only about 17 or 18 years old, and I had a little Japanese lady friend who used to go with me to the legation, and we spent a good deal of time socially with the secretaries.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1915, by that time you were living in Seattle?

Mrs. BLAIR. For 10 years; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have lived here for the last 10 years?

Mrs. BLAIR. Twelve years.

The CHAIRMAN. You are acquainted here with the Japanese?

Mrs. BLAIR. May I state that to you as I would like to tell you?
The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. BLAIR. I was in the 10-cent store one day here in 1915 with my children and as I walked along the counter I met a man who used to be the secretary of the Japanese legation in Washington. I knew him as that, and I had not been in touch with my little Japanese lady friend for years, and I was delighted to see him, and I said, "Why, how do you do? What are you doing here?" When I said "How do you do?" he looked very pleased and delighted to see me, but, unfortunately, I said, "What are you doing here" in a casual way, and his face became blank; absolutely he didn't know me. I said, "Why, don't you remember me? I used to be Miss Fox, and I used to visit with you in the legation." He said—well, he never said a word; he looked at me as though he didn't understand English, and I thought, "What is the matter with you?" but I said to him—well, I said, "Don't you remember Mrs. Blair, who used to come to the legation?" I said, "You know me." I said, "Nobody misunderstands who I am. My friends come here and know me and you know me"; but he has not taken the blank off his face, so far as I was concerned.

I was doubtful then as to what was the matter until I remembered that Robley Evans, when we were living in Washington, told me that an admiral was introduced to him in Japan and pinned a star on him—you can verify that with Mrs. Evans. Now, that reminded me, and so I went back into the little place where I got ice cream for the children and ate some myself and watched. That man went to at least 20 people in the 10-cent store, Japanese, and some of them had their wives with them; and he would walk up there and finger something on the counter and say something under his breath, and they would vanish out of that store. I came up to the Post-Intelligence office and told Mr. Scott Bone, who I knew well in Washington, and who would know that I was not foolish. I told Mr. Bone about it, and I asked him to see the chamber of commerce men and tell the chamber of commerce men about it, because I thought they were simply studying our economic situation and going to manufacture and bring in here later the things that they were buying. That was verified within two years by me by seeing the same stuff coming in to our counters here. In 1917, here, following that line of thought, I watched after that and I saw the things gradually coming in. The things which Germany had been sending us, the things that we should be making, were coming into this country; were coming on our Second Avenue counters. In 1917 from one end of Second Avenue to the other there was scarcely a store that didn't have a beautiful Japanese window. Now, that must have been decorated by Japanese, because they were decorated to the last notch.

I went to the retail trade bureau and I asked the retail trade bureau. I called their attention to the fact that these things were coming in, and I knew they were being sold at a big advantage, and I said to them, "The time will come when these people will sell you these same things, but when the market is covered they will take the best out of it and you will not get yours. Following that line of thought, one month ago, on the 9th of this month, I bought at Frederick & Nelson's a pongee silk waist. Frederick & Nelson's is

one of our big clothing establishments. That pongee silk waist developed to be paper. When I put that waist in the water it fell apart and the seams fell away from the goods. That waist was returned and the full amount of money returned to me by Frederick & Nelson. You can verify it.

The Japanese here are economically swallowing us up.

Following that line for three years—incidentally I was not working along Japanese lines—I was assisting the Army Intelligence Bureau on other lines. I can take your committee to this part of the city right here, and one block this way and two blocks that way, straight across the street from the Times Building.

The CHAIRMAN. The old Times Building?

Mrs. BLAIR. The new Times Building. I have gone into the Hotel Dawson, Japanese operated, with a little bride who can't speak a word of English, and I saw my little girls that I remembered in the schools here, little high-school girls, go into that building with pasty-face youths, while their mothers think they are at the moving pictures; and I reported that to the secret service, Mr. Vashon, in this building, and that place was raided; one man committed suicide during the raid. I have gone into that place and I have seen people go in there, youths, and coming out under the influence of something. We are supposed to have prohibition, but the Japanese have something that is worse than any liquor that this Government ever had control of, or noncontrol of. Youths at the Franklin High School that were with me in the school work told me you could get a shot of morphine in the Franklin High School at any time. I went to the school board about it, and the school board seemed to be cognizant of it. I spoke to Mr. Reuben Jones, the secretary, and I asked him what he was going to do about it. It was taken up before the school board, and the school board says that you can not tell whether a Japanese is 14 or 24 or 34 years old—we can keep them out after they are 21.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of the school?

Mrs. BLAIR. Out of the schools; but they can get in there if they are 34 and we don't know it; we have no way of telling the age of a Japanese boy by appearance or otherwise. I carried flowers all over the lower section of this city. I have been in every street and every highway and byway of this city in five years—four years, or something like that. I have been in there and talked to the little brides. They are like rabbits; they have babies so fast that it is unbelievable. You could not believe it was possible in humanity. I have been in those little brides' places, and gone in there, not one day but week after week, to observe the sequence of those things.

Those little Japanese brides work even up to within two or three hours of their babies' birth, and work immediately after. Those little Japanese brides—I can take your committee, if you give me a man for two days; I will wake him up. I can go to Machi Machlin's here, and you will see from fifty to a hundred little Japanese brides coming out of Machi Machlin's, working in jobs where our boys should be—that is a wholesale grocery company. I can follow, as I have done, those little brides home and find one of them minding the babies of two or three, and follow that bride who came from Machi Machlin's at 5 o'clock to a barber shop to work later, taking

another job from a man. I can take you to Augustine & Kyer's here and show you a Japanese who comes early in the morning—very early in the morning—and works until 11 o'clock. He is doing work; he has a white man's job up to 11 o'clock, and he leaves Augustine & Kyer's at 11 o'clock and he does not even bother for a long lunch hour, but he grabs a little lunch and he goes to another job and works another white man's job for the rest of the day. One Jap and one bride can handle from three to three and a half days' work of a white man in this city, and I can verify it.

On the garbage question that some people seem to be talking so much about, I have had the boys in the kitchens tell me that as long as a Japanese goes and collects the garbage, the garbage is good; but you let a white man collect garbage and the little Japanese boys will contaminate the garbage; but just as soon as the garbage is contaminated to the stage that the white man refuses to take it he always has that little friend of his to put on the job, and after that the garbage is good.

You take, for instance, the restaurants. I have watched the restaurants. They say that there are not many Japanese there—they told you here that there are not any Japanese taking the places of white men. **I can take you down these four streets here**, within four blocks, and farther, too, but I mean right here where we are supposed to not have any Japs, and I will wager you that every restaurant has Japanese help under the counter.

The CHAIRMAN. Your committee is investigating such places?

Mrs. BLAIR. There is MacDougall-Southwick's that never had any Japanese service, but back in where nobody sees, there are Japanese. And in places where they won't let a white man near the business there is always a little Jap cleaning windows, but I have traced those very men to places where they are being educated higher than we are. They are covering all sorts of things. You take the little tiny Japanese boy who is supposed to be innocent and you follow him on this Saturday to the "Wide-Awake Picnic," unless my information keeps him out of there, but last year I followed him there and I saw those little Japanese boys go in line with the rest, from 6 to 8 year old children, and I called a little fellow on the side of the line and I says, "You get out of here, you are 11 years old; you are in my room. The little Jap turns with a smile back, but he doesn't say anything. He is in that line of from 6 to 8 years old—three brothers—now that is odd—from 6 to 8 years—three little Japanese brothers. Now, you will see those three little Japanese fix themselves this way on the line, when the signal is given each little Japanese swings his elbows this way and the two children, white boys go out of commission, and the Japanese takes the prize, as you can see by looking over the "Wide Awake" list last year. It is a sample of what we have been up against.

I have been invited to go and call next door to Mr. Terrace, who spoke here the other day to Cochrans. The Cochrans were originally pioneers here. The Cochrans are some of the white people here who did not cultivate the land. We have heard that we need the Japanese to break the ground. The Cochrans broke that ground before anybody was here like Terrace. I was invited to Cochran's house and when I got out there I found that beautiful residence with a squad of

Japanese families in it, simply overrun and rotten. The front lawn, which was perfectly beautiful when I had been there before, covered with grass and weeds and everything had gone back to almost a primeval condition. The beautiful house was wrecked and wrenched, and there was not a semblance in there of what we call civilization.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that house?

Mrs. BLAIR. That house is out here in Orillia. Mr. Terrace will tell you—Mr. Terrace will tell you. I have gone to the school there where there used to be white children. You will probably find one in 50 white children coming out of that school, and you will stand there and see pretty nearly every Japanese child on a high-class, costly bicycle, and you will follow those white children, as I have done, for miles and see them walk home, for the reason that their fathers work and their mothers are supposed to be civilized white women, while the little Japanese brides slave. I have watched her at 11 o'clock at night with the baby in a basket beside her on the ground while she did the slaving and paid for those bicycles. And those Japanese children are American citizens and will vote against my children. And Judge Burke and Mr. Sam Hill and those men who came to you for the Japanese have no children. I would ask your committee to observe who speaks for the Japanese in this district. We mothers, like myself, in these days when I should be at home attending to my children, have to go out and labor, because we can not make good against the Japanese. Neither my husband or any other white man in this district in 10 years will be able to get a home.

Now, I am not against the Japanese race. I am against the Japanese nation. I say that as a nation the Japanese are economically swallowing us up. I say that as a nation the Japanese are taking control, just as Mr. Terrace says, of the milk that goes to our babies. I say that Mr. Lagau, when he testified yesterday that costs have been reduced, did not tell the truth. There is not a family in the United States that can tell you that costs have been reduced. When I came here 12 years ago you could buy carrots—you could buy any commodity of that nature—for a reasonable price. I say, without fear of contradiction, that five or six times the value has been put on those things since the Japanese controlled them. I say that Chino, in California, is similar to a great many that I have found here—they withhold those things from the market. I have seen berries at 25 cents a basket all this year—when nobody bought them scarcely, except those who are foolish—go back to the Japanese farmer, and he held them and let them rot sooner than sell them at that price that they had always been sold at—8 or 10 or 12 cents. When Mr. Terrace told you that the Japanese makes \$10,000 and returns to Japan with it, he is right. He made it out of the blood of the white children. I have been in the schools where the white children are lacking milk. They do lack milk. They will die of tuberculosis at the adolescent stage as sure as fate, because their fathers and mothers can not pay for milk at the rate that the Japanese hold it; and I tell you, as surely as ever Germany was aggressive, just so surely has Japan got hold of our food, and just so surely as an army travels on its stomach, so does a nation, and when you let the Japanese control the food supply and control the roofs over your

head and control the milk and control everything, and pay men, in one way or another, to come before you and tell you that these Japanese are not getting their full mead out of it, you are building up something that we can not get back of.

If you will notice, since you came west, 90 per cent of the cars, the big, high-powered, costly cars, have a Japanese chauffeur at the wheel: there is no white man out of 90 per cent at the wheels.

Mr. VAILE. You are speaking now of privately-owned cars?

Mrs. BLAIR. Privately-owned cars. They put the thumbscrews on us, and they can control our cars out of the garages, and we won't even have our own cars.

I have watched the men who handle our economic problems, who think they are brilliant. I have seen them sit within 2 feet of a Japanese at the wheel, who is not supposed to know anything, discussing our business. When President Wilson, about two or three years ago or more, laughed and put his thumb down and pressed hard and said, "I may not be able to control these Japanese unless we get this and that," and there was a little joker put in there—I don't know whether it was a bill or what it was; it was an agreement of some kind—but the little joker permitted what had never been permitted before, that the Japanese did not have to get married on that side, but got a little paper.

The CHAIRMAN. We are familiar with all that.

Mrs. BLAIR. I know you are, but the point is this: When that happened I went to our Mr. Bone, of the P. L., and I told Mr. Bone of it, and I asked him if it was not possible for us to do something at that time. If it was not possible for us to send in a protest. He said, "If that happened, some reporter would have reported it to us." So I went to the immigration bureau here, and do you know I could not talk to our own officer without a Japanese within 6 feet of me, hearing what I said in our own bureau. He has not a separate office. He sits within 6 feet from our own officer, so that neither I nor anybody else can transact American business.

The CHAIRMAN. What was his capacity there?

Mrs. BLAIR. I could not tell you. I do not know. I know that is the case. That is the stage to which this business has reached.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let us get back to one or two practical things.

Mr. RAKER. Just a moment; this is interesting to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Wait a moment; I want to get back to something else I had in mind. Your original charge or statement was that a Japanese hotel that was raided?

Mrs. BLAIR. Yes; the Dawson Hotel, and you can verify that.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say that there you found young white girls?

Mrs. BLAIR. In the middle of the day, when they were supposed to be at movie theaters. I stood there on the second floor talking to the Japanese bride.

The CHAIRMAN. And you said there were pasty-face men—do you mean white boys?

Mrs. BLAIR. Yes; white boys. They looked to me like dope fiends. They were under the influence of something. Now, I can show you those two, and there are others.

The CHAIRMAN. We found some of our own.

Mr. RAKER. Did you ask the immigration official what brought about this change from requiring the picture bride to be married when she landed, to admitting her without a marriage on the other side before she entered the United States?

Mrs. BLAIR. I asked him if he knew that such things were the case, and he said he did not. I said, "Do you mean to say that there has been no change in your orders within the last year?" "Oh, yes," he said, "there has been a change. They do come in under this new ruling."

The CHAIRMAN. This committee is thoroughly familiar with that.

Mrs. BLAIR. My point was that the Japanese was there when I went there, so that I could not transact American business.

The CHAIRMAN. And I asked you what was the position of the Japanese who was there.

Mrs. BLAIR. He was perfectly noncommittal, sitting back listening to what was going on.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he appear to be on duty?

Mrs. BLAIR. He was on duty; he probably was the interpreter, but I don't see the interpreter of any other country sitting 6 feet away from the immigration officers.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in reference to these schools.

Mrs. BLAIR. The Franklin High School is in the south end of the city.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a large high school?

Mrs. BLAIR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is attended by numerous Japanese?

Mrs. BLAIR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And they attend the high schools in quite large numbers?

Mrs. BLAIR. I could not tell you how many. I know there is quite a number, because I know those children to speak to, many of them, and I have been in their houses.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that is a very interesting statement you have made, but we must be brief.

Mr. RAKER. Will you let me ask this question: Have you made any examination this year as to what you could purchase berries and cherries out on the farm from the white man for, as compared to what they were in the markets of Tacoma and Seattle?

Mrs. BLAIR. I sell them myself.

Mr. RAKER. I was told last night that they cost 40 cents a pound in Tacoma.

Mrs. BLAIR. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And that you could go out on the white man's farm, 12 miles out, and that you could get all you wanted at from 12 to 15 cents.

Mrs. BLAIR. Yes; I sell them myself. I would like to tell you a little regarding the cherry question. I sold cherries at 8 cents a pound on the place, and came into town and I found Augustine & Kyer selling cherries at 35 cents a pound. I found that the Japanese controlled these cherries practically and that Augustine & Kyer were compelled to sell them at 35 cents a pound, but right around the corner on the same square there was a Japanese with a store who was

selling them at 20 cents a pound retail, and getting them from the same Japanese. Augustine & Kyer paid more to the Japanese than that Jap did, and I talked to Mr. Kyer, and Mr. Kyer did not know it until I told him. That is a sidelight on the economic side of how they are grasping our grocery business. I could tell you how they took hold of our restaurants. I can show you this. That is not hearsay. They control our restaurants; they control our eating; that is a fact. They are controlling our rooms.

My next-door neighbor was offered a goodly price for her place, and she was just about to sign up with a white man—not a Japanese. I said to her, "Why don't you find out who he has the power of attorney for?" and she found it was a Japanese. She called my next-door neighbor on the other side, and she said, "This man, he is buying your place likewise; he is handling it for a Japanese; buying my place." "You could not have it at any price," she told the Japanese; but the man on the north side went over, and it was likewise a Japanese that was buying his place. Now, these are our homes—buying our homes.

The CHAIRMAN. Through an attorney.

Mrs. BLAIR. Through a white attorney. And we are assessed, and our husbands can not compete with the Jap doing two days' white work, or a day and a half's white work, and besides that we pay personal taxes and they pay nothing. I have been in their homes; inside they are mere shells and the children do not live like my children live, and when my child grows up, unless your committee does something quickly, my children are going to work for the Japanese.

Bishop Emory's daughter came here to Seattle from California and married a Japanese. I do not believe anybody other than myself watched Bishop Emory's daughter drop. I watched Bishop Emory's daughter casually for five years, when she was buried in the Japanese settlement across the lake. Her mother and father both died broken-hearted in that interim, and the last time I saw her, six years ago, before she dropped absolutely from sight, she was the most beautiful white girl you ever saw, and she was the daughter of Bishop Emory, of California.

That is where our white girls are headed for unless we are protected. Now, this criticism against them is not as a race, but as a nation.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that is a very interesting statement, and if you have any further data which you wish to add to it you can correct and revise it and extend it.

(Mrs. Blair is excused.)

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN F. MILLER.

(Mr. Miller was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Miller, will you please state your name and residence?

Mr. MILLER. John F. Miller, residence 108 West Prospect Street, Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you make a little statement which would be inclined to enlighten this committee as to the situation on the Pacific coast in regard to this Japanese population?

MR. MILLER. I do not know that I could make any statement regarding the entire Pacific coast, but I can give you the benefit of my knowledge and observation of this community. I have lived here quite a period of years--32--the last 3 years and over, I have been, as you gentlemen know, in Washington, attending to my duties as a Member of the Congress, but I have not been without touch with this community.

It is my judgment, gentlemen, that a law should be enacted restricting Japanese immigration to this coast, not only for the good of our own people, but for the good of the Japanese.

You gentlemen know that it is a well-known fact that where an alien race comes into the land of another whose habits and customs and standards of life are entirely different from those living in the land where this colonization takes place, that it inevitably, in the end, is a source of friction between the country where the aliens emigrate from and the citizens of the land to which they immigrate.

The Japanese are entirely a different people from us. Racial assimilation is impossible, in my judgment.

The lady on the stand who just preceded me detailed a distressing case, that of Bishop Emory's daughter. I do not know anything about it personally, but I do know of the great newspaper notoriety it occasioned on the coast when it took place.

Assimilation is impossible from several points of view, following the reports and the writings of scientists, from the time of the beginning, the white blood is the weakest blood in the world, so far as racial assimilation is concerned. With one white spouse, and the other spouse of a different race, the offspring takes more after the spouse which is not white. In other words, the half-breed Indian partakes more of the Indian than the white man. The same way with the yellow race, and the same way with the black race. It is impossible of assimilation, although there are some very marked exceptions to that rule. I know of some half-castes who are very bright, exceedingly good citizens, from every point of view, but the general rule is the other way.

Now, I can not conceive of anything worse than a continuation of Japanese settlement on the Pacific coast, which would become, inevitably, in the end, a sort of irredeemed Japan, like irredeemed Italy in the colonization of the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea, which, inevitably, in the end, it is impossible for Japan not to look with a sympathetic eye upon the large number of her people emigrating to the United States.

Now, in Japan the American is not allowed to own land. In this country, in some States, the Japanese is. We have a law in this State, or a provision of our constitution which has been the fundamental law ever since this State was admitted into the Union, forbidding alien ownership of real estate, and it is in our constitution to-day, but it is evaded in different ways. Corporations are organized—we have a very liberal corporation law in this State; only the majority of the board of directors are required to be citizens of the United States. Another way of acquiring lands in this country is for a foreigner, an alien, to take a mortgage on the land of a citizen and then foreclose his mortgage and then become in possession of the property--which methods, both of them, are being pursued.

Mr. VAILE. You can not prevent a man from collecting his debts, of course.

Mr. MILLER. Absolutely not. Now, I am not disposed to say that the fault is on the part of our country. The Japanese are just as subtle in gaining this foothold as anybody else. The goal of the Japanese emigration is the United States, not Canada, not Mexico, but the United States, and on the western coast. And we have something like, as you know, in the vicinity of 150,000 Japanese citizens now.

Mr. VAILE. Japanese residents and citizens?

Mr. MILLER. Japanese residents and citizens. It is to the interest of the United States. It is the first decree of national independence to govern, to say who shall come here. The Japanese are just as much interested in their own citizens as we are interested in ours. They go to other lands. Suppose 150,000 Americans should go to Japan and would gain a foothold in Japan by the American kind of agriculture and business, the same as the 150,000 Japanese come to this country and gain a foothold according to Japanese methods; I apprehend it would be unsatisfactory to the Japanese, with whom we desire to have the most friendly relations, particularly on this coast. And as far as I can see, gentlemen, it is to the interest of both countries, especially ours, to remedy this situation.

I remember very distinctly the Chinese agitation in this country, which led, as you all know, to distressing incidents here and there on the part of our people. No government can control a certain outburst of the people. The Japanese could not control an outburst over there toward American colonization, if there was there like there is here, the presence of one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand immigrants—and it is increasing very rapidly. I remember very distinctly in 1895 and 1896, the arrival of the first Japanese steamer for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, an event which we celebrated here to some extent. It was the opening of our city, and from that time on commerce has steadily grown to Japan and we want to have it develop. We want it to continue. But the development of commerce is altogether a different question from the colonization of this coast by Japanese. Commerce is here because there is money in it for the Japanese, and there is money in it for us. If there was no money in it for us and no money in it for the Japanese there would not be any commerce between this coast and Japan.

I can not be too emphatic on that, gentlemen, that a law should be enacted. This so-called "gentlemen's agreement" that we heard so much about so many years ago has not been carried out in good faith, else our complaint would not be before you now. I do not know where the fault lies, but I do not see where it lies with us. I know many Japanese at this time, good citizens.

The commercial invasion of Seattle is a different thing altogether from the industrial and economic invasion. Some of you gentlemen may have gone to the public market here. Now, there is a lot of excuse for the Japanese going into the truck-garden business locally. During the war several of our heavy truck producers went out of the business. They could not get the labor; higher wages were offered in the shipyards; Japanese entered the business. They are very successful. Now, I do not know how true it is, but I have been told

reliably that a great number of these so-called picture brides, or proxy brides, or by whatever term they are called, are really Japanese field laborers. A Japanese field man or truck gardener getting a bride. In Japan women work in the field the same as men. They will come over here and marry a Japanese truck gardener or farmer. It adds a laborer, because the women work in the field, which is clearly a violation of the so-called "gentlemen's agreement" which we all speak of so much. I can not conceive anything worse than an irredeemed Japan on the Pacific coast. It is bound to, in the end, lead to national complications. You can not help it. It is the history of the world. It is the history of civilization. It is the history of the races.

Different nationalities may intermarry and you will get a combination which will produce a wonderful progeny, but with races it is different. Mexico, perhaps, is one of the most distressing examples of a hybrid race, where the early Spaniard intermarried with the Indian, and you have the greaser of Mexico, a man that partakes of the virtues of neither of his ancestors, but who has the vices of them both.

Now, I do not say that that follows with Japan, but the purity of the races, it is to the interest of Japan to preserve it, and it is to the interest of us to preserve it.

The Japanese are a very sensitive people and intensely patriotic—as patriotic a people as we are, and I dare say more sensitive than we are. All orientals are sensitive. The Chinese are a very sensitive people. There are not as many Chinese on this coast as there were 25 years ago, and there is not in this town. But, due to their enterprise, the Japanese are a great colonizing nation. They are increasing wonderfully in population with great progress and enterprise on the part of their people. Some of the enterprising are coming to this country. It is bound, in the end, gentlemen, to be a bad thing for both Japan and us, and particularly us, from the industrial and economical and commercial point of view.

THE CHAIRMAN. Your recommendation, then, is that this committee should undertake to anticipate the making of a new treaty by enacting a law which would suspend oriental immigration, on the ground that we have enough, all that we can possibly assimilate and handle, including those which are American-born and citizens?

MR. MILLER. Yes.

MR. VAILE. What would be your recommendation? What is your judgment in regard to the registration provision of the law for all aliens who are here?

MR. MILLER. Well, now, that might be good. It might not. As I said, the Japanese and Chinese and all oriental people are very sensitive people.

MR. VAILE. Their sensibilities could not be wounded if this applied to all aliens alike.

MR. MILLER. Perhaps not.

MR. VAILE. Their sensibilities could not be wounded if, in view of the fact that we ourselves register, for instance, for military service.

MR. MILLER. That is true.

MR. VAILE. And for other purposes.

Mr. MILLER. I am not advised as to whether an alien going to Japan has to register. I know he does to several of the European countries.

Mr. VAILE. In the European countries the practice is almost universal.

Mr. MILLER. Yes; I think so. Now, I would have the most liberal laws regarding the coming and going of merchants, bona fide, good-faith merchants of Japan, coming to this country and buying and selling goods.

Mr. VAILE. Also teachers and students?

Mr. MILLER. Teachers; students especially. The opportunity is open here for thousands of oriental students to come here, but, remember, that they must be students in good faith, not orientals that come here and then finally drift out into the channels of industry or economics, but young men that come here for education, to be educated in western ways; it would ultimately lead to a very friendly relation between this country and Japan and this country and China. Tourists, investigators, everything that would lead up to a high development of our commercial enterprise with the oriental nations. But, so far as us colonizing part of their country or their colonizing our country, it is an entirely different question.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Miller, while you would give every access to the merchants and encourage them to come and do business, you would not want them to either, by fraud or by virtue of corporate control or otherwise, handle the product of our fruit and vegetables and then act as a merchant besides, would you?

Mr. MILLER. No; I do not think that would be a good thing any more than it would be a good thing for us to have the same condition over there.

Mr. RAKER. In other words, if a merchant comes here, you would want him to ply his profession or trade?

Mr. MILLER. When a merchant comes over here he should come in the capacity of a merchant, in good faith.

Mr. RAKER. And maintain it?

Mr. MILLER. And maintain it. We want to sell goods to Japan, of course, and we want the most friendly relations, but we should not be permitted to violate our good faith by getting him or them here, that is the way.

Mr. RAKER. I have been listening very carefully to this testimony, and I heard many statements. Now, while I am in favor of always dealing on a high plane with the nations, if it came down to a question of our maintaining our own sovereignty and maintaining our own national life and the character of our people, do you think we ought to hesitate or permit the immigration to continue or, if within our power and within our rights, pass laws which would exclude them, if no other way existed?

Mr. MILLER. Absolutely. Any other position is absolutely unthinkable. It is part of the attributes of an independent sovereignty, as Japan exercises it, as every other nation of the world exercises it, and as we should not hesitate for a minute to exercise it.

Mr. Box. You would not make it exclusively a treaty matter by any means?

Mr. MILLER. No; I quite agree with you, not exactly a treaty matter.

Mr. BOX. A treaty matter is one in which the other party—

Mr. MILLER (interposing). Is a party.

Mr. RAKER. In other words, to maintain the purity of the race, to maintain our ideal of government, to maintain the ideals of America, you would use the sovereign right to continue what you have started out to do and are doing now?

Mr. MILLER. Unquestionably. Any other view is unthinkable.

Mr. RAKER. Now, regarding the alien Japanese that are here, say, 150,000 or more, what would be your view as to extending to them the right of citizenship or naturalizing them?

Mr. MILLER. Those born here, of course, are citizens. I would not be in favor of a change in the present law. Now, there are several reasons for that. People coming from the Oriental nations are the hardest to Americanize. The older a race is the more pronounced its customs are and its methods and habits of life, the more difficult it is and the longer it takes to Americanize them, which is so well illustrated by the countries of Europe. The old Latin nations coming from the south of Europe, it takes them longer to be Americanized than the younger nations of northern Europe; the Swede and the Scandinavian becomes Americanized quicker than the Spaniard from southern Europe. The older a nation is, the older its blood is, the more pronounced and confirmed the customs and religious habits of the people, the longer it takes to change them. That is the history of the world. A new nation, like America, just takes to any place on earth, and he can adjust himself readily to his surroundings. It is a new nation and new blood, but the old nations of the earth, the older members can not do that like we can. There is an unwritten law and philosophy higher than any of these makes that possible. It is a scientific fact that an American can adjust himself any place on the face of the earth, but an oriental can not do it as quickly as he can, and it is because he has not got the disposition; it is because he has not got the temperamental make-up and the physical make-up that we have.

Mr. RAKER. In addition to that, Mr. Miller, from your knowledge of the Japanese Government and its people, it would be pretty hard for them to be half American and half Japanese and to become real upholders and upbuilders of this country, would it not, practically speaking?

Mr. MILLER. Perhaps the great majority not, but some of them will. Now, I know several here, half Japanese and half Americans, good people, splendid people, graduates from our State university; but the great ninety and nine is subject to the law of which I spoke. That the crossing of the races partakes less of the white race than the other.

Mr. VAILE. Speaking of the constitution of your State, does it prohibit them owning and purchasing homes in the State?

Mr. MILLER. The language of the constitution is "real estate," real property.

Mr. RAKER. While that is your constitution, a great deal of land has been purchased contrary to the constitution, and it leaves the title very much in doubt.

Mr. MILLER. Our courts have held that only the State can question that. The individual can not question it.

Mr. VAILE. If questioned by the State, it would leave the title rather in doubt?

Mr. MILLER. Yes. I have often wondered, as an attorney, if the attorney general in this State should commence an action against corporations that were clearly organized for the purpose of circumventing the constitutional provision, and could prove it, it would be either an actual or a constructive fraud. I have often wondered what would be the result if the attorney general should commence an action here against every alien owner of land in this State in violation of the constitution, and this should prove to have been obtained by means by which the constitutional provision was subverted, whether or not the court could not uphold our laws in good faith, and require good faith and common honesty in dealing with our Government and our people, and would not order forfeiture of all that land to this State, and if so, would create a worse trouble, and the more aliens there are the greater would be the source of trouble, and it is coming some day, gentlemen, and the sooner it is done the better it is for our people and for the Japanese people and all the orientals. Those are my views.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much interested in your statement; and, of course, you understand that the work of this committee is for the purpose of securing information for its own account and for the other Members of the House?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Leading to Federal legislation. And that any testimony we have to take running on the local problems is merely incidental to a study of the whole case.

Mr. MILLER. As I understand it, this is just one of the things which you are investigating.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but, naturally, the ownership of the land in California, and so on, leads to a national problem also.

Now, I wish you would state to your constituents that it is impossible for the committee to hear all who offered testimony, as our time is limited.

(Statement of Mr. Miller closed.)

STATEMENT OF MR. B. F. KEHRER.

(Mr. Kehrер was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your name and address.

Mr. KEHRER. B. F. Kehrер; my address is 3300 Whatecom Avenue.

The CHAIRMAN. You desire to make a statement to the committee?

Mr. KEHRER. In regard to a statement that was made by Col. Inglis regarding our company and the Japanese and the returned soldiers. I do not know just what his statement was, but it came to me in a roundabout way that he made a statement to the effect that our company chose Japanese in preference to returned soldiers. Now, if that was the statement, it is absolutely false. We do not do anything of the kind. What we did was, when they organized the employment office here for the returned soldiers, they sent a representative to us. At that time we had 40 Japanese work-

ing in our employ, and asked us how many of these returned soldiers we could use. I told him to send down the next morning—I said, “You send down about 20 returned soldiers,” and I instructed our foreman to discharge 20 of the Japanese. And the next morning we put on the 20 soldiers, and they worked along for about a week or 10 days and gradually dropped out, and when the bad weather came on they came in the office, quite a number of them, in a body, about seven or eight, one day, and wanted to get indoors. They could not work out in the rain; they did not have clothes for it.

Well, the only thing we could do was to say all the inside jobs were filled, and that was the best we could offer them. Well, they left gradually, until finally they had all gone, or the majority of them had gone, and then it was up to us to fill up again, and we started to fill up with Japanese, and we found it very hard, because there was a question with the Japanese as to whether they would work very long or not, whether they would be kept on. Now, we have about 15 in our employ—on July 13 we shut down, and we had 15 employed then. The intention of the company is not to employ Japanese at all if we can get other men, but the sawmill business is not like any other business. There are jobs that a white man will not do; it is too hard; and they won't stay at it; the pay is not sufficient.

MR. RAKER. What part of a sawmill is there—being familiar with it, having worked in a sawmill, I just want to ask you what part of the sawmill is there that the white man won't work in?

MR. KEHRER. The handling of slabs out of the conveyor is one of the jobs that is heavy work, putting them on the wagon.

MR. RAKER. Heavy and rough and dirty.

MR. KEHRER. Another one of the jobs is working on the trimmer saw. Our mill is different from other mills, because it is not up to date, and we had a hand trimmer cutting from sixty to sixty-five thousand a day, trimming with one trimmer saw, and constantly piling it up all day long.

MR. RAKER. There is not any job on earth at which you could not give a man more work than his physical being will stand, so that he can not do it, but if you give him just enough that his physical strength will support, he can take the job.

MR. KEHRER. Yes; but you can not always adjust the jobs. There is only one man can work there.

MR. RAKER. If you work shorter hours on that job you can put another man on there.

MR. KEHRER. That is not practicable.

MR. RAKER. Let's see about the practicability of it; it is just a question of more men and more wages.

MR. KEHRER. Yes.

MR. RAKER. Then the white man can do the job all right.

MR. KEHRER. If you get enough of them.

MR. RAKER. But the Jap has more strength and the mills force more work out of him for the same price.

MR. KEHRER. That is not the idea.

MR. RAKER. That may not be the idea, but that is what is done. Now, let us just come out and state, isn't that right?

MR. KEHRER. No, it is not right; because they want the position worse than the white man.

Mr. RAKER. When you stated that if the white man won't do it, it is simply for the reason that the white man can't stand it because of the hard work and the long hours?

Mr. KEHRER. Absolutely, that is the only reason.

Mr. RAKER. Then if you give him reasonable hours and sufficient pay, he can do it?

Mr. KEHRER. He will do it.

Mr. RAKER. And he has done it from time immemorial.

Mr. KEHRER. You bet; and we would like to have him do it.

Mr. RAKER. And the same way with the slab business. There is nothing dirty about it, except the chips off the logs and a little pitch that comes off on the clothes, and that is all; so that the white man can do if he wants to work the longer hours.

Mr. KEHRER. You bet he can do it; absolutely.

(Statement of Mr. Kehrer closed.)

STATEMENT OF MR. BENJAMIN WISE.

(Mr. Wise was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your name and your post-office address.

Mr. WISE. Benjamin Wise, 317 Boren Avenue.

The CHAIRMAN. And your business?

Mr. WISE. I was in the fruit business until yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. Where were you in the fruit business?

Mr. WISE. 109 Occidental Avenue.

The CHAIRMAN. In one of the markets?

Mr. WISE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you sell out?

Mr. WISE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who to?

Mr. WISE. I sold to a fellow named Berg—Berg & Barker.

The CHAIRMAN. You had some experience in the market, in the fruit business?

Mr. WISE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In competition with the oriental?

Mr. WISE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state that to the committee?

Mr. WISE. Most of my experience was when I would do the buying; I would go to Western Avenue to do the buying in the wholesale house. On several occasions, in fact, most of those commission men have got a Japanese salesman either controlling this commission man or working there, and my experience I had with buying berries, when the berries would come in from California and the price would be \$4 by the stack—that is, 10 or 15 crates of berries in the stack—that is so much a stack. One particular morning I came in and they said, so much a stack, and before I had a chance to open it up a Japanese comes and marks "sold." And then I went to another stack and the salesman said you can have the next one for four dollars and a half, after they had marked the stack at \$4 "sold," and I looked at that and a Japanese came along and said "they are sold." Two or three other dealers wanted to buy and they said "sold"; and that was the only 20 crates of berries came in that morning on the train. And while we were working around there, myself and other

fellows there, five or six Japanese were in a hurry and came in—these Japanese fruit stands, and the Japanese salesman gave him two and the other fellow three, and we asked them what the berries sold for this morning, and they said \$4, and they showed me the names—the Japanese got them for \$4. Now, it looked like to me that the Japanese is working for them fellows and sticking up the berries and giving them to them for \$4 in order to cut the white man out.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have a store or a stand in one of the public markets?

Mr. WISE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you were out there to buy supplies to retail at that place?

Mr. WISE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And your experience was that the berries were marked "sold" just ahead of your offer to buy them, and then distributed to the Japanese?

Mr. WISE. Yes; and the same Japanese next to me, who had the stand in the market, he will always have berries when there is a shortage, and I won't have them, and I investigated and I have seen that the Japanese salesman marks them up for the Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. At a less price?

Mr. WISE. A less price than I had to pay.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a Japanese next door to you?

Mr. WISE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he undertake to buy you out?

Mr. WISE. At one time—he didn't buy me—he didn't want to buy me himself, but a Japanese came along named Frank, and he wanted to buy me out after I bought the place. I paid \$4,800 for that stand. He said: "Wise, I will give you \$5,000 if you want to get out." I said: "No; I just bought it, and I don't think I want to sell it." He said: "Now, if you don't sell it I will go next door, and he will spend \$10,000 to put you out of there." I said: "He has not got it." He said: "Yes; he made it. He was all alone in this market before you came in, and he is going to put you out of business," and I said: "I can't help that. I don't think it can be done." And the next week he began. I will show you how he did it. Now, I have in my stand seven people working, four of them were ex-soldiers that came back from the war, and I paid them from \$42.50 to \$50 a week. He had men working for him, but he paid them \$60 a month, Japanese. Now, we bought California lettuce from the same people, and our lettuce cost us \$4 a crate. Then he will begin to sell lettuce for less than it cost him, 5 cents a head. I sold for 10 cents, the regular price, or two for 15 cents, and I went to Mr. Frye and I told him that, and he said: "Competition is a mighty good thing." I said: "Well, it may be all right but," I said, "now you must realize I am paying you \$250 a month for this stand, and I have these people working for me, and they are expert men, and I am paying them decent wages, and now this man is buying lettuce and selling for a less price, and what is the reason?" So I could not get anything out of him. Then he began selling oranges, and we paid \$6.75 for 150. If we sell them at 5 cents we make 75 cents in the box. Now, there is some shrinkage. Now, he began to sell at three for 10 cents, 40 cents a dozen—less than it cost him. He did it right along, and I had to sell my business for \$2,750 to get out.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the business that the Japanese himself had offered you \$5,000 for is now gone out of your hands for \$2,750?

Mr. WISE. Yes; I had to do it in the long run or I would lose it all?

The CHAIRMAN. Was it possible that this Japanese who was going to put you out of business was buying his lettuce through a friendly arrangement with the Japanese producer?

Mr. WISE. I don't know that; but I know he has been selling it for less than anybody that I know of paid for it wholesale.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a very interesting statement and it has confirmed some inquiries that we made.

Mr. Box. You said that he was paying \$65 a month for his help and that you paid \$42 to \$48 a week for yours?

Mr. WISE. Yes.

Mr. Box. Do you know what he was paying his help?

Mr. WISE. Well, I know that much—that he had a man and wife, Japanese, working there, and I asked him at one time what they were getting, because I was going to put an Italian boy in the back of my vegetable stand to work. He said: "I will show you at the end of the month." They were getting \$100 for man and wife, and that is only what he told me. I don't know how true that is.

Mr. Box. What class of labor were you paying from \$42 to \$48 a week to?

Mr. WISE. The same.

Mr. Box. Men or women?

Mr. WISE. All men. I always ask what the other men are getting. He said they were getting paid \$60 a month. I can show you my books that we were paying a regular man \$42, and \$25 was the lowest that I paid, and that was an apprentice, and one man I paid \$50 to for a long time, because I had to do it in order to live, and work 10 hours a day. I figure that is the only way you can keep a good man.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the high cost of living affects them the same as anybody else. Now, as a matter of personal curiosity, these strawberries which come from California, what month was that?

Mr. WISE. That was in May.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say a stack consists of a certain number of crates?

Mr. WISE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Ten crates high?

Mr. WISE. They stack them up. There may be a carload of strawberries and it may be 20 or 30 crates.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but now the stack is how many crates high?

Mr. WISE. Ten or twelve.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we will say it is 10—well, how many crates wide?

Mr. WISE. Just one single crate wide.

The CHAIRMAN. And how many boxes in a crate?

Mr. WISE. Twenty, California.

The CHAIRMAN. In 10 crates high, there would be 200 boxes and they were selling in May at wholesale houses at—

Mr. WISE. \$4.

The CHAIRMAN. To the Japanese?

Mr. WISE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And \$1.75 to you?

Mr. WISE. \$1.50.

The CHAIRMAN. Two hundred boxes at the wholesale house for \$4 to \$4.50?

Mr. WISE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What would they retail at?

Mr. WISE. We sold at 25 cents. We don't make very much. Two for 45 cents, but of course, when I did that the Japanese next to me had those strawberries by himself and he raised them to 35 cents a box and he made about 15 cents on the box.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you paying \$4 per stack or—

Mr. WISE. No; \$4 a crate, by the stack. On another occasion I went to Klyce & Co. wanting to buy some cherries and I had seen the Japanese selling cherries. He had a Japanese salesman and I saw him selling them at 25 cents. Well, I laid around at Bloxom's and I asked Joe. I said: "How much do you charge?" He said: "Thirty cents." I said: "Can't you do any better?" He said: "No; 30 cents; leave them or take them." I said: "How does it happen that the Japanese have them for 25 cents?" He says "No; it is not so," and he got sore. I said: "Now, I will prove it, and I went back to the office and said here is the Japanese that sold them for 25 cents to another Japanese, and I made an awful row about it, and in order to clear it up, they said: "We will give you some for 25 cents." Now, that was a case where the Japanese sold to another Japanese for 25 cents, and a white man in the same house they wanted to sell them at 30 cents, leave them or take them, and I made a holler and I got them for 25 cents, but it was the principle of the matter.

(Statement of Mr. Wise closed.)

STATEMENT OF MR. U. G. MURPHY.

(Mr. Murphy was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. Your name?

Mr. MURPHY. U. G. Murphy.

The CHAIRMAN. And your address and business?

Mr. MURPHY. Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Your post-office address?

Mr. MURPHY. 1104 James Street, Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. And your business?

Mr. MURPHY. Missionary.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Doctor, this is not a trial or hearing at which we want pro and con and rebuttal and repetition, all this, that, and the other statement. We have heard you at great length in Washington. If you have anything that you can add that will help this committee in the solution of these problems, we will be glad to hear you.

Mr. MURPHY. Thank you, Mr. Johnson. The committee heard me at Washington, and knew that I am a missionary, primarily among the Japanese, and spend the most of my time, and have for five years, acting in this connection, appointed only by my conference in California, to which I must report, and get approval and get re-

appointment. My work primarily is evangelistic work among the Japanese, the most of it in the West, where I visit about 25 mill camps, and they employ about a thousand Japanese, including Japanese women who live there, including the women, and also once a year I go along the transcontinental lines, with the exception of the Southern Pacific, the Northern Pacific, and the Union Pacific.

The CHAIRMAN. You can leave out all this thing. I know, and we all know of your activity, and we would like to know much more of it, and I desire to congratulate and compliment you in the way you are handling the work.

Mr. MURPHY. I thank you, sir. The Japanese in the camps along the railroads are rapidly reducing—that is, in the central part of the country—for many years. The Japanese have practically done the work on the section during the war. The Japanese had control of all the transcontinental lines in the central and western part of the State, so far as keeping them up was concerned. At the present time the Japanese are only foremen; they have to use nothing else. As the Japanese have laid up money they have gone into some business in the small towns, and large numbers have come to the coast, have come to this State and to California also—not so much to Oregon. My work is not only doing evangelistic work, but in this work it is directly meeting and speaking to them, and in doing this, I would say that the transcontinental lines give me trip passes; on ordinary work. I have my regular half-fare permit, and in quite a number of the camps they have a collection taken up ahead of time, which assists in defraying the expenses, and I used that to keep the camps supplied over the Northwest and all along the railroad, 70 camps, with religious literature. I had in my office hundred of dollars' worth of Japanese literature recently brought from Japan.

The CHAIRMAN. Seventy camps?

Mr. MURPHY. Sawmill camps, railroad shops, machine shops, and section camps.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you furnish the committee with a list of 70 mills?

Mr. MURPHY. I can't. I can't do it now. I can give you approximately the number of Japanese in each camp the last time I visited them.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would, and the post-office address of the camps?

Mr. MURPHY. All right, I will be glad to do so. Part of my work is getting the children into the nearest American Sunday school, because it is impossible to establish missions with them all over this country like that. I am very successful with them, because the Japanese are anxious for all their children to get the best of American life, because as a rule it is an easy job to get Japanese children into the American Sunday school. The young brides that come in the last four or five years, whether the so-called picture bride or whether through men going back and securing their wives, are a very high grade of women. They will average well with women anywhere on earth in any line. They are by far the superior of their husbands, which makes it rather hard for the young women for a while; however, only about 3 or 4 per cent of the marriages among the Japanese

result in divorce or separation, on the coast, which I think is about right here in our own King County. I am not giving the numbers; we are away ahead of you in California, but it is very large. It is probably one-tenth of the American people. I notice recently, in the last four or five years, a number of Japanese who are not sending their children to language schools. The number of children who go to language schools is increasing, but there is an increase in the number who do not go. My experience is that the majority of the Christian families do not send their children to language schools, and the reason they are keeping their children out of language schools—one reason is that as exemplified the other night before you—does not amount to anything. The boy is out of school four or five years and he has forgotten everything that he learned, because he majors in English. So far they use the textbooks used in Japan. The thought is Japanese thought. It is obnoxious to the boy and girl when they get older. It is my business, of course, to encourage that.

MR. VAILE. We had some testimony in San Francisco that these language schools were maintained for the purpose of keeping the young familiar with the language of the country, so that they could converse with their mothers and that they could understand their mothers, and I asked the witness how it was possible that children, or a child, should not be able to converse with his own mother, and that explanation was that the mother's vocabulary was very limited. Now, you have told us that the standard of education of the mother is usually superior to that of the husband.

MR. MURPHY. That is recent marriages, Mr. Vaile.

THE CHAIRMAN. That would not apply to the past?

MR. MURPHY. No; not those of 12 years ago. And then it is a fact that when a child starts to school, not only Japanese, but other foreigners, they have a repugnance in most cases to using their mother tongue and insist on speaking English. Two of those girls that were here the other evening could not speak Japanese at all.

MR. RAKER. As a matter of fact, the picture brides are not only superior in physique but in mentality as well?

MR. MURPHY. By far.

MR. BOX. What conclusion have you reached about the state of society from which they come, which sends a lot of superior women to a foreign land to marry inferior strangers to live there; what do you think about that?

MR. MURPHY. Have you ever visited in the old country? For instance, Ireland. A man that has been in this country four or five years could go back to Ireland and marry anyone he wants to.

THE CHAIRMAN. Just a minute about Ireland. A man who goes to Ireland and goes to Belfast and Dublin, he will see as fine women there as he ever saw in the world, the great majority of them.

MR. MURPHY. And he can marry anybody that he wants to.

MR. BOX. You are a student of social conditions and human welfare; I know you are——

MR. MURPHY. I thought I was.

THE CHAIRMAN. But the thing that comes to my mind in that connection is the charge, for instance, that the Japanese people assign to their women a very inferior position. Can you conceive of an American community sending fine American girls to some foreign

land to be tied to strangers, inferior strangers, where their lot would be unfortunate, as you have said the lot of these people is? I think that is about what you said.

Mr. MURPHY. No; I didn't put it that way. Don't edit my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. You said something like it.

Mr. MURPHY. I said they were superior to their husbands, and that it was hard for the first few years.

The CHAIRMAN. That it was hard on the young women—I call that unfortunate.

Mr. MURPHY. For the first few years.

The CHAIRMAN. The bride has not seen her husband. That is not like the case that Judge Raker mentioned of the man who goes to Ireland.

Mr. MURPHY. You do not understand me. I mean that any foreigner that has lived in America for four or five years, and goes back to his own country, can have the pick practically of any of the girls there.

The CHAIRMAN. This is on the other foot, that a rather superior Japanese woman comes to an inferior man without ever having seen him. What is the motive? What sends the woman? What brings her here?

Mr. MURPHY. The motive is this: That in any nation on earth, especially in Asia, the opportunity to come to the United States is something that is very much desired. I spent 14 years in Japan, and to the ordinary Japanese America stands as the highest possible ideal in every respect, and the ordinary Japanese would think it almost a second heaven. As a matter of fact, most of them would rather come here than to go to any other heaven they ever heard of.

The CHAIRMAN. Even though knowing they have to work in the fields?

Mr. MURPHY. They do the same there, Mr. Johnson. All of Europe works in the fields.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the time will come when all of the United States will work in the fields?

Mr. MURPHY. I hope not, but women do work in the fields across these United States. Judge Burke's two daughters have overalls on working in fields in the absence of school——

Mr. VAILE. I want to make it specific. Don't you remember in the early colonial days that there were several shiploads of brides sent from England to Virginia?

Mr. MURPHY. I think so, and they were picked out after they got here.

Mr. VAILE. And became members of the first families of Virginia?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAILE. And they shipped a shipload of Boston school-teachers to the port of Seattle, to the public schools?

Mr. MURPHY. I was not here then.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but that school-teacher had a right to teach school or get married, just as she saw fit. She had a right to select her own husband, didn't she?

Mr. MURPHY. I don't see the point.

Mr. VAILE. There is no difference?

Mr. MURPHY. I don't see the point in connection with this.

The CHAIRMAN. You were illustrating about these girls coming to the United States. The fact that there were a lot of school-teachers came to the West; when they came here they had full free volition as American citizens, if they wanted to, to teach school or to marry?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And they had a right to choose whom they would marry?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is quite a different thing?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is Americanism?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes; sure. But I don't see the point yet. I may be obtuse. There is a photograph of the Sunday school at Thomas, Wash. [showing picture]. You notice that half of that at least is Japanese children. This girl here teaches one class of Japanese and white children mixed. She is 17 years old, a high-school girl. There is a boy, a photograph of a boy, who is secretary of the American Sunday school in the city, which would indicate that you are not dealing with the California question here. At Anacortes we have a young American-born Japanese boy, who is one of the most popular young men in the community, is invited to all the dances, and has a high standard of reputation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you desire to introduce this picture for the record?

Mr. MURPHY. You mean to keep it?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. MURPHY. I guess so, just as you choose; you are running the record.

Mr. RAKER. We take any pictures we can get.

Mr. MURPHY. All right, it is yours, then [handing picture].

I simply make this statement: You saw the young man you examined the other night. We have two distinct problems; one is the alien who comes here, a Japanese, and he has a long step to make to come up to our standard, a longer step than an European; for that reason nobody proposes, and has not proposed for the last 15 years, any increased Asiatic immigration to the United States. The statement made by the Congressman who just spoke would have been in point 13 years ago, it seems to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you advocate increased Asiatic immigration to this country?

Mr. MURPHY. No, sir; the man who says that—the committee of 1,000—is badly mistaken.

The CHAIRMAN. What committee of 1,000?

Mr. MURPHY. The committee of 1,000 on constructive legislation, of which Mr. Gulick is president.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't they advocate and back up various bills which Mr. Gulick calls his own?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the percentage plan?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And which was proposed both in the House and the Senate long before Mr. Gulick came back from the Orient?

Mr. MURPHY. No; you know the bills are different.

The CHAIRMAN. The percentage bills are different; bills as far back as 1911. The Gulick plan keeps modifying that. They try to modify it down to what seems to be the views of the committee. But it is always percentage plan to let more orientals in.

Mr. MURPHY. The point is he will not let sufficient in to sustain the present population of Americans. You must take out the American-born children, because that is not in consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. That being the case, and what you are going to lead up to—it stands clear to me that Congressman Miller's statement is very much up to the point.

Mr. MURPHY. No, sir; what does our immigration statistics amount to? Last year the emigration from the United States and departure from the United States was great. The majority of the people who are getting up this anti-Japanese agitation ignore the departure. One hundred and eighteen thousand came to the United States in the last 11 years and 98,000 went back.

The CHAIRMAN. You can't accuse me of getting up the agitation. I am trying to hold the hearing as fairly as possible, but you can't get away from the fact that in these three States right now there are 150,000 Japanese.

Mr. MURPHY. There are not.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you deny there are from 85,000 to 90,000 in California?

Mr. MURPHY. There are including children. There are something like 65,000 adults. That is including children.

The CHAIRMAN. The Japanese themselves give that statement?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes; including the American-born children.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you deny that there are from 4,000 to 5,000 in Oregon?

Mr. MURPHY. No; there are not that many there. With the Japanese who formerly worked on the railroads in the Central and Mountain States—on the railroad there has been a heavy reduction. Colorado had 4,000 Japanese five years ago, and 3,000 now, in the mountains. They are coming to the coast in many places. That accounts for the increase here.

The CHAIRMAN. That is being sprung to try to interfere with the estimate as to the total Japanese population, including American-born children?

Mr. MURPHY. I don't like to have my motives impugned.

The CHAIRMAN. We will get that out as they send us figures. What is the fussing about this, anyway?

Mr. MURPHY. May I finish my statement? In regard to the home. You heard a statement from the inspector—I forget his name—but I have photographs of a few of the homes of men who own their property, and it shows a difference. When a man is allowed to own his own home or get it some way—I understand they get it through a corporation.

The CHAIRMAN. He became a corporation in order to get his small home?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir; there is 40 acres near Thomas and four families involved in this 40 acres. These are the homes. [Showing photographs.] This is the best one. And I go to this home once a

month—this room is made large with the idea of having church in the home. I speak in that place once a month and the neighbors come in, and that Buddhist priest you hear about, five years ago he taught language school there. He was dropped, however, and they have another teacher, and last year they expelled him from the Japanese Association because he was trying to get American children in his own Sunday school.

The CHAIRMAN. We don't object to the Japanese, as long as they are here, having their Buddhist preachers and Buddhist churches, provided they don't teach their form of religion that makes their Emperor a supreme being or above the Supreme Being.

Mr. MURPHY. Buddhism does not include that, but Buddhism has been so Japanized in Japan, with the old Shinto and Buddhist together, that the Japanese does not know who he is.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee does not want to discuss that. But you see it from still a different viewpoint from what we see it.

Mr. MURPHY. I am not a Congressman; I am a missionary, and you must excuse me if I speak from the missionary standpoint. I am not a statesman, except as Irishmen sometimes are.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you are.

Mr. MURPHY. There is a photograph of a store in Thomas. There is a photograph of a man named Leonard.

The CHAIRMAN. We will try to get down there.

Mr. MURPHY. He has a business of \$250,000 a year, with 200 Japanese families, which is turned over—

The CHAIRMAN. Thomas has become a Japanese center, has it?

Mr. MURPHY. The proportion in the school is just about half-and-half. There is a photograph of the school. It was just about half five years ago. Five years ago the school total attendance was about 33, just half-and-half—half Japanese and half white. Now there is 105, and the proportion holds, half-and-half. I may say, gentlemen, that it is a part of my business to see, in any community, so far as I have any influence at all with the Japanese, that the Japanese do not at any time outnumber the whites.

Mr. RAKER. How can you do that?

Mr. MURPHY. I do the best I can. I am the general adviser.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you control the number of people that go in there to live? What can you do relative to the birth rate? You say you do what you can to keep the schools half-and-half?

Mr. MURPHY. No; I said the population of the community.

The CHAIRMAN. You are trying to be the distributor of the population?

Mr. MURPHY. No, sir; I say the Japanese association, when there is some question arises, they are continually consulting me. The statement in some morning paper that I had been deputized by the Japanese to prevent this is untrue. I learned of this first when I read it. I read it.

The CHAIRMAN. We know it is not true.

Mr. MURPHY. I do my part. I am not connected with the Japanese in any way, except the Japanese Church Federation of this city.

The CHAIRMAN. We admit that.

Mr. MURPHY. I say I do what I can.

The CHAIRMAN. When you see a point like Thomas, where the school population is about equal, you do all you can to prevent the

community at Thomas becoming the same as certain communities in California?

Mr. MURPHY. Surely.

The CHAIRMAN. Where the population has been reduced to 15 families of white people in the whole township?

Mr. MURPHY. That is unfortunate for, not only that population, but any population. It is a crime on us to have the alien have the majority of the population anywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. The State of Washington has not yet had any communities where the Japanese have edged out the entire white population, it has not got into the frame of mind that California has?

Mr. MURPHY. No. This is the nearest that I know anything about.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Thomas?

Mr. MURPHY. It is right down there in the valley.

Mr. RAKER. Is there quite a lot of bad feeling down there?

Mr. MURPHY. Well, there is always more or less feeling, but not as you find in California or other places. I would not call it bad feeling. There is a fear that if this continues you will find that there. It is a rich country, and as you will readily see, you find the Japanese, and the new immigrant white man laboring under exactly the same conditions. For instance, on Sunday work, as a missionary I do what I can to oppose it, but the trouble is when you talk to a Japanese who is working on Sunday, right next door you have a white man working on Sunday, and the whole family, not an American maybe, but a foreigner, and if one outfit works on Sunday they think they can, and they are all in the same business, and that the other outfit will have to, or perish. It is our business as church folks to see that it is reduced, this Sunday work; and it is being reduced. It is less than it was 10 years ago, I am told; that is true. In other words, gentlemen, generally speaking, Japanese have responded to the American appeal as all other aliens have, and there is a continual increase in their standard of living.

My job, whenever I go through those camps, is to try to satisfy some boy or girl who wants a piano, or a violin, or a bicycle machine, to take it up with the old man, and things of that kind. In regard to this business here, the fact is that I know a great many of the foremen at different camps, and men in the lumber camps. I have been in this work for five years, and have repeatedly experienced in the last three or four years this: I have found a man whom I thought was in camp working in town, bought a hotel, or having some business, and when I asked him how, he said, "I had two, or three, or four, or five thousand dollars laid up, and I borrowed from my friends." That is the plan. I don't know whether you run across it in California or not.

Mr. RAKER. A corporation?

Mr. MURPHY. Not a legal corporation.

Mr. RAKER. Cooperation—the producing of a nest egg?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes; they call it "Tommonoshi."

Mr. RAKER. Do you mean something approaching a lottery, by which one man by putting in his wages can get stock?

Mr. MURPHY. Well, they put in so much at the time, and then they have a drawing, and the man who is lucky draws it all, and they then keep putting more in, but the hard things comes on the last fellow.

MR. RAKER. It is like the old suit clubs we had in the United States.

MR. MURPHY. I was not here then, but that is the way a good many of them get started.

MR. RAKER. He goes from the logging camp to town, and opens a little store?

MR. MURPHY. Yes, sir; store business, a hotel, etc. And the condition that Col. Inglis mentioned yesterday is a condition which you find everywhere, so far as the inflation of prices is concerned. We all know what has happened to the price of rooms and hotels; and to those who are so unfortunate as to have to pay rent. I do not own any property here, but I have a distinct recollection of paying rent every month. In other words, the business here is simply the normal, natural progress of a thrifty, hard working economical people.

In regard to the fact that here now, they have ousted white people from business: Mr. Godwin, who preceded Col. Inglis, in this State, and who was in charge of the office a larger part of the time, and his statement to me, and it is backed up by the chairman of the committee, is that so far as his experience goes, no white man has interfered with the place of Japanese, which is not the case. Having heard the statement of mistreatment by Col. Inglis in regard to the Stetson-Post Co. It is unfortunate that things like this come up, which must be heard; because you can pick ministers, and pick out a few scalawags, and in that way condemn us all. I don't say anything about officials.

THE CHAIRMAN. We are trying very hard to get all the facts, and not get personalities into it.

MR. MURPHY. You noticed the statement about the Japanese reducing the value of land. You will find the Japanese pay higher rents, land rents in the valley, than anybody else. They pay \$50 to \$60 per acre per year rent, while if the Japanese, when they want to buy property, they pay heavily for it. If they pay higher land rent, these owners put something over on the assessor when they insisted in getting rates and assessment reduced. There is a suggestion around here that there is possible a change in the assessment rate. I think the gentleman on the stand proved this statement the other day, this so-called pogrom and anti-Japanese talk. I happen to have with me the pogrom against the Jewish register in Poland—a gentleman translated it in English—and we have the identical wording of what has been urged against the Japanese on this coast, calling the Japanese rabbits, Japs, sheep or sparrows, and skunk. You know that has been the case in the Hearst-Scripp papers combine for the past year. That is the unfortunate part, and it makes it so that it is awful hard for anyone like myself, or Dr. Gulick, to get a fair hearing. As soon as we raise our voices for fair play we are put down as "paid," and that is the term applied by the Anti-Japanese League to us ministers, that we are acting as paid Japanese agents.

MR. RAKER. Now, you come down to the problem that is bothering us. We do not want that thing to happen, but how are you going to stop it?

MR. MURPHY. It seems to me gentlemen, in view of the fact that the Japanese Government has done everything it could do in the way of

yielding its treaty rights, the Japanese are not coming here on the "gentlemen's agreement." It is yielding its treaty rights barring Japanese. In other words, we allowed the Japanese to act the gentleman, and she shut off coolie labor.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me tell you something.

Mr. MURPHY. I am anxious to learn, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you suppose the picture-bride matter happened to be stopped at all?

Mr. MURPHY. Because of objection on our part.

The CHAIRMAN. What brought about the objection?

Mr. MURPHY. The objection was not to the picture. It was to the bride. It was to the woman, and not to the method.

The CHAIRMAN. Whatever it was, the Japanese and their friends are taking great credit pointing out all the time that the picture-bride business has come to an end. It came to an end on account of this agitation, the Pacific coast agitation. You can call it pogrom, or whatever you want to. It is something that caused the Japanese Government to give in that much, and practically admit that the picture-bride proposition was not quite in line with the "gentleman's agreement."

Mr. MURPHY. The Japanese Government admitted from the sentimental side of the American viewpoint that it is not in keeping with things. We don't believe in that way of getting a wife.

The CHAIRMAN. If there was no legal agitation here, the Japanese would come on every ship, either by evasion of the law or they would come across both boundaries. The Japanese Government itself over there can control its population?

Mr. MURPHY. You don't accuse Japan of willfully violating its own agreement?

Mr. RAKER. I never charged that, but what to them is not an evasion is to us an evasion—they keep coming here.

Mr. MURPHY. Then it is up to us to make that clear, and Japan has responded—she has responded before, and she will respond again, as shown by the fact that she has responded in the matter of the picture-bride business—the so-called picture bride. A gentleman on the stand said something a few days ago about ceremony. That has nothing to do with it. It is the transferring of the wives from one register to a new register. That is a marriage ceremony; it is legal. It is not according to our ideas. We ask that it be stopped, and Japan responded from the Christian standpoint. Missionaries as a whole always opposed it, although, as a matter of fact, when the women get here the fact that only 2 per cent result unsatisfactory shows it is a very high grade, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. But you said they come to this country willing to endure the greatest hardship?

Mr. MURPHY. It is hard for the first few years, but knowing the language, and especially if she happens to go in a town where there is no agency to look after that kind. Shall I go ahead?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; all right.

Mr. MURPHY. We here, I think, in Seattle and Washington, you know, we are rather conservative. We don't get excited without reason. I think for that reason anti-Japanese agitation has not had the response here, and we are very glad of that. However, it has

effected our official department to some extent. Gov. Hart knows, because I have written him, that the material that he turned over to the Department of Justice, he saw, and what the Department of Justice got from this city also, and practically none of it was available because it was not exact.

To give the difficulties at home, we have here representatives of the steering committee of the Anti-Japanese League, two public officials, one of the county and the other of the city. If they are simply presenting facts, all right. The first absolute usable statistics presented anywhere was given you here the other evening by Mr. Tindall, which, if you compare them with the Japanese statistics, compare very well. In some places you see that the Japanese have better resources and give a large number. For instance, hotels: and in other cases. A gentleman on the stand said there were 186 groceries, while Mr. Tindall gives 91. The correct number is 80.

The CHAIRMAN. For your information, the State of California authorized its board of control to compile statistics, and the Japanese assisted, and between the two bodies they got fair statistics.

Mr. MURPHY. It is the first time, then.

The CHAIRMAN. Please read that statement.

Mr. VAILE. And they practically agreed. There were some variations, but the variations are small.

Mr. MURPHY. If that was all you gentlemen had to settle, you could go right back.

Mr. RAKER. What is the purpose of making this statement which you just made, which the reporter read back—

Mr. MURPHY. I can answer your question.

Mr. RAKER. Let me finish. You can't answer the question, because you don't know what it is. What was your purpose in making the statement regarding the State officials, the city officials, and Gov. Hart before this committee?

Mr. MURPHY. Because I wish that possibly you could ask the Department of Justice for the facts they have in hand.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't think it is desirable to bring up everything that was gone over while in war time, any and all sorts of inquiries and investigations, etc., either by the American Secret Service or the Japanese Secret Service people in the United States. It runs a lot of stuff over the mill.

Mr. MURPHY. In regard to the Secret Service, would it be available to this committee if the Secret Service would turn over what they know as to the origin of this Japanese propaganda?

The CHAIRMAN. I have a trunk full of it from the Secret Service already. If you keep probing you will find how the letters written by Yagama reached the hands of Senator Phelan and this committee. They were beating around the bush for 10 days, making all sorts of newspaper insinuations. It is just as clear as a bell now.

Mr. MURPHY. I think so.

Mr. RAKER. I am not quite through with that. You have time enough for me to please get in a word. Is it your purpose to convey to the committee that the governor and the State officials have been acting unfairly in suppressing information?

Mr. MURPHY. I don't say in suppressing. They have not been acting quite fairly in collecting information and placing informa-

tion; getting it from people who know. They have not gone to them. Not a single State or county official has come to me, for instance, or to the Japanese association, for a single bit of statistics.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should the governor and officials come to you, when you have already stated that you were here representing the Japanese association, and why should they come to you?

Mr. MURPHY. I can not answer that. That is not true. I didn't say so, and that is not the fact.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you represent?

Mr. MURPHY. Do you want them all?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; I would like to get them all.

Mr. MURPHY. I have one here. This is addressed to the Congressional Committee on Naturalization, Hon. Albert Johnson, chairman:

DEAR SIR: The committee on orientals and immigration of the Seattle Ministerial Union respectfully urge that your committee investigate the personnel for financial resources and disbursements for the Anti-Japanese League of this city.

And that is signed by the entire committee, and I am chairman of it. I am also secretary of the civic committee of the Church Federation of Seattle. I have already said I belonged to only one Japanese association, and that is the Five Japanese Churches Federation of this city.

The CHAIRMAN. I know you are here in your own individual capacity; that is right; but you are investigating and you are looking after the Japanese interests.

Mr. MURPHY. That is different; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, with that, and the fact that they didn't go to some particular Japanese, you don't intend to convey to the committee the idea that the governor of this State and the State officials were acting unjustly and improperly, do you?

Mr. MURPHY. I wish to convey the idea that they are certainly not acting fairly. The purport of that resolution there, and the resolution that you read the other day from the Ministerial Federation is this:

The church folks of this city wish to convey the impression to this committee that the Japanese have been fairly dealt with and that we do not think very well of the people that got up this anti-Japanese trouble in the way they have.

The CHAIRMAN. They didn't have anything to do with bringing this committee to this State or this city?

Mr. MURPHY. You are here on request from some source.

The CHAIRMAN. Not a bit of it.

Mr. MURPHY. You would have come anyhow, would you?

The CHAIRMAN. We are here under authority of a resolution introduced in Congress and passed last October to make such inquiries as we see fit, and the preparation of an immigration bill or an amendment to the present law.

Mr. MURPHY. You remember getting a request from this coast. Somebody heeded it.

The CHAIRMAN. I got a request to come to a certain place. We could not fill them all if we stayed a year.

Mr. VAILE. I have urged this committee to come West ever since the first time I went to Congress and investigate this situation.

The CHAIRMAN. Who wrote this resolution?

Mr. MURPHY. I wrote that as chairman. This is signed by all members of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. You talked about a pogrom, and you wrote out a resolution and got it signed here:

The committee on orientals and immigration of the Seattle Ministerial Union respectfully urge your committee to investigate personally the financial resources and disbursement of the Anti-Japanese League of this city.

What would happen if they did do so?

Mr. MURPHY. My impression is you would find out something.

The CHAIRMAN. And they would turn around and ask us to investigate personally the financial resources of this committee on oriental immigration?

Mr. MURPHY. They have already done that, and we would be glad to have them investigate.

The CHAIRMAN. Who has asked that we investigate the personnel and financial resources?

Mr. MURPHY. I haven't a copy of the Congressional Record.

The CHAIRMAN. You know yourself—let us be fair about this. I have had a list of witnesses handed to me far beyond the time I could use, and I have tried to pick here and there those whom I thought would be fair witnesses, or who had some statement to make, and I am offering you all the time there is to-day; and I have heard Japanese representatives at much length offering him the opportunity of placing all his records in, and we have a man here endeavoring to equalize and investigate misstatements of fact.

Mr. MURPHY. It is the first time the Japanese ever had an opportunity to present their side.

The CHAIRMAN. Please don't put it in the record that we are acting in an unfair manner.

Mr. MURPHY. I didn't say this committee was acting unfairly.

The CHAIRMAN. It gets up mighty close to it.

Mr. MURPHY. I must insist that my answers be not misunderstood.

Mr. RAKER. Another question on the line I was working on; what particular thing is it that made you accuse the governor of this State, or State officials, of not being fair on this subject?

Mr. MURPHY. Because in order to get facts, Judge, ordinarily they go where the facts are, and they have not done that. I cited, for instance, a report that this city carried for some time as an advertisement in the street cars that there were 186 Japanese retail groceries in this city and warned people against them. The figures recently compiled show 91 groceries, and the Japanese figures show 80.

The CHAIRMAN. We will get the exact number this week. You spoke a minute ago, and you said the governmental officials, which might mean either the judge or myself. Your only charge now is against the State and county officials, isn't it?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you spoke something about the secret-service reports?

Mr. MURPHY. I said I hoped you got the secret-service reports; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the Federal officials?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir; can't you?

The CHAIRMAN. We have them.

Mr. MURPHY. In regard to citizenship, you heard it said several times that the Japanese were not loyal in the war, a number of times. We can point to Canada. Four hundred Japanese were allowed to enter Canada annually. There are on or about 3,920 Japanese naturalized in Canada. Because they were allowed to become Canadian citizens when the war began they made up a troop of their own, and were disappointed because the Government would not use the entire Japanese troop. And 196 men volunteered, of whom 54 were killed. That is our reply to the statement to become citizens. We have two problems: We must shut off immigration if we are getting too many now. We must reduce that somehow, for ourselves and the other side. I think that is the attitude of everybody I know, that we must stop the irritation and reduce the numbers. That is, say, if I have any power at all, I am endeavoring to see that the Japanese did not congregate. We have been in this State four or five years endeavoring to get the Japanese scattered out, in order that they shall not have Chinatowns and Japtowns, because it is bad for them and worse for us. My contention is that if given an opportunity the Japanese would make the greatest response to the American ideal of any of the aliens we have here. For instance, in the Japanese camps—of, course, those Japanese camps, you understand, are not Christian at all—over one-half of the people, men in the camps, in a majority of the camps attend the services I hold. You can't duplicate that in any white camps on the coast. A man is fortunate to get through without serious trouble in any kind of service held among the white people.

The CHAIRMAN. You better get around some of the white people.

Mr. MURPHY. No, sir; I passed it up. I tried and could not make it.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to have you come down to Grays Harbor.

Mr. MURPHY. Thank you, not much.

The CHAIRMAN. We don't deny that the Japanese here are not just as good Americans as we will let them be.

Mr. MURPHY. I am glad to hear you say that.

The CHAIRMAN. We have had before us numerous Japanese in California who were in the American Army. One was a sergeant major. So far as I am personally concerned, I disagree with some judge in Maryland who held that the Japanese is not a citizen after having served in the Army because he is not eligible.

Mr. MURPHY. A note from California indicates that Japanese who served in the Army may become citizens by reason of service in the Army and not denied the privilege of registering.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a new bill on the calendar for action this winter. I think it is very clear on the subject—if not we will make it so—for the reason we think that any alien who has put on the uniform of the United States has satisfied every test. I am sorry to interrupt you.

Mr. MURPHY. I was about through. I wish to say in closing that I do not take the pessimistic view that the honorable Representative from this State takes of the possible situation. America has stood a good many things. My father once remarked that it would have

been awful for the United States if Benjamin Franklin had succeeded in his attempt to shut out the Irish, as he tried to do. We have before an anti-alien agitation against everybody. This is the last. There is nobody else left. I think we will get over this. There is a big common-sense streak in us all. I wish you could be present and understand some of the awful questions the Japanese fire at me sometimes, and I have to explain, and I must tell the truth. I simply say this: That when America understands the situation she will deal justly. "It is up to you to do the best you can individually and personally." That is my appeal to them up and down the coast.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your position summed up is this: You think that the United States has enough orientals?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, we have the native born here who must be taken care of.

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir; and be given citizenship.

The CHAIRMAN. And that you personally are doing all that you can to avoid any colonization, or centering of Japanese so that they cause the white population to fade out?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. I want to put this paper in the record. I want to read extracts from that document, and I am going to ask the doctor about it.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't propose to introduce religion in this hearing.

Mr. RAKER. There is no religion in it. Doctor, in this document you gave us, headed "Why Jews are killed in Poland," you simply state, "If we translate and change the names it would apply to California"?

Mr. MURPHY. No, no.

Mr. RAKER. What was your remark on that?

Mr. MURPHY. It would be practically the same thing as the anti-Japanese propaganda.

The CHAIRMAN. That means the same thing?

Mr. MURPHY. No; what the Hearst papers are doing.

Mr. RAKER. I am not talking about the Hearst papers.

Mr. MURPHY. This is propaganda, in my opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the use of running off on the Jews?

Mr. RAKER. There is not a word of religion in this. It does not refer to religion at all. It refers to facts, Mr. Chairman. He said if you changed the names this would apply, the same thing as Japanese pogrom in the United States. I want to ask two questions in regard to this and I am through. Is that your statement in substance?

Mr. MURPHY. In substance; yes.

Mr. RAKER. This says:

It appears that the reports received, especially those coming from the Chinese organization, were very much exaggerated, namely—and it finds that the Jews in Poland are not altogether without blame. And it goes back and says, "It appears that the soldiers and officers willfully robbed and murdered the Jews."

There is not anything like that occurring in any of the United States.

Mr. MURPHY. I said nothing about it. I was speaking about the notices. The pogrom notices posted in Poland—these two translated

below. In the article that is what I referred to, which appear, names in these articles.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to make a point of order against it. I want him to withdraw it.

Mr. MURPHY. What?

The CHAIRMAN. Withdraw your exhibit, this Polish exhibit.

Mr. MURPHY. All right; I don't think it is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. We can get along in the United States a long time without bringing in this vicious issue.

Mr. MURPHY. I was not talking about the pogrom; I was talking about the notices.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you write, publish, and circulate this document? [Indicating.]

Mr. MURPHY. I wrote it and published it and assisted in its circulation.

The CHAIRMAN. Who pays for it?

Mr. MURPHY. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you published and circulated?

Mr. MURPHY. Both editions, 5,000. Some of these, eight or nine hundred copies, were bought and paid for after they were printed by the various Japanese associations of the coast.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are circulating them?

Mr. MURPHY. The Japanese associations are circulating this document.

Mr. VAILE. You are referring to the document entitled "Anti-Japanese agitation"?

Mr. RAKER. I haven't referred to any document, except what I have in my hand.

Mr. VAILE. But how will it show in the record?

Mr. RAKER. It will show before I get through. The Japanese have obtained copies of this document which you said you wrote and published and circulated?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir; and other documents.

Mr. RAKER. This is headed "Anti-Japanese agitation, by Rev. U. G. Murphy, Seattle, Wash. Second edition, revised." In addition to your circulation of it, the Japanese association obtained this document, paid for its publication, and circulated it?

(The document referred to is as follows:)

THE ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION.

[Rev. U. G. Murphy, Seattle, Wash. Second edition, revised.]

An old issue.—An anti-Japanese agitation is nothing new in California; the Hearst papers having been engaged in it for many years. Recently, however, the Scripps papers of the coast and also the Sacramento Bee have been specializing in anti-Japanese propaganda, several anti-Japanese societies have been formed, and probably at no time since the original trouble began in California in 1906 has there been so much feeling against the Japanese. So far as the Northwest is concerned, however, anti-Japanese propaganda is new, no newspaper having made it a business to keep before its readers matters intended to create ill feeling toward the Japanese until the Seattle Star and other Scripps papers took up the matter.

Exaggerations.—Persons at all familiar with the real situation have readily realized that the papers and individuals engaged in this trade against the Japanese have made a practice of grossly exaggerating the facts in the case.

False statements.—That deliberate falsifying has been indulged in to a great extent is also very apparent. The writer made a partial list of the more gross falsehoods published by the local Scripps paper, the Star, and mailed them to the editor, who assured me over the phone that the article would probably be published. It was not published, however.

A few selections.—In order that the extent to which the anti-Japanese agitators have gone in the attempt to stir up hostility against Japan and the Japanese may be appreciated, a few of the more glaring misrepresentations are given and the facts bearing on the matter shown.

Numbers in America.—The Japanese in the United States number less than 100,000. This does not include the 30,000 or 35,000 American-born children of Japanese parentage. They are Americans, and there is no more reason for counting them as Japanese than there is in counting American-born children of other immigrants as belonging to the nationality of their parents. The census of 1910 showed about 72,000 Japanese in the United States, of which about 9,000 were women. The "gentlemen's agreement" was intended to take the place of a proposed exclusion act, and is in effect an exclusion act. No immigrant laborers, except members of families of persons already here, are given passports by the Japanese Government for entrance to the United States. The increase of Japanese in the United States has been caused entirely by the entrance, as provided for in the agreement, of members of families, mostly women and children. There are at the present time about 30,000 married women in the United States. As the average age of the men here is 42, it will be seen that the practice of bringing in wives from Japan can not continue much longer. Deducting the nonimmigrants, students, those too old to marry, etc., from the 30,000 or 40,000 single men in the country, and you have only about 15,000 or 20,000 possible husbands, which means that the coming of wives must soon end and can not total any large number.

"Coming in large numbers."—It is being stated that Japan is violating the "gentlemen's agreement" in granting passports to large numbers of immigrants, and that, especially during the war, hordes of Japanese entered the United States. It is even stated that Japan has "sent" large numbers over the Mexican border. To show the intentional misrepresentation, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that the entrances only are given. Little or nothing is said about the departures. In a letter recently received from Mr. Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, the following is given as covering Japanese arrivals and departures from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919: Arrivals, immigrants, 7,543; departures, 1,849. Nonimmigrants, arrivals, 3,416; departures, 5,874. Total arrivals, 10,959; total departures, 7,723. Excess of arrivals over departures, 3,236. Remember, this increase of arrivals over departures is accounted for entirely by the wives and children of men already here. In other words, all this row is over a few thousand women and children. But this is not all. Remember, Japanese die, just as other people do. The time may come when the anti-Japanese crowd will discover that the Japanese have some kind of secret way of dodging death entirely, but at the present time the death rate is rather above the average. Deduct, then, at least 1,500 as the loss caused by death during the past year and you have about 1,700 as the net increase in the Japanese population of the United States for the year. This is the size of the "menace." One wonders if it does not also indicate the size of the men who have discovered this "menace." The Immigration Bulletin gives a different set of statistics for the year, but when departures are deducted from arrivals the result is practically the same.

Testifying before the Senate Immigration Committee in October, 1919, Mr. Caminetti stated that the total entrances of the Japanese to the United States, including Hawaii, for the period of 1909-19 were 116,728; departures, 97,840. Excess of entrances over departures, 18,879. He also stated that the departures of males exceeded the entrances by 18,579 during this same 11-year period.

Students.—It is claimed that Japanese secure passports as students, merchants, etc., and then become laborers, engage in business, buy land, etc., after getting here. Inasmuch as there are less than 1,000 men the United States with student passports, even though they should all become laborers, it is difficult to see how any menace would result. No one claims, however, that more than a small per cent of the students become laborers. To prevent any student from settling down as anything but a student in the future the new immigration law will probably require passports to show the time required to complete studies in the United States, the passport to become invalid at the expiration of that time.

"Japanese engaging in business."—Of course they are. Treaties provide that they may. Being a bright, thrifty race, they would naturally take advantage of the numerous opportunities that this country offers for business. That the Japanese are, as a rule, or in any large numbers, resorting to illegal methods to secure land, business advantages, etc., is not true, and those who claim that underhand methods are being used should be compelled to prove their statements. The claim that the Japanese Government is in any way responsible for the so-called "aggression" or is financing Japanese enterprise is a base slander.

"Displacing Americans."—Only in the sense that every man is a competitor with every man who engages in the same occupation are the Japanese competitors. That Americans have moved away from localities because Japanese have entered is true, but it is also true that such has happened principally because of a feeling of race prejudice on the part of the Americans. Those who have lived among Asiatics, both in Asia and in this country, have found them good neighbors. The claim made by Mr. Freeman, of the Veterans' Welfare Commission, that the Japanese have interfered with placing returned soldiers in occupations, is an absolute untruth, according to Mr. Goodwin, former director of the commission. There is no evidence that Japanese have interfered in any way with any American getting a job. Hotels and apartment houses are being run by Japanese, but any man with the necessary money may purchase them at any time. That some Japanese have speculated in leases is probably true, but will anyone claim that they alone do this? Why overlook the sins of others and center on the few Japanese?

Old residents are doing the business.—All this talk of the "peaceful penetration" of the Japanese is without a semblance of proof. The Japanese who came to America years ago as laborers have saved money and are getting into business of their own accord. If any set of white immigrants were doing this, it would be accounted as to their credit. Because the Japanese are not white, their activities constitute a "menace."

"Not assimilable."—To deprive a race of the privileges of citizenship by Federal enactment and then abuse them for not becoming good citizens is about the limit in unreasonableness. This attitude has no hint of the true American spirit. We believe in equal opportunity for all. No other race of people in the United States has Americanization committees whose business it is to encourage and hasten the Americanization of their nationals. The more progressive of the Japanese, which means practically all of the leaders in the United States, are endeavoring to see that their children are prepared to take their places as loyal Americans, even though they themselves are unjustly denied the privilege of becoming Americans.

Excluded from citizenship.—It must be kept in mind that section 2169 of the United States Statutes purposely excludes Asiatics from becoming citizens of the United States simply because they are Asiatics, and for no other reason. All the evidence available goes to prove that the Asiatic will make as good a citizen as any of the other immigrants who come to us. And a much better citizen than some, as no one ever heard of a Japanese in America having anything to do with any kind of an anarchistic movement.

Did not volunteer.—To deny a man citizenship and then attack him because he failed to offer his services in the Army, especially when he would have to be under men who dislike him, simply shows how far a prejudice can carry otherwise sensible men. The Japanese of Canada, where they are allowed to become citizens, did volunteer, and a goodly percentage sleep, along with the other Canadians who gave their all as our sacrifices, on the battle grounds in France.

Picture brides.—Much has been said about the young women who come to America to meet their husbands, having been married by transfer of registry in Japan. The only way by which a person can be married in Japan is by transfer of registry. Japan retains the old Asiatic system of registration by families. Transferring the name of the woman from the register of her father or family to the family register of her intended husband constitutes legal marriage. The ceremony has nothing to do with the legality of the marriage and may not be observed at all. No matter whether a man sends for his wife or returns to Japan for her, the legal process is the same. In either case relatives do the selecting and attend to most of the details. In spite of the slanders heaped on the "picture bride," her record in America is far above that of her white sister, only about 2 per cent of "picture" marriages resulting in divorce. In demeanor as well as in intelligence she will average well with any class of women anywhere. The vile slander about these young

women being used as "breeders" simply indicates the depths to which some of the Japanese haters will descend in order to create a false impression. However, owing to misapprehension on the part of Americans, Japan has prohibited "picture" marriages.

Japanese colonies.—It is unfortunate that aliens in many cases have congregated in certain districts. Italian towns, Jewish sections, Chinatowns, and Japanese communities are all a mistake. But who runs this country, anyway? Who is responsible for this unfortunate and even dangerous phase of American life? In the case of the oriental, he has often been compelled to live in or near the slums. Until we cease to be sinners in this matter it ill behooves us to criticize the alien. Some arrangement should be made by which no community would ever have a majority of aliens in it. Our schools should never have a majority of children of aliens. But that is up to the American people. The immigrant will fall in line, and in most cases gladly do so. Certainly the Asiatic would do so.

"Send their children back to Japan."—This is done less and less. It is practically impossible to raise children properly in the camps among so many single men. Inasmuch as an American dollar becomes two Japanese yen by difference in exchange, it is cheaper to send children back to Japan than it is to send them to the town or city schools, away from their parents. Where children are returned to Japan they are put in the care of grandparents and raised according to Asiatic customs. Any person at all familiar with the young people, especially the young women, from well-ordered homes of Asia know how well raised and well poised they are.

Children.—Opposed to the above is the claim that the Japanese are purposely "breeding" children in America in order to make America a Japanese nation. One feels like a fool for attempting to combat this statement. But in order that the fool be not wise in his own conceit, he must sometimes be answered according to his folly. The principal complaint seems to be that the Japanese are not as expert in the use of "preventives," birth control, and prenatal murder as a certain class of Americans are. The average Japanese birth rate is lower than the Italian and much less than the central European nations. It is not greater than the American rate of 50 years ago. Some expert statistical prevaricator has figured out that the Japanese in the United States 160 years from now will number 216,000,000 at the present birth and immigration rate. The writer once knew a Negro who was the father of 37 children. There are about 10,000,000 Negroes in the United States, and using the old Negro as a criterion, and following out the method used by the aforesaid prevaricator, additions will have to be built to the United States within the next 200 years to insure standing room for Negroes alone. It is a slander on a man's sanity to expect him to take such ravings seriously.

A whole set of false statements.—It has been loudly proclaimed that the Japanese are gobbling up the best land. It is claimed that they own nearly all the best farm land near Seattle. As a matter of fact, the Japanese own only a few hundred acres in the State of Washington and 30,000 acres in California.

When the agitation was on in California to secure the anti-Asiatic land law, it was claimed that the Japanese were buying and leasing everything in sight. An investigation committee, appointed by the legislature, found that they, at that time, owned about 11,000 acres. Inasmuch as California has about 30,000,000 acres of farm land, the gobbling was not very evident. This may be the reason why the committee never published the results of its findings. The ostensible reason was that the legislature did not provide funds for the publication. This committee found that leases for 20,294 acres were recorded. In some way the committee, however, claims to have discovered that most of the leases were not recorded and that altogether 115,000 acres were at that time, 1909, leased by the Japanese. Even granting this, still the total is only two-fifths of 1 per cent of the farm land of the State. There are communities where the Japanese are congregating too fast, but so far as ousting the Americans or creating a menace, the claim is ridiculous.

The statement that King County, Wash., has 9,000 cows and that the White River Valley has 6,000 of these and that the Japanese own 85 per cent of this 6,000 should be placed alongside of the facts. There are 25,000 milch cows in the county, and the Japanese own 3,000.

It has been stated that the Japanese operate 47 per cent of the hotels in Seattle. There are 1,350 hotels, lodging houses, and apartment houses in Seattle. The Japanese operate 323 of these, or 23 per cent.

It has been loudly proclaimed that the births of children to Japanese parents in Placer County, Calif., was twice that of the whites in 1918. The board of health reports, whites 266, Japanese 91.

Big headlines in the Scripps papers claimed that United States Railroad Administrator Hines had ordered that Japanese be not employed in railroad work, as they were interfering with the placing of returned soldiers. No such order was issued, and a note from the department states that an investigation had proven that Japanese were in no way interfering with the employment of white men, and that there was a shortage of labor for railroad work everywhere.

In an attempt to foster opposition to the Japanese, the Washington Advertising Brokerage Co., of Seattle, claims that 186 retail grocery stores are operated by the Japanese in Seattle. The correct number is 49. This is about as near the truth as any of the attacks on the Japanese.

Gulick's plan.—Either purposely or from ignorance the Dillingham bill has been confused with the Gulick plan. The two are very different. The Gulick plan would settle all of our immigration problems by placing us on a just basis, and proposes to admit annually to the United States immigrants of each nationality equal to a number ranging from 3 to 10 per cent of the total naturalized persons, plus the American-born children of such nationality. As there are practically no naturalized Asiatics, the percentage would be based entirely on the number of American-born children. On a 5 per cent basis, this would admit about 1,500 Japanese and 1,000 Chinese annually. These could, in turn, send for minor children after entering, but wives would be counted as immigrants, and those admitted deducted from the annual quota. Dillingham's bill provides for the admission of 5 per cent of all persons in the United States of any one nationality, and members of families.

"Japanese propaganda."—To call the Gulick plan Japanese propaganda is simply nonsense. It indicates the caliber of the men who are making the most noise in this anti-Japanese tirade when they claim that Dr. Gulick, or any man connected with the committee of one thousand, is in anyway carrying on a Japanese propaganda. The cancellation of the Chinese exclusion act is one of the chief objects of the Gulick plan. To call that Japanese propaganda is misrepresentation gone crazy. The Gulick plan, if adopted, would effectually restrict immigration, would guarantee a much higher type of immigrant, and would put the United States on a proper basis with regard to Asia by doing away with legal discrimination.

The scurrilous attacks being made on everyone who stands for justice and fair play, coupled with the fact that practically every statement against the Japanese is either false or misrepresentative, justifies the conclusion that this tirade is the result of blind race prejudice or there is some ulterior motive behind it all.

No one proposes increase in Asiatic immigration.—China is not fighting the exclusion of laborers, though all intelligent Chinese resent the inhuman manner in which this law is applied. At this writing the Asiatics in the detention quarters in San Francisco are being treated like beasts. The Japanese Government has recognized the inadvisability of permitting laborers to come to the United States as long as there is serious objection to them, no matter on what grounds this objection may be based; hence her offer to put on the restriction from her side. There is nowhere on earth to-day any kind of international agreement that is being better observed than the "gentlemen's agreement" from Japan's side. As for our side, as much can not be said. It was generally understood that if Japan would prevent the coming of laborers to the United States, anti-Japanese agitation would cease and no discrimination would be enforced against the children of Japanese parents as to school attendance. In spite of this the lower house of the California Legislature passed a bill at the last session intended to segregate children of Japanese in schools. The measure was killed in the senate, however, at the urgent request of the American delegates at the Paris conference.

Long before Germany scrapped her treaty with Belgium the United States did the same thing with her treaty with China. From the Asiatic standpoint the heathen are not all on their side of the Pacific. Still, no one is proposing any increase in Asiatic immigration. However, an ever-increasing number of America's best thinkers are insisting that Asiatic students be admitted to the United States on limited passports. And Americans are getting tired of being singled out as the only Nation that has a "color scheme" for its basis of naturalization. We are beginning to see the reasonableness of relying on standards and not on the color of a man's face.

Simple question.—The whole matter is not complex at all. Just simply apply the spirit of Christianity, the true American spirit, to our dealings with Asiatics and there is no question that can not readily be solved. That this Nation and all component parts of it must always be predominantly white is not being questioned, can not be questioned. But we must act in a just and humane manner toward all here who are not classed as whites.

Question settled.—As a matter of fact, outside of the urgent necessity of amending our naturalization laws so that they will apply to all equally, this whole question is practically settled. There will be no more anti-Asiatic laws passed by the United States Congress. The moral sentiment of the Nation will not permit it. Neither will Asiatics be imported under "contract" for any purpose whatever. The only thing to do is to give candid consideration to constructive proposals and to take measures in connection with representative Japanese that will relieve the situation in the few localities where the Japanese are too numerous.

Assist moral movements.—The Japanese have for years maintained reform bureaus for the uplift of their nationals and have spent thousands of dollars for this purpose. The gambling abatement bill, defeated by trickery in both the California and Washington Legislatures this past winter, was a measure much desired by the Japanese associations on the coast because of the impossibility of keeping Japanese out of Chinese gambling dens by moral suasion alone. This reform movement among the Japanese has cut the loss from gambling among Japanese in half, but as long as Chinese gambling dens have a semiofficial recognition by the municipal authorities on the coast much of their efforts are and will continue to be futile. The anti-Japanese people are not giving themselves much anxiety along this line; and though it is a habit recently to speak well of the Chinese and to compare them with the Japanese to the disparagement of the latter, the hypocrisy of such is made plain by the failure of this class of people to assist in securing decent treatment for the Chinese here or to assist in their improvement.

Finally.—It can be safely said that the Japanese compare favorably with the immigrants received from other nations. While the strides they must make to become Americanized are greater than that necessary for north Europeans, yet the response they give to the American appeal is not exceeded by any nationality represented here. This is shown in part by the fact that the purchase of Bibles on the part of the Japanese is greater pro rata than even among Americans. This is "preachy," of course, but it still remains true that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," and the people who pay the closest attention to the Almighty's teaching will inevitably make the greatest progress and become the best citizens.

All of the objections urged against the Japanese will apply with equal force against most of the immigrants in the United States, and most of the objections will apply to all of the immigrants here.

The writer spent 14 years in Japan and in addition has lived for the past 12 years on the west coast, most of the time in California, and has associated very freely with the Japanese in all walks of life. Whatever may have been the case many years ago, it is not true now that they work for less money than that paid the white man, and when working for themselves they live and labor very much in the same manner that immigrants from Europe do. They are in demand because they are easier to handle than the average white laborer and in some lines of industry do better work. This fact can be easily established by consulting with men who employ Japanese.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

Miss Ada Mahon, principal for 10 years of the Seattle Main Street School, says: "About 300 Japanese and 70 Chinese children are now in attendance at the Main Street School, fully 70 per cent of whom are American born. These children are more easily disciplined than any I have met. They are respectful and obedient. They respond readily to our teaching. They are proud to be called good Americans, proud of commendation of their good citizenship. They love the American flag and are as loyal to it as are our native American children.

"Our attendance at the evening school shows that the adult orientals are anxious to avail themselves of every opportunity not only to learn English but to learn of American ideals and traditions, of our laws, Government, and institutions, manners, and customs. This year we have registered 425 students in the evening school, nearly all being Japanese adults."

Miss Mary C. Frazee, principal of the Thomas School, says: "The school of district No. 25, King County, Thomas, Wash., has many Japanese children. These children learn as readily as do other children, as a rule. They are obedient, respectful, polite, and kind. They are very industrious and anxious to make good progress in mastering American ideas. A spirit of helpfulness and good will may be found at all times on the playground and in the class room."

Mr. Charles Leonard, proprietor of the store at Thomas, Wash., says: "Our dealing with the Japanese have always been of the very best nature. We sell and buy to the amount of about \$250,000 per year from about 200 Japanese families. Their obligations are invariably met when due, and all our business transactions are very satisfactory. I have noticed a great change in the mode of living of the Japanese in the past six years. They are now living and learning to be more like Americans, both in their home life and in the purchase of more American goods."

The chief of police of Los Angeles states that "the arrest of Chinese or Japanese women for lewdness and prostitution is almost unheard of in the records of the police department at the present time, less than half a dozen for the past five years."

The chief of police of Portland, Oreg., states that "during the past two years no arrest has been made of either Japanese or Chinese women for prostitution or disorderly conduct."

The chief of police of Seattle states no arrests of Japanese or Chinese women for prostitution or disorderly conduct have been made for many years.

The arrests of persons in the city of Tokyo average about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the population annually; that of San Francisco, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and Seattle, 6 plus. Percentage of arrests of Japanese on the coast to Japanese population, less than 7 per cent, lowest of any alien class with the exception of Canadians and English. Heaviest percentage is furnished by Finnish, Irish, Chinese, and Russian, from 15 to 20 per cent.

RESOLUTION BY SEATTLE MINISTERIAL UNION.

Resolved, That we wish to urge upon Congress the necessity of amending the naturalization laws so as to provide for the naturalization of all aliens who qualify on an equal footing.

Mr. MURPHY. To the extent of seven or eight hundred—I think eight or nine hundred copies of the whole 5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You don't know how many they had printed outside of your knowledge and circulated?

Mr. MURPHY. They haven't had any that I know of outside of my knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as you know, they may have?

Mr. MURPHY. I don't know. I could not say. I never heard of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You are in favor of the Gulick plan?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are in favor of bringing into the United States Japanese according to the percentage plan; if it is 5 per cent, it would be, according to your figures here, about 1,500 a year; is that right?

Mr. MURPHY. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. You are in favor of doing away with all the Chinese exclusion law?

Mr. MURPHY. I don't put it that way. I would supplant it by the percentage plan.

The CHAIRMAN. You are in favor of the repeal of the Chinese exclusion law?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You are in favor of the naturalization of the Japanese and Chinese?

Mr. MURPHY. I am in favor of granting the privilege of naturalization to those who can qualify. That is the exact statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Every Japanese and Chinese that could qualify, you would be in favor of naturalizing?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes; those that are here legally.

The CHAIRMAN. And those that come here?

Mr. MURPHY. Those who come here would be such a small proportion, yes, sir; those that are here legally.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; those who came here under such a plan of admission.

Mr. MURPHY. For the reason, Judge, to encourage the existence of a foreign body in any kind of an organization is not logical, not reasonable, and it is dangerous.

The CHAIRMAN. I find on page 13 of the statement the following: "There will be no more anti-Asiatic laws passed by the United States Congress."

Mr. MURPHY. That is my opinion. That is in line with my closing statement. I have too much faith in America's common sense; and Japan's, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean in this statement to state that all the statements made in regard to the Japanese situation are either false or misrepresentations?

Mr. MURPHY. The statements I refer to there, I mean.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me read it to you, on page 11 of this document. "The scurrilous attacks being made on everyone who stands for justice and fair play, coupled with the fact that practically every statement against the Japanese is either false or misrepresentative, justifies the conclusion that this tirade is the result of blind race prejudice, or there is some ulterior motive behind it all." Is that your position now?

Mr. MURPHY. That is my position now, when you refer to the same thing, anti-Japanese propaganda.

The CHAIRMAN. Can I have this document?

Mr. MURPHY. I can furnish you what you want.

(Witness excused.)

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing in Seattle will be closed.

TACOMA, WASH., August 2, 1920.

(Continuation of proceedings pursuant to adjournment.)

Present: Albert Johnson, chairman; John E. Raker, John C. Box, committee.

(The committee having been called to order, the following proceedings took place:)

The CHAIRMAN. When the hearing adjourned in Seattle on Thursday night, it adjourned to meet here at 10 o'clock this morning. During the hearing here in Tacoma on Wednesday afternoon we asked for certain statistics covering the registration of births and certified copies issued in connection therewith concerning Japanese and white residents. These have been turned in from the department of health and sanitation of the city and will be made a part of the record.

(Document referred to is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SANITATION,
Tacoma, Wash., July 31, 1920.

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I submit to your honorable committee report for the city of Tacoma for the years 1918, 1919, and the first seven months of 1920 covering registration of births and certified copies issued for the Japanese and white people.

Respectfully,

EDITH I. MOODY, *Statistician.*

Birth registration for 1918:

White.....	2,050
Certified copy	204
Japanese.....	72
Certified copy	69

Birth registration for 1919:

White.....	2,097
Certified copy	119
Japanese.....	98
Certified copy	107

Seven months of 1920:

White.....	1,293
Certified copy	40
Japanese.....	58
Certified copy	55

The above figures for certified copies vary a little, but this is due to the fact that if a certified copy is not secured at the time of filing, possibly a month, six months, or a year later same is secured.

Also the Japanese people do not secure certified copies for stillbirths, which, by law, have to be filed when the death certificate is filed.

In 1920 one child was born of a Japanese father and a white mother.

In that connection it might be well to state that the Japanese always secure a death certificate, as stated by the health officers.

I received a letter here, dated Seattle, July 31, 1920, addressed to the chairman and signed by George Hoops and Laura Lawson, desiring to add some additional testimony. It reads as follows:

Desiring to add a word to the testimony given to your committee on the Japanese as neighbors, we hasten to place in this letter our views of our Japanese neighbor, Mrs. C. T. Takahashi.

The number of our residence is 508 Twenty-second Avenue north; the number of Mrs. Takahashi's residence, which is directly across from ours, is 507 Twenty-second Avenue north.

We have visited each other almost daily for over eight years, and we can truthfully say that in all of this neighborhood, which is regarded as one of the best in Seattle, there could not be found a more acceptable neighbor than Mrs. Takahashi. Her home has always been a place where the best people of Seattle have visited and she numbers among her friends those in high estate in our city. We might even go so far as to say that if the white neighbors in this district and the white citizens of Seattle generally were as studiously concerned over the welfare and happiness of their neighbors as has been Mrs. Takahashi's tendency, the whole city of Seattle would be even a better place to live in than it is.

With respect to the standard of living, oftentimes referred to by witnesses before your committee, we would like to state, Mrs. Takahashi's home is up to date, is beautifully furnished, is clean and modern in every sense, and thoroughly American in order.

We have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE HOOPS,
LAURA LAWSON,

Mr. Box. I wonder what this lady's business is?
The CHAIRMAN. I do not know.

STATEMENT OF MR. SAMUEL HILL.

(Mr. Hill was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your full name.

Mr. HILL. Samuel Hill.

The CHAIRMAN. And your residence, Mr. Hill, is Seattle?

Mr. HILL. Seattle, Wash.

The CHAIRMAN. Your business?

Mr. HILL. My principal occupation is building highways; my principal business.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a statement which you wish to make which will throw some light on the Japanese problem or problems, which are before the committee?

Mr. HILL. Yes; I have prepared a statement here which I think might save you time, and I have a copy for each of the members, or I can read it and you can each have a copy. I knew how pressed you are for time, and I thought you might like to have it in that way better than any other.

The CHAIRMAN. Before we proceed, I would like to state for the information of those present that this subcommittee has succeeded in definitely establishing the underground route for the surreptitious admission of Japanese. They start at Yokohama, are assisted at Honolulu and are brought in to the Gulf of Mexico at Guaymas. Met at each place by agents; bribing of the Mexican police arranged for, and then encouraged and aided into the United States either over the land boundary or by water, with an agent at each place to assist.

Now, we will go ahead with your statement.

Mr. HILL. I will confine my statement to the immigration problem as presented on the Pacific coast.

The nations with which the United States is most particularly concerned are the Filipinos, the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Russians, of which the Jews form the considerable part; it must be remembered the Jews are of Asiatic origin.

Taking up first the Japanese question, I desire to say that the Japanese are in America on the invitation of the United States. February 9, 1860, in the American warship *Powhatan* on the invitation of the United States issued through James Buchanan, the Japanese set sail for America. Through the able negotiations of the United States consul, Townsend Harris, the Japanese were induced to open their doors first to the United States. They were throughout their going, coming, and residence in the States the guests of the United States. Received in Washington, D. C., President Buchanan said:

"I give you a cordial welcome, as representatives of His Imperial Majesty, the Tycoon of Japan, to the American Government. We are all much gratified that the first embassy which your great Empire has accredited to any foreign power has been sent to the United States. I trust that this will be the harbinger of perpetual peace and friendship between the two nations. The treaty of commerce, whose ratification we are about to exchange with the Secretary of State, can not fail to be productive of benefit both to the people of Japan and the United States. I can say for myself, and promise for my successors, that it shall be carried into execution in a faithful and friendly spirit, so as to secure to both countries all the advantages they may justly expect from the happy auspices under which it has been negotiated and ratified. I rejoice that you have been pleased with the treatment you have received on board our vessel of war on your passage to this country. You will return in the same manner to your native land under the protection of the American Flag. Meanwhile, during your residence among us, which I hope will be sufficiently prolonged to enable you to visit the different portions of our country, we shall be happy to extend to you all the hospitality and kindness justly due to the great and friendly Sovereign whom you so worthily represent."

The city of San Francisco appropriated a large sum of money for the entertainment of the commissioners while there; the cities of New York and Philadelphia did the same. Everywhere the Embassy was received with uniform courtesy, and the foundation laid for friendship, which has been unbroken for nearly 50 years.

The Japanese have entered the United States principally through two ports, one at San Francisco and one on Puget Sound. The outbreak, which occurred under the Sand Lotter Dennis Kearney in 1866, resulted in an attempt to drive the Chinese out of California. Later on the same influences attempted to dictate a similar policy to the little city of Seattle. This was repulsed by the organization of the Home Guards, composed of Seattle's best citizens, who protected some 300 Chinese and endangered their lives thereby. The attempt was not successful. The policy of the open door to the Orient has always been pursued by the city of Seattle, which has welcomed the Japanese, Chinese, Russians, and Jews. I pass over the fact that for some years the Chinese did not deem it wise to enter the city of Tacoma.

For reasons best known to themselves, the citizens of California have seen fit to take an attitude of hostility to the Japanese. On the other hand, the city of Seattle has opened her schools and the State of Washington its university to all Asiatics. Many of us believe because of this fact and because of the establishment of the chair of the Russian language in the university in Seattle the city of Seattle has prospered, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha tendering for the year 1918 its check for the sum of \$2,924,000 in payment of taxes to the Internal Revenue Department of the United States, and the fact that the commerce of the city of Seattle through Japanese sources is more than all the rest of its trade put together has emphasized this friendly feeling.

Since the close of the war a handful of men have persistently attempted, through the formation of an anti-Japanese Society, to exclude them from the city of Seattle and the State of Washington. I am not aware that any prominent business men of the city of Seattle are members of this organization. In the recent testimony offered the Immigration Committee, I have not observed the name of any labor leader or that of any laborer, so called, as appearing before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hill, right there, what is your viewpoint as to why none of the labor leaders have appeared before this committee, and not being desirous of being heard?

Mr. HILL. I had no talk with them personally. Mr. Terrace is here and he can give you information on that point. They confer with him, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. I made the inquiry as to what labor leader would desire to appear in Seattle. The reply that was given to me was that Mr. James A. Duncan, the principal leader, was in Chicago, at the time, and they could not quite decide who would appear, and, following that conversation, no witness was offered.

Mr. HILL. Maybe I can be interrupted on that point and let you take Mr. Terrace's statement on that point in that connection. Mr. Terrace, will you make the statement?

Mr. TERRACE. I am acquainted with several union men; Mr. Martin Wall and several union men, and I asked them what was the matter that the unions were not up here testifying before this committee. He says, "No; they were not going to appear; that they had decided; that Mr. Duncan said they were not interested in this, as they had several union men working for the Japanese as longshoremen, and they were well paid and well satisfied."

Mr. RAKER. Do we understand, Mr. Terraco, from this that the organized labor in Seattle and its environments do not care to testify and are not interested in this subject?

Mr. HILL. That is the way it looks to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we will have to get first-hand evidence on that. Proceed.

Mr. HILL (reading) :

From observations extending for more than a quarter of a century of the peoples of the Orient in the relationship to the Pacific coast, there has never been brought to my attention one single instance where bad faith has been shown by Japan in carrying out the provisions of the agreement between the two countries. The numbers of the Japanese now residing in the United States can be easily ascertained by the official Government records. Those best qualified to judge state that about 70 per cent of the vegetables and produce of that character marketed in the city of Seattle are produced by Japanese, although the quantity of land owned by them is extremely limited. They have uniformly paid the highest rent for the privilege of tilling the adjacent lands. It was alleged in the testimony produced before the committee that in certain quarters in the city of Seattle, where the Japanese have taken up their residence, that the price of property had materially fallen. Just what the effect on real values in the city of Seattle would be if the Japanese trade were entirely taken away from Seattle was not brought out.

It has been asserted that the living conditions of the Japanese families on the lands tilled by them were not of the best. Anyone familiar with the living conditions of the American families between the Great Lakes and the coast is aware that on the frontier, conditions among the Americans and other European immigrant families during the time they were subduing the land, were not materially different from those which prevail among the Japanese here to-day. I am personally familiar with the development of the West; I am acquainted with conditions as they existed in the sod houses on the prairies, where hay was burned as fuel, with conditions that existed farther West during the time the stumps were being grubbed and the land prepared for cultivation; have been in houses where every article of furniture was made by the homesteader and where the clothes worn by the farmer, his wife, and children were only such as they could afford, mostly home made.

I recall that during the war no Japanese was ever deported for disloyalty to the United States.

My own platform has always been to stand for the open door for trade with all of the oriental countries, and to try and treat the representatives of all nations with equal courtesy and respect. I yield to no one in my devotion to my country, but I recognize perhaps more fully than some the relations of the United States with the Orient and the rest of the world.

The carrying trade of the Pacific Ocean will, I believe, be controlled by Japan during my life time. In connection with this matter. I may say that in a recent visit I met nearly all, if not all, of the shipping managers on the Pacific, resident in Japan, and was there told that for the moment a more profitable trade could be had via the Mediterranean with European countries, that stood in need of the products of the Pacific, then could be had by going to any of the United States ports. That furthermore the rate of exchange with European countries made it still more advantageous to pursue that trade, but that they hesitated to sever friendly relations which resulted in mutual benefit to both parties. Just what the effect of withdrawing of the Japanese ships from the Pacific coast trade would be on the United States, it is not hard to understand.

I have spent my life practically in transportation; with highways, waterways, and railways. Given the ships, the cost of producing transportation by waterways is governed by the price of labor and the price of fuel. A comparison of the rate of wage paid on American ships and on the ships of other countries would be interesting, and I add conclusive.

The city of Vancouver, British Columbia, has shown the largest percentage of growth of any Pacific coast city in the last 10 years. If you visit Stanley Park in Vancouver, British Columbia, you will find a marble shaft erected in memory of the Japanese heroes who lost their lives with the Canadian army in the great war; you will find 54 names inscribed on that roll of honor. When His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales visited British Columbia, two of the most prominent Japanese were on the committee to receive him. I am not commenting adversely on the attitude of our Canadian friends; I am merely indicating that if the United States ports do not care to receive this business which has been developed to so large an extent with Japan and the Orient that Canada and the European countries seem willing to receive it.

If you visit Japan you will find everywhere the warmest expression of friendship toward the United States. You will find that the only language spoken

there besides the Japanese is our own language. You will find the names on the railway stations and in many public places printed alike in Japanese and English. You will find that many of the leading Japanese statesmen were educated in our universities and entertain the most friendly feeling toward us. I do not mean to say that there are not in Japan some people who distrust the United States, but I do say that from a long acquaintance with Japan, China, and Siberia I have never met with anything but kindly expressions from the civilian population of that country, and even from the children in remote interior towns.

Those Americans who regard the Japanese as intellectually inferior to themselves would do well to make a careful investigation before expressing an opinion. Those who regard the Japanese as inferior in physical strength, in industry and intelligence would do well to pause before expressing an opinion. I have never seen in my travels, which have been extensive, any better sailors in a storm than the Japanese.

I deplore the raising of these racial questions, for I believe that a friendly feeling between the United States and Japan is more to be desired at this time than any other; that these two nations, working together, can do more to resist the nameless and unknown terror which is now raging throughout central Asia.

I am one of the parties interested in building at this time on the boundary line between the United States and Canada a peace portal to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty signed December 24, 1814, at Ghent, Belgium, whereby for an hundred years along an unfortified boundary of 3,000 miles the United States and Canada have lived in peace and harmony. If, through the misguided efforts of any body of agitators, an attack is made upon any one class or nation of people, there is no knowing where it will end. A prairie fire, once started, may with a shift of the wind blow in any direction.

I have not forgotten that the man who was second in my class at Harvard, with whom I sat at table companion, was born of a Jewish father. I have not forgotten that the man who to-day is one of the foremost, if not the foremost, of America's financiers was born in the Ghetto in Frankfurt; and I visited the house where he was born, and was shown the bar which was placed across the street every night at 9 o'clock, beyond which he could not venture forth until the following day.

I believe that no strong nation can ever exist that does not have its roots in the soil; that the American Nation can not breed in apartment houses; that our 105,000,000 people can not afford to assume any relation other than that of a friendly one with the 70,000,000 people of Japan; that to put people on the land and keep them there should be the one aim of all real Americans; that to keep people on the land, you must make farm life attractive. To do that, I have striven for 40 years to try and show the American people how to build good roads, later to give them good telephone service, because the farmer will not stay on the land if his child is sick and he has no telephone to call the doctor; that he must have good schools for his children, that he must have a church to attend, that he must have a market where he can sell what he raises at a profit.

I believe that the great problem of the world is in the Orient and not in the Occident; that the future, not only of the cities of the United States on the Pacific coast, but of the entire country, will depend on a wise, just, and permanent settlement of relations between these countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and that that settlement must be taken up not in anger, not by the individual States, but diplomatically, and a policy formulated by our Government at Washington, D. C.

And if the results of your investigations lead you to the conclusion that more study should be given to this great problem that you, as overburdened Members of Congress can afford to give to it, would it be out of place for me to suggest that a small commission of men outside of Congress, representing different parts of the United States, men conversant with the practical problems which confront our country, should be appointed to study this question, both at home and abroad, and place before Congress the results of their investigation before important legislation be enacted. The blow dealt to the Pacific coast by the passage of the recent Jones shipping bill is an instance of ill-considered legislation which I believe your committee will not wish to repeat.

In conclusion I beg to submit that our country has a mission different from all other countries of the world, to be fair and just to a man, whether he be rich or poor, white, brown, black, or yellow, first taking care of our own, then the helping hand to others. May we not sum up in these words the history, purpose, and hopes of our country:

Our fathers fought with Washington,
With Lincoln our sons died,
But at the birth of freedom
All arms were laid aside.

In other lands men fought for power
And some for kingly State;
America thine aim endure
To make the people great.

For thee no foreign conquest,
No fratricidal strife,
No anarchy, no oppressor
Strikes at the Nation's life.

Be thine, O star of destiny,
Child of great nature's plan to show
The fatherhood of God,
The brotherhood of man.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Hill, you state here at one place that when the United States ports do not care to receive this business which has been developed to such a large extent with Japan and the Orient, meaning the shipping business, that Canada and the European countries are willing to receive it.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you know that the European countries and Canada are willing to receive the Japanese population?

Mr. HILL. They so state.

The CHAIRMAN. What restrictions have they made, if any?

Mr. HILL. They have made none up to the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. What are their regulations or laws or orders in council?

Mr. HILL. They have passed a law relative to—I was thinking especially of citizenship when I spoke—they passed laws governing that, just the same as our laws that we have; they have followed our course in that.

The CHAIRMAN. Haven't they restrictive laws in regard to the admission of Japanese?

Mr. HILL. Not any more than we have at the present time, not so much so.

The CHAIRMAN. The Canadian, or the Dominion, Government has adopted the immigration laws of the United States as nearly as they could make them apply; that is, the Burnett bill?

Mr. HILL. Practically so.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Japanese are not allowed free entry into Canada or any of its Provinces?

Mr. HILL. I am not so sure as to that, but I think that is the substance of it, though.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all at the present time.

Mr. RAKER. What importance do you give to that fact that in February, 1860, the Japanese Government was represented in the United States by ambassadors, counsel, etc.—just what is the point that you desire to make on that; I wish you would amplify it?

Mr. HILL. I will be glad to. There was a great deal of trouble among the different representatives of the different governments in Japan as to who should succeed in opening the door of Japan to the outside world. We practically forced Japan, as you know, to open her doors to us. Through the efforts of Townsend Harris, our then

representative there, we succeeded in getting the Japanese Government, against the wishes of the British representative and other representatives, to open the doors to the United States first, and we brought that commission here. This is all written out in a book which has just been published, and it is very interesting. It details all that.

Mr. RAKER. What is the title of the book?

Mr. HILL. "The First Japanese Embassy to the United States of America, 1860," by the Americo-Japan Society of Tokyo. It is printed in 1920 and is just out. It gives the whole story from start to finish. The diary is kept by a Japanese and translated, and a diary kept by one of the officers of the *Powhatan*, our warship.

Mr. RAKER. Who is the author of that?

Mr. HILL. I will read the name here, if I can find them.

Mr. RAKER. To get it in the record so if anyone desires to get it they may do so.

Mr. HILL. The book is published by the American-Japanese Society of Tokyo, in 1920. I don't know where it is printed.

Mr. RAKER. Is it an American publication or a Japanese publication?

Mr. HILL. It is a joint publication, apparently. It is a translation of the diary of those ambassadors. I will read the name of the one that wrote it particularly. Shimmi was the ambassador who wrote the diary. Here are the acts of Congress passed at that time relative to that. It is quite interesting. It is all verbatim—no argument at all—just a verbatim statement.

Mr. RAKER. I just asked you in regard to that to have it on the record.

Mr. HILL. I want to get the name—just a moment please—I can't see as well as I used to. I used to be able to see pretty quickly, but I don't now.

Mr. RAKER. You see pretty quick now.

Mr. HILL. I used to. This officer was the commandant of the *Powhatan*.

Mr. RAKER. Would that be by the American and Japanese Society?

Mr. HILL. Yes; this is only a translation of the diary. They didn't write any of it. Well, it is poorly indexed and it is hard to get to.

Mr. RAKER. We can find it and place it on the record later.

Mr. HILL. I will insert the name later of the officer of the *Powhatan* that kept the diary.

Mr. RAKER. Do you find anyone who intimated anything contrary to the most friendly relations with the Japanese Government, between our sovereign Government and their sovereign Government and the treaty existing between the United States and the Orient in these various discussions which have been had on the Japanese question?

Mr. HILL. I have not seen the official statements of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and of Senator Phelan, of California, but the newspaper accounts of those statements would lead one to think that they did not desire further relations with the Japanese or with Japan.

Mr. RAKER. I was just wondering if that was not a misapprehension; and I would state, as far as the committee has been able to go—

at least as an individual myself, and I do not know how the other members look at it—we have not been able yet to discover anyone who feels or any feeling anywhere contrary to the utmost friendly relations and cordial dealings between the Japanese Government as a Government and the United States, and advocating not only a continuation but an improvement to the highest degree in the ingenuity of the two Governments of treaty relations; and I wondered if that is not about the general situation as you found it?

MR. HILL. That would be my impression in regard to the city of Seattle. I only speak for my local home town, that there is a desire there, I feel sure, to continue the trade and improve it and increase it.

MR. RAKER. Except the names stated, do you find from your reading and your investigation any sentiment anywhere else contrary to the general idea that I have tried to convey?

MR. HILL. No; I do not.

MR. RAKER. But you do find that there is a feeling, quite earnest and intent, upon the question of a commercial development in this country, or an agricultural development in this country, as well as the physical assimilation of the races, that is bringing about this discussion and investigation, and it is upon that that our people are basing their views?

MR. HILL. I think, Judge, you are right in saying it is more a fear of physical assimilation than anything else. I do not think it is anything other than that, so far as my observation goes—the fear of that.

MR. RAKER. I find this sentence in your statement, and I want you to amplify it right in this connection: "I recognize, perhaps more fully than some, the relations of the United States with the Orient and the rest of the world."

MR. HILL. Yes.

MR. RAKER. Dealing with this question, just what is your idea, your thought, that you desire to convey, more amplified, on that subject?

MR. HILL. Thank you, Judge, for giving me the opportunity. It is just in this way. I have been a very considerable traveler. I spent nine months last year traveling steadily, visiting every country, except practically the European countries.

MR. RAKER. Give us some of the countries you have visited. That is what tells a man's qualifications. A man tells you where he has been and then you have something upon which to base your judgment, and when reading it you can judge from the knowledge which they have, which gives them some standing.

MR. HILL. I did not wish to use the personal pronoun, that is all. Forgive me if—

THE CHAIRMAN. Try to overcome your modesty and give us the benefit of your experience and give us an account of your travels.

MR. HILL. I have been familiar with the affairs of the Orient for more than a quarter of a century. I examined the trans-Siberian railroad going to Russia more than a quarter of a century ago down the Amu River, talked with the people, and made a thorough investigation of the country; spent a lot of time on that country; I came to Japan first; from Asia into Japan that way. I have been familiar with that country and with China, Manchuria, Mongolia, and Japan, and visited those countries several times that first visit.

Last year I spent nine months inside traveling, going into the interior as far as Harbin. As far as the boats would let us go. I knew the Manchurian governor there—the Manchurian and Mongolian governors—introduced them to Mr. John S. Stevens, who was there at the time I landed, through Mr. Bernstein, representing the New York Herald, the great correspondent, who had just got back from Petrograd and Mr. Achu, and I got the information first hand as it then was in Siberia, Manchuria, and Mongolia. I visited China as the guest of the so-called leading 100 men of China, and I went over their railroads and met the leading men and discussed conditions with them, and came back to Japan, and then came from there to the United States; addressed the Oregon Legislature en route, then went to New York, then to Liverpool and London and Paris; back to London; back to Paris; up to Brussels; rode over the battle fields of Belgium, after interviewing the leading people in Belgium, and then back to London; back to Paris; went to Switzerland, Italy, Serbia, Rumania, Turkey, Greece, and down to the Mediterranean again and then back up to Gibraltar and then through Spain and then back to Paris and back to London and back to Paris; back to Belgium; back to Paris again, and then came home, landing at Halifax; that was my forty-second round trip.

I am acquainted with all those countries, with some of the people individually, and can talk to them first hand. I mean by that, all kinds of people. I had talk with some of the labor leaders in London. I didn't mean to give all this that I gave you.

The CHAIRMAN. It leads up to what I wanted to ask you. You have stated that you believe that the great problem of the world is in the Orient and not the Occident?

Mr. HILL. There is no question about it at all, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you are qualified as a witness. I would like to have you amplify that a little.

Mr. HILL. Well, the difficulties which arise in the East, due to the present disorganized condition of affairs, will find a more ready audience, in my judgment, in China and in Asia and in Persia than they will in Norway or in France or in England or in the United States or Canada.

I regard that there is to-day—my last cables verify it—about 60 percent of the people of France are on the land. About 60 per cent of the people of France's own land—I will put it that way—they are wearing wooden shoes and have gone back to hard work. Belgium officially reports 85 per cent normal again. When I was there last year I saw Belgians hitched up with ropes dragging a harrow over the ground; their women with a cow. I watched them at work, all of them in every direction and way. I didn't mingle with only one class of people, but I tried to mingle with all classes and all vocations, because I feel one gets a better view that way. I was not in Germany at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you given any thought to the possibilities that a conflict might be possible between all the people which you name, unless they take steps whether they wish to or not, acting upon the advice of David Lloyd George, to meet the forces which might fall under the views and the leadership of Lenine?

Mr. HILL. Yes; I am familiar with the situation. David Lloyd George from Harbin. I had the honor of knowing him personally.

and I predicted what happened. My cable shows that. When I came home to Seattle I found it had got as far as Seattle, and the strike was on when I arrived.

You must remember that over in that country it is not like our own country. The Asiatic mind is not like our mind. Japan is a barrier between them and this country. Japan is the wall between us and this trouble in Asia, and I fear the result if we do not have some protection. Now, we had Japan as a wall during the war. But for her aid, from my own knowledge, I know that the submarine basis would have been placed at a point at Shantung for Germany. But for Japan's aid and help I do not quite know what we would have done during the war. I was familiar with the situation. I went around the world twice in 1915, the second time without a passport; and I was on the Russian front, the French front, and the German front, and I speak from what I saw and know, Mr. Johnson. I had feared, as never before, this nameless, unknown terror which is there, and I do regard Japan as the buffer, the wall between us and that terror.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but now is not Japan being bored into; are not the people of Japan, or certain of her people, of the same opinion as one of their ambassadors who said that the purposes of Japan being in the country were exactly the same as those of the United States—that is, for world monopoly, and didn't the people rise up and indorse that statement?

Mr. HILL. Let me tell you. We are mistaken entirely about these matters here. I took part in one of the riots in Japan. There were, perhaps, 3,000 people assembled out in the park, and they met in the usual way and they passed resolutions—just small taxpayers, but our papers described those as riots in lurid language.

The CHAIRMAN. We are misled, the same as other countries are misled about us.

Mr. HILL. Yes. Now let me tell you they believe in England that there are Indians right next to your door—American wild Indians. They are misled about those things.

The CHAIRMAN. I have seen photographs issued officially by the soviet government of Russia in their album, in which they portray the riots in New York City over the deportation question, and to see the pictures you would think that the city was in a state of siege and that mounted Cossacks were riding the pedestrians down and killing them by the hundreds.

Mr. HILL. That is just it exactly; you have got it.

The CHAIRMAN. We are trying to avoid any such misrepresentation.

Mr. HILL. Forgive me, I did not go into detail until you brought me to it.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Hill, I think I understand fully, or to some extent at least, the position which you take in your statement here. It was very interesting—to the effect that you do not want us as a Nation to adopt any policy which will in anyway estrange Japan and create an unfriendly feeling between our Government and hers and our people and hers.

Mr. HILL. That is right.

Mr. RAKER. Or interfere in any way with the treaty relations with her?

Mr. HILL. That is right; yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, what course have you in mind as one that the United States ought to pursue in dealing with the question of immigration from Japan. First, I will ask you, do you think that the doors ought to be opened entirely and unrestricted immigration permitted?

Mr. HILL. No, sir; they don't want that, nor do I.

Mr. RAKER. Now, what restrictions would you have imposed?

Mr. HILL. I think our present interchange fixed by Roosevelt is substantially correct. I see no objection to it at all. I believe that Japan wishes to go into Manchuria and Mongolia. Let me explain that a little more in detail.

Years ago in talking with the Russian governor—the Provinces of Manchuria and Mongolia are what they call buffer Provinces. They never belonged to Russia and would not be accepted by Russia. They do not belong to the 18 Provinces of China. A strip runs through there of the most fertile land you can imagine. The land from Vladivostok to Petrograd, acre for acre, is better than the land between St. Paul and Seattle. It is a wonderful country, and this territory lying just south of Manchuria and Mongolia is the natural opening for Japan and is where I think they want to go and where they should go.

The CHAIRMAN. Then they begin to colonize; that is their object, and they send a thousand women per year into that territory; that is not denied?

Mr. HILL. I think that is true; I think they are doing that; but you must remember that the people—the Mongolians there, the direct descendants of Genghis Khan—are people who are nomadic in their character; they do not till the soil very much. They are very much like their neighbors across the line, almost the same blood; and when I was down there I went 15 miles through that country and they did not till the soil. They wander, like the American Indians, as I found them personally, and these people going in there and making settlements establish conditions that make life possible.

The CHAIRMAN. They are going in there colonizing amongst people of their own type.

Mr. HILL. Of their own pretype, not that type now, because they are much cleverer in every way. They are racially the same, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that makes that problem quite different from the problem of the United States.

Mr. HILL. That is why I do not think they want it themselves. Every representation made about that will be met more than halfway by Japan. Every representation made by our Government will be met more than halfway by Japan.

Mr. RAKER. You think some agreement similar to what is called the "gentlemen's agreement" would be adequate, so far as further restrictions are concerned?

Mr. HILL. For the present, although I would prefer a firm treaty. I think Japan is ripe for a firm treaty, and I think it could be done.

Mr. RAKER. What course would you suggest, Mr. Hill, in dealing with the question of their unlawful entrance to the United States?

Mr. HILL. I would tell them at once, and they would stop it, as far as they can; they would stop it at once. I would send a cable.

Mr. RAKER. You do not think the Government of Japan itself responsible for the smuggling of Japanese through Canada and Mexico?

Mr. HILL. Not in any way, shape, or manner.

Mr. RAKER. And you do not believe that any steps that we would take, particularly protecting these borders, would be construed as a hostile act toward Japan?

Mr. HILL. No; I would take it up with them first.

Mr. RAKER. Wouldn't that involve the assumption that they are, to some extent, guilty or negligent?

Mr. HILL. No; I would not put it that way. I would say, "We find so and so. Will you kindly define your attitude"—present it diplomatically; do it in the nice way. We have a man at Washington who understands that.

Mr. RAKER. Do you really feel that the United States ought to ask Japan whether or not it would guard its border?

Mr. HILL. Its own border?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. HILL. I would ask them if they are doing anything. Now, that word "invade"—I would not use that—I would ask, "Are you doing anything? We find such and such to be the facts; are you in any way responsible? What is your position; what is your attitude?"

Mr. RAKER. That would not be inconsistent with our taking steps on our own account.

Mr. HILL. Not at all; no; not at all. I don't think.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is the situation; it is a little peculiar. Of course, the Japanese Government denies that they are engaged in any starting out of any men who are going to slip into the United States.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And their denial must be taken as true?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But the condition exists. Now, this committee has known for years of such a tendency but has never been able to put its finger on it, until we came into this city. Now, we have located the posts on the underground railway, as you might call it.

Mr. HILL. Very good.

The CHAIRMAN. Now it has come to this point: We can not find a secretary of a Japanese society who pays any attention at all when he receives a new member as to whether that member comes into the United States surreptitiously or not.

Mr. HILL. You can not find that?

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Not a secretary who will ever say that he has asked a man how he came.

Mr. HILL. Before they join the organization?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Now, the secretaries of these associations are coincident with the area of the Japanese consuls; a census is taken by them for the society, for the consul, and undoubtedly, ultimately for the Japanese Government. So, you see, the minute they are here the whole Japanese population protects the man who slips in. Now, there is no doubt in the world in my mind but what the Census Office will not find Japanese to the number that there are here.

Mr. HILL. Why not, do you think—won't they find them?

The CHAIRMAN. No; because the very Japanese who know of those fellows that are hiding out and waiting until the five years are up won't tell. Now, we discovered in California that the Japanese get in over the border; go to a bank and make a bank account and slip away into the vineyards and do not turn up for five years, the law being that if they stick it out for five years that they can not be deported; and when the question arises he proves his length of residence by his bank account.

Mr. HILL. Is that to any great extent going on?

The CHAIRMAN. It is going on to a considerable extent, but the figures are confusing all the time.

Mr. HILL. If they are coming across to our shores on the Mexican side, surely there must be some record—the ship record would tell to what extent.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you see, the testimony shows a few each month of desertions in the port of Seattle and some in this port.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, suppose that a state of feeling, somewhat ugly, somewhat dangerous, was developed in one of the great States of the Union, if you confine it to one, that for some reason or other the Japanese had control of three-fourths of the land devoted to raising crops and you find a very ugly feeling growing; you would recognize that a state of feeling is a fact with which the Government has to deal. Now, how would you deal with that. In other words, I would ask you if you could neglect that and feel secure in doing so?

Mr. HILL. I would answer that in this way: Wherever I find trouble of that kind I would bring it up with the authorities in Washington. Our Government as a whole acts for all the States and must always act for all the States with foreign countries, and no individual State, in my mind, would have the right to take any action for itself per se.

Mr. RAKER. I do not mean State action; but you know that neither the States nor the Federal Government can always control masses of men.

Mr. HILL. It is a hard thing to do.

Mr. RAKER. They have not been able to do it in any country that has existed up to this time.

Mr. HILL. That is true.

Mr. RAKER. And if that feeling should manifest itself in an extreme form that would bring about complications of itself, would it not?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, if the numbers of these people increase, is not the danger of these outbreaks going to increase?

Mr. HILL. I would think they are, or would be liable to. On the other hand, I would feel that an expression by the local people would not endanger us so much as an expression of the representatives of the Government. Now, in traveling in foreign countries, a man who has the title of Senator is always recognized as being part of the Government. Until Senator Phelan and Senator Lodge spoke, no special attention was paid to any act which was not thought to be the act of the Government.

Mr. RAKER. Do you believe that Japan would permit the United States to treat her like China; to permit her people to be treated like the Chinese were treated on the Pacific coast?

Mr. HILL. I don't think so.

Mr. RAKER. Most serious consequences would result?

The CHAIRMAN. Now, go ahead with that statement. You have been over there and you know the conditions very well. What great weight of authority has that expression, or anything except an act of the Government itself?

Mr. HILL. The American mind does not regard authority at all, but that is the only mind that really does not. So when those expressions are made by our Representatives in Congress, like yourselves, or by the Senate, they are accepted as the act of the Government in many of the countries abroad. That is what I am trying to impress on you as the danger. It seems final, then, as the final act of the Government. Of course, until that expression is consummated through Congress into a law it is not the act of the Government. We know that, but they do not know that at all.

The CHAIRMAN. They do not understand that it is the individual statement of the Representative or a Senator made in a speech or interview?

Mr. HILL. No; that is official to their mind—he has the title.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, except the highest officials, they are not likely to understand that these hearings are only hearings leading to legislation?

Mr. HILL. No; they really believe that this is official right now.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, it is official, but it is for the purpose of leading to laws.

Mr. HILL. They think this is the final act. That is the danger we are in because they do not understand it. Especially that is true in Asia, and especially true in China and Siberia, and it is true to a more limited extent in Rumania and the middle Baltic States. Now, you have been there and you know what the situation is and what influence an official act has. That is the danger. That is why I am so pleased that you are going to move in such a discreet way and not to embroil our country in trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you connected with the railroads—in an official capacity, with the Hill railroads, along about 1899, when they began to bring in Japanese?

Mr. HILL. No; I will explain that so you will understand it clearly. Mr. Hill, in building his railroad, devised this plan. I was never an officer of the Great Northern at all: never for a moment. I was president of 12 of his corporations at one time and I operated a bank besides. He handled it in this way. The Minneapolis & Western was built from Minneapolis. I built that road before I knew Mr. Hill. I was president of the North Western and president of the Minneapolis Union and president of all the local companies at my end. So they were separate officers. The Great Northern were independent. I had to do with the privateer companies, so called.

The CHAIRMAN. I have forgotten when the consolidation was made.

Mr. HILL. It was long after I left.

The CHAIRMAN. About 1900, we will say, and the Northern Pacific Railroad, with its four vessels that ran from this harbor to Japan, commenced bringing in Japanese laborers?

Mr. HILL. During that period I was in Asia.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not know whether the system of distribution was of the peonage form, by which toll was paid here in Tacoma?

Mr. HILL. I was not here; I was over in Asia. You see, the railroads were working separate and distinct. I wish also to say that I was on the Eastern Minnesota; I forgot that.

Mr. RAKER. You are somewhat familiar with the Japanese Government and its methods of dealing?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You are familiar with the Japanese idea of government as well as the Japanese idea of life?

Mr. HILL. Well, yes; they tell me so.

Mr. RAKER. As compared with the United States?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Is there a fundamental difference there of thought in the final analysis of government and life in Japan as compared with the United States, in the way of the people thinking and dealing with each other and their government and government officials?

Mr. HILL. There was originally. There is not a difference in the minds of the Japanese who become Americanized. Now, when I first saw them there they said merely that they did not believe in trade and commerce. "We look on merchants as you do on peddlers; we are sami; we belong to the fighting class"; but all that is changed. In 30 years Japan has undergone the quickest change ever known of any big nation of the world, in adopting western ideas.

Mr. RAKER. Does a Japanese born in Japan, for instance, with Japanese ideas, ever become naturalized, become thoroughly Americanized with the American ideas, without still clinging to the Japanese idea that the Emperor is the main source of all power and all government for the good of the whole Japanese idea?

Mr. HILL. I know what you mean. That is a very hard question to answer. I will have to answer it this way: Commercially, they have adopted our standards; they have come to understand that honesty is a matter of education—and it is a matter of education in the business way—you think that, don't you? You have come to understand that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not extreme business education inclined to lead to what would otherwise be a form of dishonesty?

Mr. HILL. No, no. I would not think that.

Mr. RAKER. Now, you are getting down to what I like; you have divided it. The development has been commercial.

Mr. HILL. Yes; commercial.

Mr. RAKER. But the idea of thought and government and that the Emperor is the head of the court and the whole situation, and through him comes all power and force, does not that feeling still exist?

Mr. HILL. I think so.

Mr. RAKER. Taught and has become a part of every Japanese.

Mr. HILL. That was true until the great revolution in Japan, headed by Mark Siko. I did not want to speak, because I can not

speaking intelligently of the attitude of the present people. All I can say is that I observe a very liberal spirit. I addressed the other day 2,000 Japanese students in English. I am trying to get your point.

MR. RAKER. I have just told the chairman that I would not take too much time, but I want to develop a couple of ideas, which I think you can assist us on.

MR. HILL. And undoubtedly, Judge, from the governmental point of view, Japan, in my opinion—I may be wrong—would still regard the Emperor as the source of power. On the other hand, their modern statesmen, whichever party you take, is so thoroughly imbued with Western ideas that it is getting to be more and more every year I notice the change like—well, I don't like to say it—but like England. We all know that the English King has no authority. We all know that—I don't want to offend the Englishmen, but that is my feeling about it.

Now, they are getting more and more democratized, in my judgment, and the governors and ministers hold the power, in my judgment.

MR. RAKER. Now, coming from that to the question of the race. The Japanese people are a separate and distinct race, maintain their organization and their lives of thought and religion and their form of government for centuries.

MR. HILL. No; not the religion, Judge. Now, that is interesting—

MR. RAKER. All the rest, except the religion.

MR. HILL. Well, yes; but that is very different. Buddhism was imported from India originally into Japan, and the majority were Buddhists at one time. A commission was sent out to examine affairs throughout the world. Now, I should say the majority of the people of Japan are Shintoists and not Buddhists.

MR. RAKER. What is the distinction between the Shintoist and the Buddhist?

MR. HILL. Well, the Shintoist believes more and more in the worship of ancestors along the line that has come up, perhaps, at one time with Confucianism in that way. Now, if you go into the sacred temple of Shinto Yumashito, the high priest, you would find there in the temple inside a Swastika. Then you would go down to Kamakura and you would find a Swastika there on the great bronze bell in front of the Buddhist temple. Then you go down to an Indian tribe over here on our side and you find the same Swastika. Now, what the relations were between these two continents no one to-day is competent to tell, but it is believed that they came backward and forward. And if you go into Petrograd, if the archives are still there, you will find 25 years ago where people went in sleds to Alaska from Petrograd, crossing the ice. If you go to Nova Zembla Islands and take a string and stick it into Ketchikan and Alaska and draw a circle of 3,000 miles and come to Nova Zembla you find there on the shore the totem poles, and you will find the same thing in Yucatan. I do not know what the relations of those countries were. I don't know; I am trying to find out.

MR. RAKER. Well, it is recognized that, racially, there is a deep-seated, long-grown-up distinction.

MR. HILL. I am trying to point out that that may have been the case once with us here on this continent; I don't know.

Mr. RAKER. I am not speaking with any disparagement to either side. I give both the credit. Now, coming down to homes: The question of handling the business in various localities, as it is developed, the farming and the dairying, and then on into the cities through the various activities, it has become acute and somewhat of a menace, has it not?

Mr. HILL. I would not think so. I would not think that; that is, up here I have not observed it. I have gone about the State a great deal and I have not observed it. To my mind it is confined still to a few men.

Mr. RAKER. Can I change that word from "menace" to saying that it has become an acute question as to what would be the ultimate result if it is continued?

Mr. HILL. You mean the present numbers are developing so rapidly?

Mr. RAKER. Together with the activities and the work they are doing, that whatever might be the result it is becoming acute and has begun to draw the attention of the American people to it, and they are beginning to have an apprehension in regard to the result.

Mr. HILL. We don't feel it. I think that theory or virus has come from California to us. We would not feel it here. I think that is where it came from, frankly. I don't think so here with us; no, not here; I don't think it is here. Now, I don't mean to offend you.

Mr. RAKER. I know, Mr. Hill, you would not do that. Now, just why is it that there is this feeling, or could be this feeling, in California, and even here in Washington, between here and Seattle and at Thomas—from the testimony we heard it must appear that there is—that when a Japanese comes into a community and prospers that this feeling begins to grow, but when a white man comes in, no difference of what nationality, and prospers likewise and grows, there is no complaint; now, what makes this distinction?

Mr. HILL. Judge, I dispute your premise. When a white man prospers, God help him; they pull him down if they can. He becomes a target. I was told by a gentleman who is very prominent in this matter, who is here in your courtroom, or was the other day, that I was trying to be an overlord of the Northern Pacific, and I could not be so. That was your chairman of the Anti-Japanese Society in your own room. But your point is true in one sense, that there is that racial difference, and how to overcome that I do not know. I think it should be done diplomatically and not by force, not by antagonism.

Mr. RAKER. You said "diplomatically," but what I am trying to get at is that you recognize the fact that where an American prospers, no difference what nationality he may be; he is white—he has his family, and a poor family comes in there and they become associated; no matter how much the first may have gathered of this world's goods, the boys and girls will dissipate it by frequent intermarriage with the man that comes in with the large family but with little of the world's goods, and it eventually dissipates and builds up the community.

Mr. HILL. It used to be so.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not practically so, generally speaking, among the white people?

MR. HILL. It used to be so. I would not like to say. I do not know what to say about that.

MR. RAKER. What are you going to do if a like condition exists between the white men and the Japanese? What is going to be the result?

MR. HILL. Let me follow that exactly. What would be the result of the two, side by side?

MR. RAKER. Yes.

MR. HILL. I don't think there would be any trouble about it at all. It would work together in line if the matter is carefully regulated in advance.

MR. RAKER. To bring it to a point, what about the intermarriage? The physical assimilation and the intermarriage of the two races?

MR. HILL. I do not think either nation wants that.

MR. RAKER. Let us keep out of the question as to what anyone wants.

MR. HILL. I do not think the individual wants it, either.

MR. RAKER. Why not?

MR. HILL. I don't think they do.

MR. RAKER. Why not?

MR. HILL. I don't think they do.

MR. RAKER. I want you, from your observation as a man who has traveled over the world, who knows something of the United States and the East and who knows the West from that experience, I want you to tell the committee why.

MR. HILL. I think the characteristics are racial. Now, Judge, understand me. When my father practiced medicine in North Carolina among those poor whites, he sometimes attended those poor whites, and he was very much surprised to find that one of them had married a negro and he reproached her for it. "Why," she said, "that is nothing at all. The little daughter of Saul Pickering married a man from Maine, and that is far worse." There was that feeling. Now, is it not so, Judge?

MR. RAKER. I am not on the witness stand.

MR. HILL. Those things are racial.

MR. RAKER. Now, let me ask you, did not the Mongolian race, under Genghis Khan, spread all over Europe?

MR. HILL. As far as Vienna.

MR. RAKER. And his hordes mixed their blood with the blood of the people they overran?

MR. HILL. They did.

MR. RAKER. Clear down to Turkey?

MR. HILL. And away into Austria.

MR. RAKER. And what blood did they leave?

MR. HILL. They left the Mongolian blood, and considerable of it, too. You will find that in the Germans, too. You will find it written up carefully in this new book just written and just published [showing].

MR. RAKER. I am seeking information now and kind of pressing you a little bit.

MR. HILL. I will tell you anything I know.

MR. RAKER. Is it your personal view—that is what I want to get, and not what somebody else has written—you know just as much about those things as some gentleman or lady who has written a book.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And from this experience and this observation as to the racial conditions in this country, as a man with this broad, ripe experience, what is your judgment as to the intermarriage of the Japanese and Chinese in the United States?

Mr. HILL. I would not approve of it.

Mr. RAKER. You are opposed to it?

Mr. HILL. I am opposed to it, and they are, too.

Mr. RAKER. And you are opposed to further immigration?

Mr. HILL. No; I am opposed to unlimited immigration.

Mr. RAKER. What do you mean by unlimited?

Mr. HILL. Always by regulation.

Mr. RAKER. And how would you regulate it?

Mr. HILL. As we do now only partly—only better.

Mr. RAKER. Did you say you favored unlimited immigration?

Mr. HILL. I do not favor unlimited immigration. I favor limited immigration under restriction all the time.

Mr. RAKER. Under any form of restriction—

Mr. HILL (interposing). Which would be proper.

Mr. RAKER. Which would keep a heavy number from coming.

Mr. HILL. Yes; and they would like the same thing, too.

Mr. RAKER. Now, in all these western counties two members of the committee, not at the expense of the Government at all, went from Friday night until the next hearing in a swing around the whole Olympic Peninsula, a great piece of country with a limited population. It could support easily a quarter of million people.

Mr. HILL. Yes; easily more than that. I will give you the figures of that if you care for them.

Mr. RAKER. Now, let us assume that the Japanese, as the result of political or local agitation, in what numbers they have got, left California and made their way to this country and began to get into the valleys and the partially logged-off places in the Olympic Peninsula, until they mastered that peninsula, would it do any harm?

Mr. HILL. Not to me. It would do good.

Mr. RAKER. Do you think it would do good to the State?

Mr. HILL. I think it would do good to it, if they worked and handled it well.

Mr. RAKER. In the center of that peninsula is a great forest reserve, held out of taxation and which affords no opportunity to the people of this generation or the next, being held for posterity.

Mr. HILL. Yes; I think that is all wrong.

Mr. RAKER. There are 11 of those in this State.

Mr. HILL. They are all wrong. It ought to be taxed; it is all wrong.

Mr. RAKER. Now, here is this limited population, remember; and we are looking to the future of the United States.

Mr. HILL. I understand that—now to make that clear to you about this population question. The State of Oregon is half the size of the German Empire. The city of Tokyo contains 3,000,000 people; the entire State of Oregon has only 750,000. Acre for acre, the land of Oregon is better than the land of Germany. One-fourth of Germany is waste land; one-fourth of Germany is given over to reforestation. If Oregon was as densely populated as Germany, with 33,000,000 people, I believe that this territory from British Columbia

to California alone would be the most densely populated of any portion of the globe. That is my opinion about it.

Mr. RAKER. Now, getting back to the question I was getting at—with these two distinct races—you say that you are opposed to physical assimilation in any manner?

Mr. HILL. Yes; and they are, too.

Mr. RAKER. Would you keep the families living separate and apart?

Mr. HILL. Not any more than I would of the Jews or any other class of people—they are Asiatic—Russians.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell that all Jews are Asiatic Russians?

Mr. HILL. They all came from there originally.

The CHAIRMAN. So did we all.

Mr. HILL. Not all.

The CHAIRMAN. They didn't bring us all out of it?

Mr. HILL. They didn't bring us all out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Just the Hindu and the Jew?

Mr. HILL. That is out of Asia proper.

Mr. RAKER. Would you keep the schools separate and distinct?

Mr. HILL. I don't think so. I don't see why we should.

Mr. RAKER. Would you keep the gatherings of the young people separate and distinct?

Mr. HILL. Not if they wanted to go together, I would not.

Mr. RAKER. How could you let them go together; the young people go to school together, and to church together, and dancing together without intermarrying?

Mr. HILL. Well, I have been to school with lots of them, and I never married; and so have you; isn't that right? I don't think they will marry. I don't regard that as a menace at all.

Mr. RAKER. Well, there is bound to be more or less friction between the races.

Mr. HILL. That is true.

Mr. RAKER. How can a State or a Government exist part yellow and part white, and won't it ultimately come to the conclusion that one race or the other is bound to dominate, with the elimination or destruction of the other race?

Mr. HILL. I would not say "eliminate"—I would say—

Mr. RAKER. Absorption?

Mr. HILL. I would not say "absorption"; no. The South never absorbed the nigger or the mulattoes. It never absorbed them.

Mr. RAKER. Don't you think that one race or the other will control?

Mr. HILL. I will say that the people of this country will always so frame their Government wisely as to keep control of their country. I believe that. I believe that Japan will always keep control of their country in return. And we can trade backward and forward as neighbors. There are many, many Americans living in Japan. You would be surprised at the immense number that there is there.

Mr. RAKER. Now, we have the Negro question. I think that men ought sometimes to be frank, and I will try to be, irrespective of where it hits. The Negro question has been one of the bad results that this country has had to suffer.

Mr. HILL. And it will be again.

Mr. RAKER. It is yet.

Mr. HILL. It will be again.

Mr. RAKER. Now, why should the American people sit idly by and permit another race question to be started and develop on the western coast of this continent?

Mr. HILL. I don't think it is the same. I am from the South.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not more dangerous than the Negro question?

Mr. HILL. I don't think so. I think the mullatto shows that. I don't think there is ever that likelihood of intermarriage that there was in the South.

Mr. RAKER. I mean of the domination of one race or the extermination of the other.

Mr. HILL. No.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not your judgment that had the Negro been of the same virility as the Jap, with his determination to take the soil, to do the business and to do the work, and with that same dominating spirit, that he would have controlled and had the South to-day?

Mr. HILL. No; he is not—well, he has not the ability to do it.

Mr. RAKER. Had he been of the same characteristic as the Japanese he would have done it, wouldn't he?

Mr. HILL. He might have done it in certain States—it might have been possible.

Mr. RAKER. Now, ought we not to avoid those conditions?

Mr. HILL. We ought to avoid those, but we ought to avoid them in such a way as not to antagonize a friend, and to keep them friendly. I stand always for that.

Mr. RAKER. Thank you for your having appeared before us.

Mr. HILL. I thank you for your courtesy and the opportunity to appear before you.

The CHAIRMAN. We will call next on Mrs. Bailey, from Hood River Oreg.; but in the meantime I have a letter which I wish to have identified for the record, written by Gilbert Quale, R. F. D. No. 3, Stanwood, Wash., in which he writes that he has read the testimony given by Mr. Terrace to the committee and he finds the statement that Mr. Terrace thinks that the Japanese should be allowed to come into the State, and that white boys will not clear the land or grub up stumps, does not correctly state the facts. He says:

For the committee's information can state that I, myself, with a crew of three men have cleared over 100 acres of the hardest kind of logged-off land. Last winter I employed three young men, two born in the United States from Norwegian parents and one born in Sweden, all three ex-service men. If I should have employed Japs, it would have taken about one dozen to do the work. All the land cleared in Snohomish, Skagit, and Island Counties has been cleared mostly by Scandinavians, and some of them born right here on Puget Sound. I do not believe the Jap would make a very good man in the woods nor on clearing land. A good, white, American boy, if you pay him well, can do the work of three Japs. I was born in Norway; have nothing against the Japs, but as long as I can get white men to work, no Japs for me.

STATEMENT OF MRS. O. M. BAILEY.

(Mrs. Bailey was first duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your full name—you are Mrs. O. M. Bailey?

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And your residence and post office is Oregon?

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have written the committee that you would like to make a statement?

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mrs. BAILEY. I come from the Hood River district where some have thought that the Japanese was becoming to be a menace. I have not found it so, and the population is still so small among the Japanese that we would welcome more Japanese——

The CHAIRMAN. How many are there in the Hood River Valley?

Mrs. BAILEY (continuing) enough so that we could improve and rescue the land from stumps, and invite more population.

The CHAIRMAN. Invite more white population?

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What business are you in?

Mrs. BAILEY. In the fruit industry.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the white population of the Hood River Valley, in round numbers?

Mrs. BAILEY. About 8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Japanese population is about what?

Mrs. BAILEY. I can not give that readily.

A VOICE. Two hundred.

Mrs. BAILEY. Two hundred.

The CHAIRMAN. Please proceed with your statement. We are very pressed for time, and if you have a written statement you can hand it in.

Mrs. BAILEY. The Japanese settle in our valley; we have very few that own land. It is all leased land, and, of course, they will go away. There are some that will possess land.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that some will go away.

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes; those on that leased land will go back; they will not remain. There are only a few that possess land.

The CHAIRMAN. Why will those that lease land go away?

Mrs. BAILEY. Conditions are so that they won't remain. They labor under such difficulties.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the difficulties?

Mrs. BAILEY. The difficulties are, it is not desirable they should remain; they will return back to their own country.

The CHAIRMAN. You want them to do the work and go back to their own country?

Mrs. BAILEY. They desire to do that; they are here only a while, or temporarily; and they had to work under such difficulties; and this spirit and attitude that is shown toward them must be one of friendship. I say to the California people that they must not treat them in any arrogant and disrespectful manner, as Mr. Hill has said to-day. They are a clever people.

The CHAIRMAN. If they are too clever not to have their affairs in the United States looked into and discussed, should not the people of California and our people be clever enough to hold up our end?

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes; and we should do it and they will do it, too.

The CHAIRMAN. In the United States?

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes, indeed; and speaking of them as a lower, inferior race, they won't take it; they won't take it.

The CHAIRMAN. But they want to stay in the United States, except those who are on leased land, and they will go home; is that it?

Mrs. BAILEY. That is the way I feel about it. Any questions you wish to ask me I will be glad to answer them.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, are there any children up there in the valley of the Japanese?

Mrs. BAILEY. We have two children of the school age and younger children coming on. I think about 10 women altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the women want to go back to Japan?

Mrs. BAILEY. Many of them want to go back to Japan. The influenza has wrought such havoc among them that it has decreased the population so much for the last two years. It was on the increase some two years ago, and now it is on the decrease. These words right here express so strong my feeling as it stands to-day: "It is a great and dangerous problem we are facing to-day, and we have to face it in such a frank way for their interest and our own, too."

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by "dangerous problem"?

Mrs. BAILEY. The oriental problem.

The CHAIRMAN. In what way?

Mrs. BAILEY. Well, the revolution in Europe; and they stand between us and the greater power back of them, which would be a greater menace to us than they are.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this great menace behind them that they are protecting us against?

Mrs. BAILEY. They are the barrier of a great race.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what?

Mrs. BAILEY. Of the Chinese.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the Japanese are standing between us and the Chinese—or the Japanese and Chinese together?

Mrs. BAILEY. They keep it united, and if we stand united we would be protected.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the matter with our standing with China, too?

Mrs. BAILEY. Well, if that were possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, is it not possible?

Mrs. BAILEY. It is possible to stand with Japan.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let us stand with China. We are on friendly terms with China. It is a republic.

Mrs. BAILEY. At present.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no any intention that our friendly relations to the Chinese and with China should be broken.

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes; and we recognize her as a great power, too, and we are on friendly terms.

The CHAIRMAN. On what do you base your judgment that there is any danger from China to the United States?

Mrs. BAILEY. As it has a great population and a great power.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the greater the population and the greater the power, if we are on friendly terms, and they are good people, there would be no danger of trouble between the United States and China, would there?

Mrs. BAILEY. Not if things continue as they are now.

The CHAIRMAN. Just what would you do——

Mrs. BAILEY. Just a moment. This expresses my thought better than I can express it [reading]:

We can not, from any angle, have a contemptuous or derogatory attitude toward Japan and be justified as Americans. And Americans should cultivate the proper spirit, so as to maintain the peace of our country. So I stand as an American citizen, to contend that it is our country's call, and we should heed it.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you quoting from?

Mrs. BAILEY. I am quoting from an article taken from one of our religious periodicals.

The CHAIRMAN. Which one?

Mrs. BAILEY. It is an eastern publication. We must do all we can to heal the feeling with Japan.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this publication?

Mrs. BAILEY. It is a Christian publication, published in the East.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it?

Mrs. BAILEY. Well, briefly—well, I can't give the name of it, but it is a Presbyterian paper.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you understand that not only the Government itself, the administrative branch of the Government, but the legislative branch, and this committee representing the legislative branch, is trying to act exactly in accord with those views.

Mrs. BAILEY. In traveling through southern California this winter I observed and watched the situation, and it seemed to me that if you go out and view their truck gardens, those areas of them, that California, with her southern tourists coming in there, they would just starve if it was not for the Japanese producing such a large percentage of the produce. And it is so in our valley, too; they produce, and they seem to be so adapted to that line of work the white man will not do.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you lease land to them?

Mrs. BAILEY. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you hire them?

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What wages do you pay?

Mrs. BAILEY. Whatever the wages are; whatever anybody else gets.

The CHAIRMAN. And do you agree as to the number of hours a day?

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes; we find them very satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. What hours do they work, on your place?

Mrs. BAILEY. We do not have the 8-hour day.

The CHAIRMAN. What hour day do you have?

Mrs. BAILEY. Well, if a man would work by the hour he would receive his wages by the hour, and if he works longer he would get overtime.

The CHAIRMAN. But he can work as many hours as he pleases a day?

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the women work for you?

Mrs. BAILEY. Sometimes; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Any of the children work?

Mrs. BAILEY. No.

Mr. RAKER. Where do you get this idea that the white people of California would starve and could not get the provisions, if it was not for the Japanese?

Mrs. BAILEY. Well, the races there—the Mexican and Spanish races—do not seem to be adapted to that line of work.

Mr. RAKER. What is the matter with the Americans?

Mrs. BAILEY. Too lazy.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not funny; is it not strange that all this development occurred before the Japanese came in there?

Mrs. BAILEY. Oh, but the population was not so dense then.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not peculiar to you that we had this high development that produced this wonderful crop of all kinds and characters that was being produced and is being produced now, before the Japanese came in to the country and took advantage of the situation?

Mrs. BAILEY. We are producing a great deal more now—it is intensely cultivated.

Mr. RAKER. Do you know that about Los Angeles the white people were doing the work before the Japanese came in there and took advantage of the situation?

Mrs. BAILEY. On a smaller scale, they were, but now the demand is greater on account of the tourist population and the population also that is becoming resident throughout the southern part of the State. I wish that the American laboring man could catch the spirit of the Japanese as he works, and under the greatest difficulties and brings it about. Our forefathers had the same spirit, to rescue from the soil those things, and as you see these little people working, faithfully and honestly and diligently, you can not help but admire them, and what they earn they get, or what they get they earn.

Mr. RAKER. Don't you find the Americans with that same determination and resolve?

Mrs. BAILEY. I don't think so. When you see the young population of America to-day it seems that they want to have a high time and a fly time, and you take the young college man to-day and he has not the spirit to do those things.

Mr. RAKER. What are you going to do with our American boys and girls?

Mrs. BAILEY. They are all going to go in town and live in town, and we are going to have to rescue the soil by the alien population.

Mr. RAKER. Are you going to allow the colored race to come in and take advantage of the situation and possession of our soil and in substance depopulate our white race?

Mrs. BAILEY. The colored man won't do it. He won't rescue from the soil. He is too lazy.

Mr. RAKER. The yellow man.

Mrs. BAILEY. I thought you said the colored man. You said the colored man.

Mr. RAKER. My voice is heavy and I can't help it. I have had many criticisms over it, but I can't help it just the same. I mean the yellow color—what is going to be the ultimate result?

Mrs. BAILEY. These problems can always be worked out and solved if we take time.

Mr. RAKER. Tell us how you would go about it.

Mrs. BAILEY. It will take time and spirit, and the spirit of friendship must be maintained throughout the whole thing.

MR. RAKER. Now, we have the time and we have got the spirit, too; now, give us the tip on how to it.

MRS. BAILEY. Well, a Japanese man who has a young son going to college, he says to his father, or the father says to him, "Supposing war should break out between the United States and Japan; what would we do?" And the young son says to the Japanese father, "Well, father, I would feel awful sorry for your country, but I would have to fight for my own." There he has caught the spirit of democracy and the spirit of America—of the Stars and Stripes.

MR. RAKER. Would you not find the same spirit existing if war occurred between Japan and the United States as that which existed in the war between the United States and Germany?

MRS. BAILEY. To a large extent. During the war there was not any more loyal help than the Japanese gave to the Army and gave to the Red Cross. They gave funds and time.

MR. RAKER. We admit all that.

MRS. BAILEY. They showed a spirit of loyalty.

MR. RAKER. I don't get the view of yours, that the Japanese in Hood River Valley will go back to Japan.

MRS. BAILEY. Well, that is going back to that subject. Some will go back. I will tell you how it can be solved to an extent. We must give naturalization to the native born.

MR. RAKER. They have it—those born here are citizens.

MRS. BAILEY. They don't enjoy the privilege of citizenship; that has yet to come, and by giving them that—

MR. RAKER (interposing). Each State regulates the right of its citizens to vote.

MRS. BAILEY. They must have that—the native born.

MR. RAKER. I would like to have you develop a little, because this is the crux of the whole thing. We can talk and theorize—your viewpoint as to the American boy and girl and the viewpoint of the Japanese. Now, how are you going to maintain our American institutions and our American families?

MRS. BAILEY. Oh, the Japanese population will never be large enough to influence it at all. They will never be large enough, and we can regulate it so that it won't be a menace.

MR. RAKER. Mrs. Bailey, you spoke about needing more help in the Hood River Valley?

MRS. BAILEY. Yes.

MR. RAKER. You would like more to come in to clear off the land and develop it. Now, have the Hood River Valley people made any effort to make nice comfortable homes and good surroundings and bring in American boys there to do the work and pay them good wages?

MRS. BAILEY. The American boy does not seek that kind of work.

MR. RAKER. I asked you the other question.

MRS. BAILEY. I don't know. I don't think there has been.

THE CHAIRMAN. How long have you lived in the Hood River Valley?

MRS. BAILEY. Twelve years.

THE CHAIRMAN. Where did you live prior to that?

MRS. BAILEY. In California. I had 20 years' experience with the orientals.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you live in California?

Mrs. BAILEY. Sacramento and Los Angeles.

The CHAIRMAN. You know the Colfax country?

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many white families are living in Florin?

Mrs. BAILEY. I am not in touch with the situation. I have heard a great deal about it, but I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. About 15 white families left now in Florin?

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have been 12 years in the Hood River Valley?

Mrs. BAILEY. Yes.

STATEMENT OF MR. N. YASUI.

(Mr. Yasui was first duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. I have your letter, dated July 31, 1920, saying:

I wish to be a witness at the hearing which is to be held Monday, August 2, at 10 a. m., in the Federal Building in this city to testify Japanese conditions in Hood River, Oreg., where I have been a resident for the last 12 years continuously.

Did you write this letter?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this your work?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you live in Hood River Valley?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You just came to Tacoma?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the statement which you desire to make?

Mr. YASUI. Well, first of all, I wish to make a correction in the statement which Mr. E. R. Scott made before this committee, which was mistaken or wrongly made. First of all, Mr. Scott states that Japanese children in the Hood River counted about 96, all over the age of 11 years. I want to make a correction that there are only 7 children of school age, and all of them attending public schools in Hood River.

The CHAIRMAN. Seven?

Mr. YASUI. Seven.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the minimum school age?

Mr. YASUI. Six years old.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you in business over there?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your business?

Mr. YASUI. General merchandise store, and also am farmer, too. I own a small farm.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you own it yourself?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in the United States?

Mr. YASUI. Seventeen years.

The CHAIRMAN. How old are you?

Mr. YASUI. Thirty-three years old.

The CHAIRMAN. You went to the American schools when you came here?

Mr. YASUI. Yes; a short time.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you come?

Mr. YASUI. To this country?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. YASUI. To start English.

The CHAIRMAN. You had a passport as student?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did you go to school?

Mr. YASUI. In Portland, and also Hood River.

The CHAIRMAN. Public school?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Night school?

Mr. YASUI. Day school.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did you study?

Mr. YASUI. In this country?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. YASUI. Four years.

The CHAIRMAN. And then you went into—

Mr. YASUI. Business.

The CHAIRMAN. Right into the store?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the Japanese doing pretty well in the Hood River Valley?

Mr. YASUI. Yes; they are.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they a bank there?

Mr. YASUI. No bank. We do all banking with the American banks.

The CHAIRMAN. How much American gold is on deposit in Japan; have you any idea?

Mr. YASUI. You mean from the Hood River?

The CHAIRMAN. All the Japanese in the United States?

Mr. YASUI. I don't know; I have no idea at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you see it in the Japanese papers once in a while?

Mr. YASUI. No; I don't pay any attention.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean as to the gold reserve in the banks—well, is there anything else you wish to say?

Mr. YASUI. Also I wish to make a correction before this committee. Mr. Scott states that in Hood River the Japanese raise nothing but an inferior grade of fruit, which is absolutely groundless, for this reason: There is one American association, called the Hood River Fruit Growers' Association, and all the Japanese belong to it.

The CHAIRMAN. You are members of the American society?

Mr. YASUI. Yes; and then they have very careful inspection from the fruit inspectors—everything goes through their inspection—they have a very careful inspection of the fruit, and of course, they haven't raised any inferior fruit—if they do they reject it and turn it back.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand that. I don't remember Mr. Scott making that statement.

Mr. YASUI. That was in the paper.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been back to Japan?

Mr. YASUI. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Never been back?

Mr. YASUI. Never been back.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you one of those who are going back?

Mr. YASUI. Except, maybe, a visit, but I wish to live in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think about the Japanese people in the Hood River country going back to Japan?

Mr. YASUI. Some will go back.

The CHAIRMAN. They get homesick?

Mr. YASUI. The same as the rest of the people, but not all. Some will go back, but the majority like to stay in this country.

Mr. RAKER. About how many Japanese boys, young men like yourself who came from Japan as students—about how many are there, do you know?

Mr. YASUI. Well, I haven't any idea, only a rough estimate, of course, there are possibly seven or eight, I think.

Mr. RAKER. Where are they now?

Mr. YASUI. They are in the Hood River.

Mr. RAKER. What are they doing?

Mr. YASUI. Farming, most of them that attended the public school in this country.

Mr. RAKER. They came over here as students, like yourself?

Mr. YASUI. Well, I am not positive as to that.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you do to earn money while you were a student?

Mr. YASUI. Well, I had help from my brother. I have two brothers in this country. They helped me.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money did you have when you came to the United States, yourself, in round figures?

Mr. YASUI. Well, I think about \$650.

The CHAIRMAN. You came with plenty of money?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have to show the Government over there that you had plenty of money?

Mr. YASUI. When I landed?

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have to show the Japanese Government that you had plenty of money—enough to hold you up as a student?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Are you a married man?

Mr. YASUI. Yes; I am a married man.

Mr. RAKER. Where was your wife born?

Mr. YASUI. Born in Japan.

Mr. RAKER. How did you get her here?

Mr. YASUI. She just came over.

Mr. RAKER. Where did you marry her?

Mr. YASUI. Married her in this country, but this wife being a friend of mine in Japan and both of us are school mates and know each other well, and knows the family of each other.

Mr. RAKER. But you were here?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. In Oregon?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And your wife was in Japan?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And how did you marry her?

Mr. YASUI. Married her under the law of this State, the State of Washington.

Mr. RAKER. How did she get into the United States?

Mr. YASUI. She got permission from the Japanese Government to come here.

Mr. RAKER. When she got permission from the Japanese Government to come here she was still a single girl?

Mr. YASUI. Yes.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES F. MYHAN.

(Mr. Myhan duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your name, business, and post-office address.

Mr. MYHAN. James F. Myhan; State hotel inspector; post-office address, 610 Tacoma Building, Tacoma, Wash.

The CHAIRMAN. We have made arrangements for certain State officials to prepare for this committee statistical information. Have you something all ready up to date?

Mr. MYHAN. Yes. [Handing document to committee.]

The CHAIRMAN. That covers the State?

Mr. MYHAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. This document, to which you have sworn on the 27th day of July, 1920, is dated July 9, 1920, and contains a list of the hotels in the State of Washington operated by Japanese, with the name of the hotel and the city and the street and the number of rooms and the names of the managers?

(The document referred to is as follows:)

AFFIDAVIT OF OWNERSHIP OF HOTELS OWNED AND OPERATED BY JAPANESE IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

County of Pierce, ss:

J. F. Myhan, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is the duly appointed and lawfully qualified hotel inspector for the State of Washington; that the attached copy of hotels owned and operated by Japanese in the State of Washington is a true and correct copy thereof, according to the official records of the State hotel inspector for the State of Washington.

J. F. MYHAN,

Hotel Inspector for the State of Washington.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, 1920.

[SEAL.]

F. N. McLEAN,

*Notary Public in and for the State of Washington,
Residing at Tacoma, Wash.*

Hotels in State of Washington operated by Japanese.

Hotel.	Location.	Rooms.	Manager.
Bellingham:			
A. B. Hotel.	611 1/2 West Holly Street.	13	T. Kamashiyama.
Eagle Lodgings.	1515 C Street.	17	H. Suyamora.
Sunrise.	606 1/2 West Holly Street.	20	T. Musato.
Ruston:			
Ruston.	5311 North Fifty-first Street.	60	C. Hiroshige.
Pasco:			
Olympia.	127 West Clark Street.	12	Y. Ueyeh.
Tacoma.	Pasco.	30	Fong Fung (Chinese).
Togo.	115 West Clark Street.	17	Charley Yamanchi.
Tokio.	Pasco.	20	Y. Kimihira.
Shelton:			
Central.	Shelton.	14	G. Hagiwara.
Spokane:			
Astor.	301 West Front Street.	33	M. Fujii.
J. & A.	117 1/2 West Main Alley.	26	S. Yamamoto.
New York.	216 North Stevens.	12	M. Onki.
Spokane.	411 1/2 West Main Street.	139	H. Hirata and N. Tanabe.
Twin City.	208 1/2 North Stevens.	64	S. Tomosumi.
Wilbert.	337 1/2 West Main Street.	40	Lee Sing (Chinese).
U. S.	228 1/2 West Main Street.	76	F. M. Konchochi.
Walla Walla:			
Denver.	Alley between Fourth and Fifth.	17	Len Gue (Chinese).
Wapato:			
U. S.	Wapato.	17	K. Tashuma.
Wenatchee:			
Rooms.	Wenatchee.	12	George T. Nishizawa.
Yakima:			
Annex Rooms.			
Central.	121 South First Street.	11	H. Tatsoka.
Miyako.	10 North First Street.	38	Sakimura & Fukuba.
N. A.	61 Chestnut Street.	14	B. Okada.
N. P.	91 South Front Street.	17	K. Omuri.
New Yakima.	31 East Yakima.	20	F. K. Osamu.
Panama.	151 South Front.	29	Do.
Phoenix.	61 East Yakima.	30	Fuji Sakuma.
Rio Grande.	71 North Front Street.	19	Henry J. Houda.
Seattle.	201 West Yakima.	15	James T. Kayama.
St. Paul.	21 Front Street.	35	I. Yasuda.
St. Paul.	210 North Front Street.	75	T. Ishishi.
Seattle:			
A. B. Hotel.	119 Washington Street.	30	S. Matsumoto.
Adams.	513 Maynard Avenue.	82	G. Kuroda.
Afro-American.	126 1/2 Main Street.	28	G. Meyagawa.
Alaska Commercial.	167 West Main Street.	40	Y. Masuda.
Albion.	222 Westlake Avenue.	31	M. Okada.
Alki.	205 Fifth Avenue south.	86	J. Mabe.
Alos.	621 King Street.	115	K. Nakashimi.
American.	469 King Street.	60	Y. Kiyano.
American Lake.	118 1/2 Pike Street.	45	J. S. Iisano.
Antlers.	326 1/2 Union Street.	95	M. Yamanobu.
Arctic.	1806 1/2 Eighth Avenue.	34	T. Horii.
Astor.	121 Maynard Avenue.	52	I. Ono.
Bolton.	1517 Boylston Avenue.	33	W. K. Ono.
Bristol.	419 Seneca.	73	Mrs. Gail Barthols, manager.
Broad.	2822 Western Avenue.	40	K. Isonura.
Brooklyn.	207 University.	32	T. Kandoko.
Burke.	1424 First Avenue.	65	R. Kusui.
Burnside.	1504 First Avenue.	20	Y. Inabori.
Bybee.	1321 Third Avenue.	41	Y. Genari.
Cadillac.	Second and Jackson.	58	Y. Mamoto.
Candaw.	619 1/2 First Avenue.	41	H. Tajiri.
Capital.	108 Jackson Street.	30	K. Okada.
Carlson.	117 1/2 Washington Street.	24	Mrs. M. Suzuki.
Carrollton.	217 Occidental.	54	J. Kurimoto.
Cascade.	916 1/2 Howell Street.	65	T. Inaba.
Chesler.	1322 Old Fifth Avenue.	30	Chesaro, S.
Chrystal.	2703 1/2 First Avenue.	34	Geo. Kornatio.
City and Annex.	417-19 Yosler Way.	38	R. Tamusa.
Cleopatra.	115 Third Avenue.	35	M. Yamaguchi.
Coast.	504 Ninth Avenue south.	37	G. Minne.
Congress.	316 Marion Street.	60	T. C. Plams.
Colonial.	119 First Avenue.	72	G. Yamamoto.
Conklin.	88 Virginia Street.	53	S. Hashizumi.
Crown.	3131 First Avenue.	46	N. Nobuyashi.
Do.	664 Dearborn Avenue.	54	Y. Ogiso.
Del Mar.	118 First Avenue.	75	Y. Asano.
Diamond.	412 Fifth Avenue south.	28	T. Takano.
Donald.	819 Howell Street.	85	Z. Hikida.
Dreamland.	South Sixth and King.	34	I. Yamamoto.
Drexel.	223 James Street.	94	Geo. K. Akokuda.
Dawson.	1629 Fourth Avenue.	20	T. Matsumoto.
Duwamish.	1942 First Avenue south.		

Hotels in State of Washington operated by Japanese--Continued.

Hotel.	Location.	Rooms.	Manager

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Hotels in State of Washington operated by Japanese—Continued.

Hotel.	Location.	Rooms.	Manager.
Seattle—Continued.			
Niacara.....	705 1/2 King Street.....	75	K. Sawaf.
Nippon.....	210 Fourth Avenue south.....	14	S. Nishimura.
Nord.....	312 First Avenue south.....	29	G. Nunaguchi.
Norway.....	716 Dearborn Street.....	22	M. Notta.
Ohio.....	618 1/2 Weller Street.....	41	S. Weda.
O. K.....	218 Railroad Avenue.....	190	J. Higuchi.
Onks.....	816 Pike Street.....	43	K. Yorozi.
Olympia.....	105 Yesler Way.....	44	S. Nukui.
Olympus.....	413 1/2 Maynard.....	48	Y. Kayano.
Ontario.....	4003 Eighth Avenue south.....	44	N. Yumagita.
Oregon.....	123 Second Avenue south.....	100	Y. Kimomoto.
Do.....	2305 1/2 First Avenue.....	58	Geo. S. Mitsuaka.
Do.....	166 Washington Street.....	11	Y. Kinomoto.
Oregon-Washington.....	832 Seattle Boulevard.....	19	S. Yamasaki.
Osaka.....	308 1/2 Fifth Avenue south.....	19	S. Musati.
Osgood.....	112 1/2 Jackson street.....	17	H. R. Kato.
Our House.....	115 1/2 West Main street.....	52	H. Okishima.
Outlook.....	83 West Pike street.....	56	M. Yakatoschl.
Pacific.....	604 1/2 Sixth Avenue south.....	50	A. Fuzikawa.
Palmer.....	72 1/2 Dearborn Street.....	38	K. Ifara.
Panama.....	605 1/2 Main Street.....	98	T. Maeda.
Paris.....	521 Sixth Avenue south.....	58	T. Nishimaka.
Park.....	1905 Ninth Avenue.....	42	Geo. Suto.
Pine City.....	314 Fifth Avenue south.....	13	S. Shimamura.
Portland.....	211 1/2 First Avenue south.....	38	G. Miyao.
Potter.....	614 James Street.....	49	O. Shindo.
Presley.....	665 Weller Street.....	250	G. Nagasaki.
Preston.....	2016 First Avenue.....	30	S. Adachi.
Puget.....	912 First Avenue south.....	44	K. Matsuki.
Puget Sound and Dearborn.....	714-730 Sixth Avenue south.....	647	M. Miyagawa.
Rainier.....	671 Jackson Street.....	27	S. Koike.
Do.....	168 Main Street.....	58	K. Wataoka.
Regina.....	301 Second Avenue south.....	125	Kimura & Yaminoba.
Reinton.....	519 Seventh Avenue south.....	70	Hurry Masazo.
Revere.....	105 Fifth Avenue south.....	14	S. Sasaki.
Rex.....	657 King Street.....	91	W. Tsujimoto.
Richelieu.....	210 Occidental.....	54	T. Watanabe.
Right.....	712 First Avenue.....	146	A. Hadlow.
Rijoyokan.....	614 Weller Street.....	19	S. Sako.
Rocker.....	213 First Avenue south.....	30	Y. Esaki.
Riverside.....	1757 West Spokane Avenue.....	20	C. Konura.
Rose.....	525 Washington Street.....	33	H. Tajiri.
Russel.....	517 King Street.....	114	K. Mano.
Do.....	806 Seventh Avenue south.....	41	S. Fukutara.
St. Charles.....	619 Third Avenue.....	72	T. S. Mackle.
St. Francis Rooms.....	2316 First Avenue south.....	20	I. Onoto.
St. James.....	209 Washington Street.....	50	Y. Usda.
St. Nicholas.....	507 King Street.....	46	G. Ota.
St. Paul.....	40 1/2 Fifth Avenue south.....	38	T. Nakamura.
Bankai.....	706 Main Street.....	52	K. Shimizu.
Scargo.....	2205 1/2 First Avenue.....	50	T. Turikata.
Seal Rock.....	311 First Avenue.....	34	S. Uyeda.
Seattle.....	424 Jefferson.....	19	S. Nakagawa.
Shasta.....	212 1/2 Fourth Avenue.....	30	Encki.
Sherman.....	1206 1/2 First Avenue.....	98	H. Aoki.
Sixth Avenue.....	506 Sixth Avenue south.....	16	T. Kanai.
Skagit.....	207 1/2 First Avenue south.....	32	I. Okihasa.
Southern.....	106 1/2 First Avenue south.....	51	Y. Okiyama.
S. P.....	218 Fourth Avenue south.....	39	O. Kuranishi.
Spokane.....	111 Second Avenue south.....	24	K. Ito.
Sprague.....	706 Yesler Way.....	20	S. Fukurawa.
Stacey.....	2403 First Avenue south.....	34	K. Furuta.
Standard.....	114 1/2 Second Avenue south.....	74	K. Sato.
Star.....	418 Jefferson.....	25	T. Tsuzi.
Do.....	507 Maynard.....	17	T. Kosugi.
Star Lodge.....	1227 Jackson Street.....	13	K. Iwano.
State.....	First Avenue south.....	137	M. Nishiyama.
Stetson.....	907 Boren Avenue.....	63	Mrs. V. A. Grant.
Stewart.....	517 Madison.....	55	S. Nozawa.
Stewart House.....	86 West Stewart.....	98	S. Saito.
Stockholm.....	616 Charles Street.....	47	M. Iwami.
Strand.....	2212 1/2 First Avenue.....	47	H. Momoto.
Royal.....	401 Fifth Avenue.....	52	Y. Miyashita.
Sun.....	520 Main Street.....	65	Y. Ishikawa.
Sunrise.....	122 Second Avenue south.....	40	C. H. Nukahara.
Syracuse.....	807 Eighth Avenue south.....	40	G. Niakno.
Tacoma.....	822 Jackson Street.....	211	K. Kawakari.
Tait.....	121 Washington Street.....	31	K. Oawa.
Togo.....	309 Maynard Avenue.....	73	T. Mochizuki.
Taylor.....	602 Second Avenue.....	16	K. Mochizuki.

Hotels in State of Washington operated by Japanese—Continued.

Hotel.	Location.	Rooms.	Manager.
Seattle—Continued.			
Totem.	510 Jefferson Avenue.	52	S. Shigetomi.
Tokiwa.	655½ Jackson Street.	56	K. Ohara.
Tourist.	Occidental and Main.	120	J. Umemura.
U. & I.	503 Sixth Avenue south.	28	S. K. Matsumoto.
U. S.	315 Maynard Avenue.	95	J. Matsuehima.
Union.	307 Washington Street.	82	K. Kawakami.
Vancouver.	1908 Seventh Avenue.	50	Hirota & Tagawa.
Virginia.	615½ Fourth Avenue.	57	Torao Tanaka.
Voigt.	2615½ First Avenue.	15	I. Tsuji.
Vradman.	1236 Main Street.	26	S. Sakata.
Vulcan.	619½ Sixth Avenue.	65	H. Uno.
Wabash.	105½ Washington Street.	18	U. Nobagashi.
Wallfirst.	2414 First Avenue.	48	Y. Kondo.
Warner.	114 Fifth Avenue south.	58	R. Nishimura.
Welcome.	517½ Jackson Street.	90	M. Mizuto.
Welcome Annex.	613 Jackson Street.	50	Do.
White House.	109½ Second Avenue south.	20	K. Shimizu.
White Star.	Seventh and Dearborn.	27	K. Watanabe.
West.	1703 West Spokane Avenue.	73	J. Sakuma.
Wilson.	815 Yesler Way.	18	M. Ota.
Do.	721 Sixth Avenue south.	48	S. Shigetoma.
Wiltshire.	1934 Seventh Avenue.	130	Sowa & Kenurinesia.
Western.	410 Eighth Avenue south.	49	I. Ibara.
Woodlawn.	2516 Third Avenue.	32	S. Fukayama.
Workingman's Home.	711 Weller Street.	20	T. Yorioka.
Yates.	152½ Sixth Avenue.	44	T. Yamakoshi.
Yakima.	811 Maynard Avenue.	148	C. Fujii.
York.	1601½ First Avenue.	30	K. Yamagaki.
Tacoma:			
A. B. Hotel.	1330½ Broadway.	39	S. Tanaka.
Berkley.	1337 Commerce Street.	37	K. Tamaka.
Brendon.	304 South Thirteenth Street.	55	Kuchi Tomoto.
Broadway.	1519 Broadway.	50	H. T. Munekata.
Brooklyn.	1303½ Pacific Avenue.	42	K. Hoshida.
Central.	1211½ Pacific Avenue.	50	K. Hashimoto.
Colonial.	207 South Seventh Street.	60	Jap. Syndicate (owner), W. Gale, Mgr.
Columbus.	1554 Market Street.	44	R. Wakimoto.
Delmonico.	1164 South Twelfth Street.	39	T. Niyama.
Dewey.	1308 Market Street.	63	K. Akai.
Donnelly.	Ninth and Pacific Avenue.	142	H. C. Bower, Jap. Syndicate (owner).
Elgin.	1502½ Broadway.	64	J. Fukutomi.
Elk.	1328½ Broadway.	25	N. Hiyoshi.
Fawcett.	Fifteenth and Broadway.	160	T. Arita.
Fisher.	1330½ Pacific Avenue.	48	S. Kawai.
Garfield.	108 Puyallup Avenue.	112	K. Hirata & J. Mayeda.
Hiroshimaya.	Fifteenth and Market.	67	N. Nikashima.
Iowa.	408 South Twenty-first Street.	54	J. Nagashima.
Lester.	1141 Commerce Street.	34	Fugu Tasaku.
Madison.	1523 Market Street.	59	T. Anonije.
Marquette.	1315 Market Street.	29	H. Haruta.
Massasoit.	1702 Broadway.	80	K. Hamasaki.
Merit.	315½ South Eleventh Street.	70	J. S. Parker, Jap. Syndicate (owner).
Modern.	1904 Market Street.	55	Frank S. Miyayasu.
New Sunrise.	1421 Court A.	20	T. Niyama.
New Tacoma.	1317½ Broadway.	42	S. Onuma.
New Washington.	15th and Broadway.	60	M. Watanabe.
New York.	1522½ Broadway.	50	R. Nagai.
Oakland.	1308½ Broadway.	56	K. Tanchi.
Owl.	1409 Court A.	128	I. Yano and Ray Oye.
Pacific.	1310 Commerce.	28	I. Nakashima.
Palmier Apartments.	108½ South Fourteenth Street.	42	S. Oda.
Rainier.	2328 Jefferson.	35	N. Yoshida.
Ramona.	1512½ Broadway.	23	S. Nagashima.
Rector.	420 South Ninth Street.	18	K. Miyasaki.
Revere.	1541 Broadway.	55	K. Matsusaka.
St. Francis.	732½ Pacific Avenue.	41	R. Tsubota.
St. John.	306 South Seventeenth Street.	31	T. Y. Nakamo.
Standard.	1020½ Tacoma Avenue.	36	K. Nihira.
Superior.	1101 South Fourteenth Street.	62	T. Knodo.
Union.	1701 Market Street.	54	I. Kubota.
U. S.	1354½ Market Street.	28	S. Hogimori.
U. S. A.	7131 Pacific Avenue.	15	T. Asahara.
Utah.	723 Commerce Street.	43	Y. Ota.
Vendome.	104 South Twelfth Street.	127	S. Yamamoto.
Villard.	1327 Market Street.	67	K. Akai and R. Uno.
Waklori.	822 A Street.	49	S. Nakagawara.
Wilson Apartments.	738½ Pacific Avenue.	17	K. Kishimoto.
	1954 Jefferson Street.	26	K. Hirata.

Mr. MYHAN. Yes; from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the total number?

Mr. MYHAN. Three hundred and eleven, I think. Here is a summary of it [showing document to committee]. Between July 1, 1919, and June 30, 1920, there were hotels operated by Japanese: Bellingham, 3; Ruston, 1; Pasco, 4; Shelton, 1; Spokane, 7; Walla Walla, 1; Wapato, 1; Wenatchee, 1; Yakima, 11; Seattle, 232; and Tacoma, 49, making a total of 311.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not figure up the total of the number of rooms, did you? Or did this list include some large rooms?

Mr. MYHAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice here the Spokomo in Spokane, 139 rooms—is that Japanese hotel for Japanese?

Mr. MYHAN. A Japanese hotel for anybody. All those hotels are open to the entire public.

The CHAIRMAN. They observe the hotel regulations?

Mr. MYHAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They are obliged to?

Mr. MYHAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. We heard a complaint yesterday from somewhere, but I think it was out of the State, where a Japanese husband required his wife and three children to take an inferior, unventilated room, on account of the excessive business.

Mr. MYHAN. I do not doubt that.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not come within the province of the hotel inspection?

Mr. MYHAN. Not to regulate the family.

The CHAIRMAN. The family can reside in a chicken coop?

Mr. MYHAN. In the basement, if they want to, and it is done in a good many instances, and you do not have to go out to Tacoma to find places where you would not house a dog where they put their own people.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the Japanese managers treat their families that way?

Mr. MYHAN. Yes; lots of them, and this committee can be taken out by the inspectors and shown those places.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you happen to know anything of the moving system of the Japanese by which they are transported from Seattle to Portland?

Mr. MYHAN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. And the agents always appearing to purchase the tickets?

Mr. MYHAN. I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. The Elgin Hotel, in Seattle, at 612 Maynard Street, with 130 rooms?

Mr. MYHAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Maynard Street?

Mr. MYHAN. It is a hotel that is open to the public—Maynard Street is in the lower part of the city.

The CHAIRMAN. The Oregon Hotel, with 160 rooms, in Seattle, and I find there are two Rainier Hotels, one with 27 rooms and one with 58 rooms—neither one is Rainier Hotel on First Avenue?

Mr. MYHAN. That is the Rainier-Grand.

Mr. RAKER. Are there any of these hotels unlisted where the stock or ownership might be, the naked legal ownership might be Americans and the business or equitable management in the Japanese?

Mr. MYHAN. We could not tell that.

Mr. RAKER. You could not tell whether it was or not?

Mr. MYHAN. No. They have got them here in this town. The Colonial to-day is operated by Japanese, and if a man goes to get a room he does not know it is operated by Japanese, because he has white help and a white clerk; and the Donnelly is the same way.

Mr. RAKER. As a matter of fact, in a great many of the hotels the clerk and the stand and the front of it is all white.

Mr. MYHAN. In the better class they do.

The CHAIRMAN. I think this record should be published in the newspapers with the names, for the reason that everywhere we go we have been told that the Washington Hotel, in Seattle, is in the hands of the Japanese—you do not find it that way?

Mr. MYHAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I can see how it happened—as the New Washington, in Tacoma, is in the hands of the Japanese, and it is a hotel of 60 rooms, at Fifteenth and Broadway.

Mr. MYHAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the hotel in one town is the same name as the hotel in another. We will put that in the record.

(Statement of Mr. Myhan closed.)

(Recess taken until 2.30 p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

(Continuation of proceedings pursuant to recess, all parties present as at former hearing.)

STATEMENT OF MR. T. S. GALBRAITH.

(Mr. Galbraith was first duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your name and place of business.

Mr. GALBRAITH. T. S. Galbraith, manager of the Eatonville Lumber Co.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a statement which you wish to make, which would be likely to assist this committee in the study of Japanese problems as they exist on the Pacific coast, with a view to the preparation of new legislation?

Mr. GALBRAITH. I have no statement or anything. I was simply asked to appear before the committee, and I did not get up any statement, and I am just here, and if there are any questions I will be glad to answer them. I have quite a few Japanese working.

The CHAIRMAN. By whom were you asked to appear here?

Mr. GALBRAITH. I don't know. It was phoned up. I don't know whether it was you or not.

The CHAIRMAN. No, we did not; nevertheless, we are glad to have you here. You say you have some Japanese working for you?

Mr. GALBRAITH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How many?

Mr. GALBRAITH. About a hundred.

The CHAIRMAN. In the mill at Eatonville?

Mr. GALBRAITH. Yes; and on the railroad.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that represent about the number of the Japanese in the community.

Mr. GALBRAITH. Yes; right there in that immediate community.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you had them?

Mr. GALBRAITH. About 10 years.

The CHAIRMAN. The same crew?

Mr. GALBRAITH. Practically the same crew.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they marrying or married?

Mr. GALBRAITH. I should judge I have got, probably, 10 or 15 of them married.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they get on to the land and get little leases or anything of the kind?

Mr. GALBRAITH. No; they are all millmen. There is a difference in Japanese. Some follow the mills and some follow the land.

The CHAIRMAN. Have those boys become efficient in the mill work?

Mr. GALBRAITH. Yes; fairly.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they on a wage scale?

Mr. GALBRAITH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The same as that paid the others?

Mr. GALBRAITH. All jobs pay the same no matter who runs it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any feeling in that community in regard to the matter?

Mr. GALBRAITH. Well, there is a little, among some of what I call the "no goods." The average good men don't kick; they work together and there is never any trouble. We never had any.

The CHAIRMAN. Any feeling in the locality generally?

Mr. GALBRAITH. There might be; if it is it has not come to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Do those Japanese live in one locality?

Mr. GALBRAITH. Yes; all by themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't know just what to ask you beyond the questions I have asked you. I did not know you would be a witness. A great many witnesses names are being handed in, many more than we could possibly hear.

Mr. GALBRAITH. I didn't know; I was asked to come down and appear before you.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any views in regard to the restriction of Japanese immigration?

Mr. GALBRAITH. No; nothing to speak of. You may say I do not believe in getting too many in, and I do not believe in keeping them out.

The CHAIRMAN. You believe that those who are now here, who came into the country, either surreptitiously or under the "gentleman's agreement," should be naturalized and have all the privileges of citizenship?

Mr. GALBRAITH. I don't believe in allowing them to vote, but I don't believe—well, since they have come here I believe in leaving them here.

The CHAIRMAN. Those that are here will have to stay, but what would you state as to whether or not they should be voters?

Mr. GALBRAITH. I don't believe in allowing them to vote; no. In fact, I don't believe in lots of other people, so far as that is concerned.

I have more trouble with the Russian and the Finn, 10 to 1, than I have with the Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have many Russians?

Mr. GALBRAITH. In the logging camp.

The CHAIRMAN. And you work about a hundred men?

Mr. GALBRAITH. I don't suppose there are 10 white men among them.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those Russians naturalized?

Mr. GALBRAITH. No. In 75 I can usually round up 5 or 6 or 7 voters in the outfit. That is all you can get to register. I try to get everybody usually to register.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have difficulty in getting labor?

Mr. GALBRAITH. I haven't had of late; I have had before, though.

The CHAIRMAN. It is getting a little easier?

Mr. GALBRAITH. Yes; there is a few more men coming and going.

The CHAIRMAN. We found that condition generally in California and other places.

Mr. GALBRAITH. Yes. There is one redeeming feature that the Jap has over the other class—I am not talking about Americans—I am talking about the foreigners, the majority of them—they work two or three weeks and are gone. Now, for the last few years, if I hadn't had some Japs I would not have been able to run.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you deal with the Japs through an agent or individually?

Mr. GALBRAITH. Individually; the same as I deal with anybody. I get no agent—I have a book man I hire to act as interpreter.

Mr. RAKER. You are in the mill business?

Mr. GALBRAITH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. How many men altogether?

Mr. GALBRAITH. From 250 to 275.

Mr. RAKER. You employ about 100 Japanese?

Mr. GALBRAITH. I employ from 90 to 100 Japanese.

Mr. BOX. Do they maintain a store themselves?

Mr. GALBRAITH. No.

Mr. BOX. Where is your place of business located?

Mr. GALBRAITH. Thirty-five miles right up on the Tacoma Eastern. You went a little ways from it if you went up the mountain. It is a few miles from there. I run the store there myself.

The CHAIRMAN. You see no danger in the hotel situation in Tacoma and Seattle and where the Japanese are in the majority or control the markets, and so forth?

Mr. GALBRAITH. See what danger?

The CHAIRMAN. You see it might ultimately bring about an economic condition which would interfere with the advancement of the State and cause friction between the white merchant and the Japanese merchants.

Mr. GALBRAITH. It might if there were too many, but I can't see that.

The CHAIRMAN. It is your idea that we should take care of those who are here and be very guarded in regard to the admission of additional ones?

Mr. GALBRAITH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Do you think that the large number of the men being Japanese has any effect upon your employing or keeping white labor?

Mr. GALBRAITH. No.

Mr. RAKER. What is the reason that you are employing so many Japanese?

Mr. GALBRAITH. The reason is this: Take it 10 years ago and for years—I will go back 20 years. I have been running a mill, and I could not keep the mill going with white men. They keep moving so quick—they were all going to get rich quick. A mill must have a full gang or the good men are put out of the job. The white man would not stick to his job; they were moving and going, and that was why I put the Japanese in there, so that I would always have a full gang. I can't run without a certain outfit.

(Statement of Mr. Galbraith closed.)

STATEMENT OF MRS. E. T. PACKARD.

(Mrs. Packard was first duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your full name please.

Mrs. PACKARD. Mrs. E. T. Packard.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Packard, you know the problem with which this committee is confronted, and I understand you have a statement which you desire to make?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, first, do you reside in Tacoma?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You see I live in California.

Mrs. PACKARD. I have traveled through California twice; I was there in 1913 during the anti-Chinese agitation, and I was there in 1915, and I am familiar with the anti-Chinese immigration laws.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the alien land law?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The State laws of California?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes. Now, first, I would present a brief outline of my views. First as a Christian. That we prohibit our American missionaries entering Japan unless America can prohibit the teaching of race hatred from street corners, in glaring headlines. Be consistent as a Christian Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. How can we do that?

Mrs. PACKARD. That is your problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the United States Government can control the newspapers as to what they shall print or have for headlines?

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, that is your problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, will you answer that "yes" or "no," please?

Mrs. PACKARD. I don't think so, in fact.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course not. You know that.

Mrs. PACKARD (reading):

Second, as a teacher of seven or more years' experience in teaching Japanese students. They are easily taught; they are always courteous, considerate, and generous, neat, and honorable.

Third, as an American citizen. When any group of people unite to thwart another group whose intentions are proven good and for the general welfare, that becomes an act of willful interference with personal liberty, does it not?

Now, we housewives are taught to buy food where we can get the most value for our money. We patronize laundries that do the best work, and we rent or sell our lands to whomsoever takes the best care of those lands or pays us the best price for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is not that last question the crux of the whole thing—the fellow that gives the best price for them, irrespective of whether he takes care of them or not?

Mrs. PACKARD. That, perhaps, is Americanism; I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other country that practices any different doctrine?

Mrs. PACKARD. I don't think so. That is human nature. [Reading:]

Now, this is all right as American citizens and housewives, is it not? From whence comes this interference with our personal rights—its fundamental principles are distinctly un-American? It is foreign. It is a menace to our American liberty.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by "American liberty" now, Mrs. Packard?

Mrs. PACKARD. Just what I have stated here—the right of the Americans to buy produce from whomsoever they see fit, where they can get the best value for their money, and the right to patronize industry where they see fit.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, to get your produce as cheap as you can?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And to get your labor as cheap as you can?

Mrs. PACKARD. That is the American idea.

The CHAIRMAN. And let the other fellow look out for himself?

Mrs. PACKARD. That is the American idea, is it not? That is the American right, is it not?

The CHAIRMAN. To carry that a little further, you insist that the owner of the land has the right to sell it to whoever he pleases?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore, you feel, if there is any criticism in regard to these land transfers, it would be the man who sells or leases?

Mrs. PACKARD. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Regardless of whether the sale or lease was in the way of a subterfuge or an attempt to defeat the laws of this State or of California?

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, that is a moral question, perhaps, which can not be covered easily.

The CHAIRMAN. You know that this State has the alien land law in its enabling act?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

Mr. Box. Do you believe in its enforcement?

Mrs. PACKARD. I certainly believe in the enforcement of our laws.

Mr. Box. That enabling act which prohibits the sale of land to aliens, including Japanese, you are in favor of it and believe it ought to be enforced; is that right?

Mrs. PACKARD. I think that some of our laws should be repealed—

Mr. Box. Let us take this particular law.

Mrs. PACKARD (continuing). If they are discriminative.

Mr. Box. Let us take this particular law; what do you think about it?

Mrs. PACKARD. I think, no doubt, that is a discriminatory law.

Mr. Box. You are against it?

Mrs. PACKARD. I think so.

Mr. Box. Would you be willing that any alien be let in, whether he came from Austria, Canada, China, Java, Japan, or India?

Mrs. PACKARD. I think so. I think we should not be discriminatory so far as their characters and principles are right and in accord with Americanism.

Mr. Box. How about their standard of living; does that make any difference?

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, perhaps; if you will permit me to read on—

Mr. Box. I am really sorry that I interrupted you.

Mrs. PACKARD (reading):

From whence comes this interference with our personal rights? Its fundamental principles are distinctly un-American—it is foreign; it is a menace to our American liberty. In a leaflet which I picked up in California in 1913, edited by a would-be supervisor of the Union Labor Party, sweeping charges are made against the Japanese people—a fair sample of the methods and charges of the agitators then (1907, the date in the leaflet) to the present date. In the heading occurs this question, "Shall the white man rule the world?" As we all understand now, that question should have appeared thus, "Shall the Kaiser rule the world?"

One morning in 1913 I was summoned to the door of my aunt's residence in Ontario, Calif., and rudely accosted by a young man of physical excellence (a blond, pretty man, with well-manicured hands, yet of militaristic carriage) thus, "I saw you were hiring a Jap here yesterday; I want a job." I said, "Well, what will you work for per hour?" "The same price as the Jap," said he. "Well, how long will it take you to complete that space and half of parking wedding?" "Well," he said weakly, "about a day, maybe a day and a half." I looked at his nicely manicured hands and decided I didn't want to spoil them.

Mr. Box. Just a moment right there. A young man comes out of school with clean, white hands, apparently nicely manicured, and he comes to you for a job. Because his hands are white and his face is untanned, you would prefer that his hands should continue that way, and therefore give the job to the Japanese, is that what you mean?

Mrs. PACKARD. No; it is not.

Mr. Box. What do you mean by this statement?

Mrs. PACKARD. It means this: That I understood from the moment that I saw that young man that he was posing, not as a real laborer did he present himself to me for the job.

Mr. Box. Why didn't you give him a trial?

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, I did. I offered it to him, and he said that he could only take—that it would take him a day and a half to complete it. Now listen, if you please, to the remaining sentence:

The Japanese had cleaned seven or eight spaces in the previous afternoon.

I didn't propose to hire an American and pay him for a day and a half's labor that the Japanese had completed several times more in an afternoon.

Mr. Box. Would you not prefer to hire the American to do the job in two days rather than to hire a Jap who would do it in a day?

Mrs. PACKARD. That is a question, perhaps, I don't know. I hardly think that that is truly human nature, is it? Is that true to human nature? Don't we generally employ to our advantage?

The CHAIRMAN. Still, that being the case, we could easily take off the "gentlemen's agreement" and bring in any number of Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus, all of whom would work much cheaper.

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes; but, perhaps, we will get to that later.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; go on.

Mrs. PACKARD (reading):

The foreign note of agitation was again sounded by Olaf Triletmo, as president of the American Federation of Labor of California, in 1914. He lectured here in Germania Hall. Following this, Mr. Benthien, a German-American, presented to our Pierce County legislators a radical antialien (anti-Japanese) bill. He also, as a committee on the school board, strongly opposed schooling Japanese children.

Again the drafting of radical "resolutions" regarding the Japanese, signed by foreign names, at Aberdeen, Wash., which became active factors in creating race hatred. Now, the question arises, Is that the voice of the American laboring man? No.

Mr. Box. Now, suppose a young girl came to a store or a laundry for work and you saw that she was not exceedingly strong, that her physical make-up was somewhat delicate, although she needed work, and after she came in there a few minutes there came a well-rounded little Japanese boy or young man, and you thought he could do more work than the young lady, and for the same money, which would you employ?

Mrs. PACKARD. No doubt the racial instinct would tell me to employ my American citizen.

Mr. Box. Then why do you make the distinction in employing the white girl and the white boy?

Mrs. PACKARD. I do not. I would probably have employed the white boy had he appeared to be really and sincerely wanting the job.

The CHAIRMAN. That was your individual judgment in regard to that boy?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes; that was my individual and personal opinion of that special young man. That should not apply to the question at large. [Reading:]

A Mr. Dennis, whom I am unable at present to reach, gave me these figures regarding the membership of a union of which he was secretary. Out of a membership of 365 only 16 had the franchise.

He gave me those figures—

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Mr. Dennis?

Mrs. PACKARD. Mr. Dennis is a brother, as I understand it, of one of our city officials. I endeavored to reach him and obtain more full details, but those are the figures he gave me some time ago, and I wrote them down and copied them for your committee, and I think they can be substantiated. [Reading:]

Now, which is the greater menace, the great autocrat that so frequently appears in the guise of the blonde pretty man of excellent physique or the industrious law-abiding brown man who produces the essentials for our lives. Let the voice of the women of France be heard.

Mr. Box. What is your opinion?

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, my opinion is that any man who is a law-abiding man—

Mr. Box. Now, you ask which is the greatest menace?

Mrs. PACKARD. I think the honor is entirely on the head of the agitator.

Mr. Box. The Japanese is the least menace?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

Mr. Box. Either to civilization, production, or economic conditions?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

Mr. Box. Proceed, please.

Mrs. PACKARD (reading):

Let the voice of the women of France be heard.

In the investigation of Wednesday there was considerable noise made about the physical proportions of the Japanese people, and there has been all the way through our agitation.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean size?

Mrs. PACKARD. In regard to their size.

The CHAIRMAN. We don't care anything about that.

Mrs. PACKARD. I know, but that has been in the expression of the agitators, and, of course, we do not discriminate in regard to size of manhood. As I believe, there is a poem by Dr. Watts [reading]—

I took the liberty of calling to the phone recently one of our noted resident physicians, Dr. C. P. Balabanoff, as I knew he had personal acquaintance with the Japanese, and asked him to express his sentiments. He did so in no uncertain tones.

Mr. Box. Now, wait. Do you see what you are doing? Your object to a petition which came up from Aberdeen because you saw the names were the names of foreigners.

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

Mr. Box. And you turn around and you draw some evidence which you are about to produce from a man with a foreign name, although he is a citizen of the United States, and a good one, and I know the names of the foreign-born men and American citizens who signed the petition in Aberdeen.

Mrs. PACKARD. That you have the right to take exception to.

Mr. Box. We do not, but you are trying to draw an inference.

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, the resolutions themselves seemed to be entirely un-American to me.

Mr. Box. Which resolutions?

Mrs. PACKARD. The resolutions drawn up.

Mr. Box. You understand that every person in the United States had an alien ancestor at some time?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes, I do; and I understand that there can be exceptions to all rules, and in this case it probably was an exception, the foreign names, appearing under this article, "Un-American Restrictions," as they appeared to me.

Now, he gave me permission to quote him thus:

"I have had the Japanese as tenants and servants for years and find them far more satisfactory than other nationalities. I have been a physician in their families for years—even in families of intermarriage—and find them living devoted, decent lives. And I think those living here, abiding by our laws, should be allowed to become American citizens."

The same favorable sentiments were expressed to me regarding business dealings by Mr. A. E. Grafton, real-estate dealer, who affirmed that he had dealt with the Japanese for the past 10 years and found them honest and reliable, and further said that they had taken raw, green lands, that no white man would touch, and turned them into productive ones, which surely is an asset to our country.

Mr. Box. You do not know whether that is a fact or not, do you?

Mrs. PACKARD. You have the liberty to investigate it; I do not know any more about it than that.

Mr. Box. I am asking you, you do not know whether that is a fact or not. Of course, I would want to get a chance to examine this man.

Mrs. PACKARD. Mr. Grafton is an honorable man.

Mr. Box. Whether he is an honorable man or not, I am not questioning that; but from your own information, of course, you do not know?

Mrs. PACKARD. We can not know anything positively, I suppose.

The CHAIRMAN. And you do not know where those green lands are located?

Mrs. PACKARD. I think very likely they are where Mr. Grafton deals with them.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Mrs. PACKARD. Out here in the Puyallup Valley, wherever Mr. Grafton's business takes him.

The CHAIRMAN. They would not be classed, as you have it here, uncultivable lands—in the Puyallup Valley, would they?

Mrs. PACKARD. I don't know that. I am simply taking, with Mr. Grafton's permission, his statement.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; proceed.

Mrs. PACKARD (reading):

He could not see what they were driving at in this agitation, he said. He didn't know who would raise our vegetables and fruits if the Japanese were excluded. Our mercantile interests would seriously be affected by the passage of the drastic laws advised by the agitators.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what were the drastic laws which were advocated?

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, they are quoted in the papers here and there. That is the only information I have.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would get it very clearly, you and other people, too, that the Congress of the United States has nothing to do with the State laws relative to lands; it can not regulate the voting privileges of the citizens of those States.

Mrs. PACKARD. The State rights supersede?

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the election franchises, and furthermore, we can not throw the Japanese who are here out into the ocean or send them away on ships, and those who are born here are here as citizens. Now, that will eliminate many of the proposed laws.

Mrs. PACKARD. But in the papers we get, and the general public get, a different impression.

Mr. Box. Did you ever observe that those who hire cheap labor and who can kind of domineer them in a way, like to have that labor continued rather than to get higher-priced labor and of the same kind which wants like and kindred treatment?

Mrs. PACKARD. I have no doubt that is true.

Mr. Box. Well, did you ever find that business men, bankers and merchants, striving for the dollar, and who like to make the dollar, sometimes forget the surroundings of the community in which they live; the benefit which will come to the boy and the girl; and the general advancement of their community because of their great desire to get the dollar; did you ever observe that?

Mrs. PACKARD. Cupidity is a trait of human nature.

Mr. Box. Did you ever observe what I have put to you?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

Mr. Box. Well, will not that lead many men to form opinions against their country because they are making money?

Mrs. PACKARD. No doubt.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee has had the problem up this year; the big interests of Pittsburgh and elsewhere in the United States say that the eastern part of the United States needs 10,000,000 alien laborers at once; the border interests want half a million Mexican laborers. Now, would that help or hurt the United States?

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, right now it seems to me that it is our time of choice. The Anglo-Saxon race has never done its manual labor. Mr. Ray will prove that; and I think the immigrant who comes in here without our language, no matter what its position is in its own country, has to take that manual labor as a means of support.

The CHAIRMAN. At whatever price those who hire him will pay?

Mrs. PACKARD. At whatever price is obtainable. I think so; and so we are dependent upon the immigrant who does not know our language—and until he does—for that manual labor.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think that is all right, do you?

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, I think that is the way history has shown we have done; and I think, no doubt, it is the way it will keep on.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any figures as to the number of people from Russia who are applying for passports to come to this country right now?

Mrs. PACKARD. I read somewhere recently that there was 250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That there was a continual stream.

Mrs. PACKARD. I know that. Well, it is up to us to choose right now for our manual labor.

The CHAIRMAN. Where we will get it?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think we might as well get it in Japan?

Mrs. PACKARD. It seems to me that way.

The CHAIRMAN. And also China?

Mrs. PACKARD. That they make as peaceful, law-abiding, industrious, trustworthy people—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). We agree with you; we have heard it many times. Now, if you make that statement regarding the Japanese, you would also make it in regard to the Chinese, would you not?

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, I have not studied that situation. I do not believe in discriminatory laws.

The CHAIRMAN. You would want to ask this committee to decide so that if we would fix it up with the Japanese we would fix it with the Chinese and then we would have to readmit the Hindus.

Mrs. PACKARD. I think we would have to make a percentage. I haven't studied the Gulick plan sufficiently to know, but I have thought that the percentage basis would be reasonable.

The CHAIRMAN. You know that the Gulick plan is the old Dillingham plan brought down to date and corrected to meet the conditions brought about by the war. Now, let me tell you about the Gulick plan. The Gulick plan provides for a percentage admission according to definite groups. Now, do you think we could appoint immigration inspectors who could check the different groups of the people of the countries we know—for example, Russia, and the people of Asia, and the North Sea—and select them by groups?

Mrs. PACKARD. It is a great problem.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the trouble with the Gulick plan.

Mr. BOX. You say that the Anglo-Saxon race never have done their own work?

Mrs. PACKARD. Never; I think in the by and large of the consideration I do not think the Anglo people as a race are inclined to be manual laborers. I think they very soon become inventors, scholars, and manufacturers, and so on.

Mr. BOX. You know the Norwegian people are willing to start at the bottom and work here, and work hard?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

Mr. BOX. And the Danish people?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

Mr. BOX. And all the Scandinavian race?

Mrs. PACKARD. All those nations.

Mr. BOX. The Scotch, the English, and the Welsh?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

Mr. BOX. They are all Anglo-Saxon people, are they not?

Mrs. PACKARD. Will they stay at it very long?

Mr. BOX. You say they do not.

Mrs. PACKARD. Do they?

Mr. BOX. How long have the Welsh people been working in the mines of this country, successfully?

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, that may be.

Mr. BOX. Well, ever since we opened the mines.

Mrs. PACKARD. That may be.

Mr. BOX. How long have the Scandinavian people been developing lands in the Dakotas and staying on them ever since the homestead laws were made for them, and was not Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, and all that country developed by the Anglo-Saxon race?

Mrs. PACKARD. Perhaps this here that I am coming to in this paper will express my opinions.

Mr. BOX. You remember that country was developed by the white man.

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

Mr. BOX. Then where do you get the theory now that the Anglo-Saxon race never did do its work?

Mrs. PACKARD. I think that the history of the Pilgrims and how they very soon acquired the Negro to do our work.

The CHAIRMAN. Did that make any problem in the United States?

Mrs. PACKARD. No doubt it did.

Mr. BOX. And would you like to have it repeated?

Mrs. PACKARD. No.

Mr. BOX. You admit that the New England traders brought the slave to the country?

Mrs. PACKARD. I think so.

Mr. BOX. And he settled in the South?

Mrs. PACKARD. In Virginia.

Mr. BOX. But the traffic was carried on largely by New England people, out of Bedford, Mass.?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

Mr. BOX. And ultimately became a great race problem?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

Mr. Box. Is it your theory that the Anglo-Saxon race should just do the work of the doctors and the professors and the few jobs of that kind and that we should have a separate and distinct class of laborers in the country of another race?

Mrs. PACKARD. No; I don't think so. I think that they would do, probably, as they are. Are they not being assimilated gradually as they learn our language?

Mr. Box. Physical assimilation?

Mrs. PACKARD. Probably.

Mr. Box. Then your idea is that our teaching our boys and girls all those matters in our schools is just time and money thrown away?

Mrs. PACKARD. I do not.

Mr. Box. Well, you don't expect them to do any of it.

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, I find that in sections of the East they are becoming the directors of the farming interests, our boys are. But are they doing the manual labor?

Mr. Box. Our boys are becoming the directors, and you want a separate, independent, different race to do the work; is that what you mean?

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, perhaps I can express it in my paper.

Mr. Box. Now, please answer this question. This is a very clear question, and let's get at it; it is fundamental. What do you think about it?

Mrs. PACKARD. Can you state the question?

Mr. Box. Is it your theory that the boys should simply be directors of our agricultural colleges and that we should provide a separate, independent race to do the labor?

Mrs. PACKARD. No; not if our boys will do that work.

Mr. Box. Well, will they do it?

Mrs. PACKARD. Labor must be accomplished.

Mr. Box. You have put the proposition up to us, and I have taken your theory that the Anglo-Saxon race won't work; that they do not do that kind of work.

Mrs. PACKARD. I believe that he does not as he advances in civilization.

Mr. Box. Then, if that is the fact, that he is advancing in civilization, and therefore won't work on the farm and won't do agricultural work or manual work, is it your theory that we should have a separate race or class of people different from the one that does the directing to do the work?

Mrs. PACKARD. We are considered as the melting pot for the world in this country.

Mr. Box. Did you get my question?

Mrs. PACKARD. I think so.

Mr. Box. Will you kindly answer it, then?

Mrs. PACKARD. Well, it can not be. I can not answer that distinctly in that manner. That covers an ethical question.

Mr. Box. What do you mean? I didn't get you.

Mrs. PACKARD. Moral question.

Mr. Box. Where is the moral point in it? Can not a man go out and work on a farm as a young man and then get married and maybe own the farm and raise all the necessities of life and things to sell, and still be ethical and still be moral and still be a citizen—a good citizen?

Mrs. PACKARD. Surely,

Mr. Box. Then why do you want a separate, independent, colored race to do that work?

Mrs. PACKARD. I do not, if the work can be accomplished by that American and will be accomplished by that American.

Mr. Box. Well, won't it be?

Mrs. PACKARD. It will—that is for you gentlemen to decide by the evidence that comes from all points of view.

Mr. Box. Well, it has been done in the past in the United States, and what is it that makes you draw the conclusion that it can not be done in the future?

Mrs. PACKARD. Perhaps, if you will let me read, I will express my views as clearly as I can, because I have thought of this. [Reading:]

"Crowding us out," cries the exclusionist. I had as a guest recently a Massachusetts farmer whose father and grandfather were Massachusetts farmers. This man has raised five sons; not one of them is a farmer. He tells me of old family names now becoming extinct, of deserted farms in one of the best sections of farming territory—all facts, and not one Japanese there upon whom to lay the blame.

In conclusion, if discriminatory legislation is permissible, let it be directed toward the nation that inflicts us with the largest per cent of immigrants of the sleek, soft-handed type that proposes to live off the honest toiler, be that toiler the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, or the banker. Legislate against the type that publishes or engenders by other forms of agitation class or race hatred, but I pray you do not legislate against a friendly, intelligent, progressive neighbor nation unjustly or unwisely.

Mr. Box. What nations do you speak of as being sleek, soft, and oily?

Mrs. PACKARD. Why, I have presented the facts there.

Mr. Box. You have written that, dear lady, and you have expressed the opinion there. Now, you speak about sleek and oily races; what races do you mean?

Mrs. PACKARD. The race that is supposed to present the highest physical qualities, the highest, the best physique, perhaps, because we have been—in former agitations we have been alluding to the little, nasty brown race.

Mr. Box. You have spoken now of the sleek, oily race?

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes.

Mr. Box. That is coming to this country and assuming control of it. What race is that, or what race was in your mind when you penned that sentence?

Mrs. PACKARD. The German race—the German nation.

Mr. Box. Do you think this committee, in preparing this new immigration bill, should insert a clause to keep the Germans and Austrians out for an indefinite period—all of them?

Mrs. PACKARD. Not all of them, but I think we should be on our guard as to permitting the agitators from that nation to come in here until at least our troubles are settled somewhat.

By the way, I would call attention to the misunderstanding or error in the previous hearing regarding the procuring of birth certificates by the Japanese, as also regarding your asking Mr. Nataru a double question, the first part of which should have been answered in the affirmative and the last part in the negative. These Japanese people have not got a university education and don't understand those things.

Mr. Box. Let me say to you that the testimony of each person, after it is typewritten, will be handed to them for correction, and it is the desire of the committee to get the statements exactly right.

Mrs. PACKARD. Congressman Raker asked Mr. Nataharu a double question, the first half should have been answered in the affirmative and the last in the negative, and in the confusion Mr. Nataharu answered only the last, which makes him appear as untruthful, so he now wishes to correct it. [Handing paper to committee.]

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember what the two questions were?

Mrs. PACKARD. I think it was something like this: 'The Japanese got birth certificates and sent them to their Japanese consul.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a fair question.

Mrs. PACKARD. Yes; but the Japanese did not understand the "to," and he said "No," and in the Tribune it was reported the next day that he denied that they got them, but he didn't intend to do that. As a teacher of the Japanese I understand their difficulty in discriminating between the negative and the affirmative.

(Statement of Mrs. Packard closed.)

STATEMENT OF MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD WHITE.

(Mr. White was first duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is your name?

Mr. WHITE. Richard Mansfield White.

The CHAIRMAN. Your business address?

Mr. WHITE. Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. And your post-office address?

Mr. WHITE. Post-office box 372, Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. And your business?

Mr. WHITE. That of mining geologist.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have followed these hearings we have held?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you something to offer, briefly?

Mr. WHITE. Well, I will give it as briefly as I can. The thing is this, that an attack has been made upon Americanism and American labor. I have worked at almost everything, from pick and shovel to superintendent. I have been an employer of men. I have worked in New York, in Mexico, Colorado, and Alaska, and Arizona; and I have been throughout the country of the United States generally. I found out that the American labor is the most reliable; the man who will do the greatest amount of work and who will stay by his employer until death if the employer treats him honestly and right. I have been an employer of labor myself and a superintendent of mines in Colorado and in New Mexico, and there the majority of the men that I employed were Americans. Up here I have employed men, too, and in Seattle the majority of the men that I employed were Americans, and they have stood with me right through the work.

I want to say that when I first went as an employee for a firm in New York, that that firm never had a strike in the five years I was there, simply and solely because he was the right sort of man, a Christian gentleman treating his men properly—Harry R. Worth-

ington, a well-known firm throughout the world. I worked in Leadville, Colo., and on the Mexican border, and up there on the Canadian border, and I know the conditions all around those borders—that long border, 2,000 miles with which I am acquainted, from Del Rio and Devils River, Tex., to Tia Juana, and the Pacific Ocean; and while I have not ridden every foot of the line, I have been across the line backward and forward. I want to say here that with the present guard that is down there now I will cross that line 200 times between Del Rio and Tia Juana and nobody will know that I have crossed it. I lived 15 years on that border. I lived up here for about 22 years on this border. I will cross the border of the United States from the Atlantic Ocean at Maine to the Pacific Ocean—and I am acquainted with that border—and I will cross it more than 200 times, and no one will know that I have crossed it.

The Japanese are brought in here in the same way that the Chinese were brought in there. They were brought in—brought in across the border in the easy way. It is the easy way to bring them in. They can go there and camp a few days and go through different trails both north and south. On the southern border you can see a man for miles, while on the northern border a man can be a hundred feet from you and you can not see him at all in the thick brush in some places, so that it is very easy to bring a man across.

In 1898 I went to Anacortes. I am some judge of a boat. I am a natural yatchman, that is, when I see a boat—I had boats in New York, and I sailed here on the Pacific coast and out on the Atlantic Ocean. I noticed one of the boats there that I wanted to get; it was a good boat, drawn up on the shore, and I inquired about it, and they said “Oh! that is Smuggler So-and-so’s boat.” He was well known as a man who was smuggling orientals—Chinese then at that time—from Victoria over to the United States to the San Juan Islands.

Now, gentlemen, it is the easiest thing in the world to bring them in, and they are coming in both north and south here, and they come in through the big ships too; any quantity of them can be brought in in that way, because, as has been explained here to you gentlemen—I don’t need to repeat it—they come in with a passport, and they viséd and sent in.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, while it is so easy to cross surreptitiously over both the borders, you realize it is quite a task for the United States to so police the borders that it would be hard to come in there?

Mr. WHITE. You could hardly police it. You could put 10,000 men on the southern border, and I would undertake to cross that border 200 times between Del Rio and Tia Juana on the Pacific Ocean.

The CHAIRMAN. We had a great deal of testimony to that effect in connection with the Texan invasion by Mexicans.

Mr. WHITE. I didn’t hear that, but I know that I have been on both borders, and it is the same thing up here and down there.

The CHAIRMAN. We are aware of the fact that the Japanese here in Tacoma sent maps to those who are coming, or are intending to come surreptitiously, as to how they can make the route.

Mr. WHITE. They do not need maps, do they, when they have guides right there to bring them in at any time?

The CHAIRMAN. On both borders?

Mr. RAKER. Who controls that Central Labor Council now?

Mr. DENNIS. The Metal Trades Council are the ones that have practical control of the Central Labor Council through the employees of the shipyards. The Central Labor Council is made up of delegates from the several labor unions of this city, and some of them broke away.

The CHAIRMAN. In the numerous hearings held by this committee and in the hearings held in Washington, I do not remember that any merchant has complained.

Mr. RAKER. This is the first I heard of it.

Mr. DENNIS. I just say that, because you mention the fact that the labor leaders have not appeared. I am satisfied that if you go to the conservative labor leaders they will all testify as Mr. Bishoff has testified.

Mr. RAKER. What distinction do you make between the conservative—and what are the others?

Mr. DENNIS. The reds.

Mr. RAKER. Do you mean to say that the labor council is composed of reds?

Mr. DENNIS. Not entirely. I do mean to say that the socialistic element has, to a great extent, control of the labor council in both Seattle and Tacoma.

Mr. RAKER. I will put it the other way. Do you mean that the Central Labor Council is controlled by the socialists?

Mr. DENNIS. To a great extent, in both Tacoma and Seattle.

Mr. RAKER. And part of those are reds?

Mr. DENNIS. Part of those are red socialists, and they believe, as you say, in internationalism; that is, in only one big union. I do not say that any individuals here do, but that is the general tendency, of course, of the Socialist Party.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. BERT C. ROSS.

(Mr. Ross was first duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ross, can you give us your full name?

Mr. Ross. Bert C. Ross.

The CHAIRMAN. Your post-office address and the town?

Mr. Ross. Seattle, Wash.; No. 917 North Forty-ninth Street, Seattle, Wash.

The CHAIRMAN. In what capacity do you appear before the committee?

Mr. Ross. I appear before the committee as the representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and the Anti-Japanese League of this city; that is, of Seattle. My connection with the American Legion with respect to this subject is as a member of the national committee of the American Legion dealing with the subject of Asiatic immigration.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the member for this State?

Mr. Ross. I am the member for this State.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we have heard statements as to the actions of that last convention from several California delegates, and we have those resolutions in the record.

Mr. Ross. I have not got any resolutions to present. I have a statement which I desire to make, which is reduced to writing. I

have seen the operation of your committee, and I know that you are pressed for time, and I am willing to submit it if the committee does not care to use the time to hear it.

The CHAIRMAN. Did Mr. Sullivan come over here to-day?

Mr. ROSS. I do not know whether he came or not. He is not here now.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, will you see him if he wants to come over to-morrow so as to be heard?

Mr. ROSS. Yes. Now, shall I read this?

The CHAIRMAN. Read it for a while until we get into it.

Mr. ROSS. My associates and I in preparing to get together information to submit to this committee were very careful to avoid bringing before this committee any witness that might desire simply to express his animosities or prejudices based purely upon racial features of this situation, and while some of them have gotten past us and got before the commission to express those views—

The CHAIRMAN. Not very many, so far as I can see.

Mr. ROSS (reading):

We have tried to deal with this problem dispassionately and without exaggeration, and simply to show this committee the facts as they exist in the Pacific Northwest, particularly with reference to the city of Seattle and King County, Wash.

While we have avoided showing the bitterness that a large number of our people feel in this matter, bitterness does exist.

This locality is the stronghold of the Japanese in America. In some respects the situation presented in Seattle is a much graver one than that presented at any other place on the Pacific coast. The most significant element in the situation as it exists here is a psychological one.

There has been propaganda artfully disseminated in this community through certain large business interests and through the churches, the press, and certain civic organizations which has tended to lull into repose any apprehension that might be felt by the citizens of this community generally with respect to this growing menace.

I will say here that I will welcome any interruption at any time and I am willing to discuss any phase of it.

Mr. RAKER. What do you understand to be the attitude of labor generally, and especially organized labor, toward this question?

Mr. ROSS. It is hard to get at the actual attitude of organized labor. The individuals I have talked to have been anti-Japanese.

Mr. RAKER. Have you talked to many?

Mr. ROSS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the answers you got apply to the city of Seattle?

Mr. ROSS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And not elsewhere?

Mr. ROSS. No; not elsewhere; and as to the expression of other members, some of them have not been so anti-Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this question. Perhaps you heard me state this morning that we requested labor in Seattle to present us with witnesses, and that I was told by several of whom I made the request that they could not get the witnesses because Mr. James Duncan is away. Now, I have heard of a Mr. Martin Wall, of Seattle. Would he be a fair representative of the body of labor over there, in your opinion?

Mr. ROSS. I could not answer that. From the information furnished me at the time you were having the hearing in Seattle, I had

on a list which I submitted to you a man from the Labor Temple whom we expected to be called to present their views.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you resubmit his name to me?

Mr. Ross. Yes. I do not know what his testimony will be.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the name of the editor of the Union Record?

Mr. Ross. Yes; Mr. Ault.

The CHAIRMAN. Would his views fairly express those of labor?

Mr. Ross. Mr. Ault's opinion and my opinion would differ on that.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. Ross (reading):

Many of our most prominent and influential citizens have lent their influence to this pro-Japanese propaganda. Most of them have been entirely sincere in their attitude, believing that they were acting for the best interests of this community and Pacific coast as a whole.

I will say at this point that anything I say of these witnesses will be said dispassionately, and crediting them all with an intent to do the best for the interest of the community, the same as I am trying to do for the best interest of the community.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I asked about Mr. Ault is that I notice that he charges editorially that this committee and myself, and Mr. Raker particularly, were receiving our lists and our information, and so on, from members of the soldier organizations. Now, so far as I am concerned, that is not so. We had lists submitted here by the dozen, and we tried to take one or two fairly representative people, and that is as far as we can go.

Mr. Ross. I wish to say, for the benefit of the record, that, representing the soldier element, that it was I who collected the witnesses whose names were submitted, and only about one-third of those witnesses were called by your committee; a great proportion of the witnesses coming before the committee we knew nothing about. [Reading:]

It is not the purpose of myself or my associates to impute base motives to the witnesses who have appeared before this commission to testify in behalf of the Japanese, but it is my purpose to call to the attention of this commission some of the influences that have been brought to bear upon these witnesses and their interest in this matter, where it is apparent that they have an interest that influences their attitude.

Dr. Matthews, who is one of our most respected and revered citizens, has come before this commission and posed as a man who has given careful thought and consideration to this subject and has presumed to express his views on this matter generally, and has imputed to those of us who do not agree with him motives that are based, as he says, on passion and prejudices.

We believe that Dr. Matthews is entitled to his views on this matter, but we feel that when he presumes to deal with this subject, which he admits is a serious problem, he should have some concrete recommendation to make to this commission to assist it in arriving at a solution of the problem.

You gentlemen will recall that his testimony disclosed that he had no idea whatever of the extent of the Japanese penetration in this locality, but dealt with the subject in an emotional way, which is to be expected from a man of his temperament, and when asked by you gentlemen for his suggestion as to how the problem should be handled, he replied that "That is your business; that is why you are in Congress."

His testimony is typical of the expression of a great number of the clergy of this city who see this thing not as a concrete, economic, and racial problem but as a problem to be approached as these gentlemen would approach a problem of Christianizing and dealing as missionaries with a non-Christian people who should be brought into the fold of the Christian church.

Now, gentlemen, that has been the attitude of a great many good, well-meaning citizens. We had a sample of it in the witness that preceded me on the stand. When asked for a solution, after having posed as an expert on the Japanese question, they have not had any suggestions to make to you as to how to solve the problem. Dr. Matthews told you that that is your business—that that is why you are in Congress. I assume that you gentlemen are here wanting to find out what we think about it in order that it may assist you, and I have embodied in this statement our recommendations of what we think is the solution of the problem, or at least what we believe should be the solution of the problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is what we would like to have.

Mr. Ross. This statement and the discussion is likely to go to some length, and it will probably take me three-quarters of an hour.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, proceed.

Mr. Ross (reading):

Dr. Matthews says that this is a national question and one that should be dealt with by the National Government and should not be agitated locally or by any State for fear that that locality or State which agitated the problem would create a situation that might be embarrassing to the Federal Government.

I agree with Dr. Matthews that this is a national question to be dealt with by the National Government.

I believe, however, that the National Government owes a duty of protection to each State and locality, to protect that State or locality from calamity, when the threatened calamity is one with which the local or State authorities can not cope, which is the situation with the Japanese problem on the Pacific coast.

And I would like to suggest as a justification for our so-called agitation that we know of no other way of calling any such problem to the attention of the Federal Government than by agitating it locally.

Dr. Matthews agrees that the "picture-bride" scheme was wrong.

Yet it was only after we publicly denounced the practice that steps were taken to abolish it. It has taken a solid year to get any action, and it was not done by secret diplomacy between Dr. Matthews and the Department of State, but by the power of public opinion.

Do not be deluded, gentlemen, by the apparent placid exterior of the people of this community. We are a law-respecting and law-abiding citizenry in this Pacific Northwest and believe in dealing with these matters in a peaceful and lawful way. But, mark you, gentlemen, the feeling of the people of the Pacific coast is very bitter when we consider this question.

We have a feeling that the Federal and State Governments have failed to meet the situation and give the people of this coast the protection to which they are entitled in this matter; and without the action of the Federal Government we are powerless to meet his peaceful penetration which is just as true a conquest as though it were one by the sword.

The people of this coast have begun to suspect that the Burkes, the Mathews, the Growthers, and other well-meaning but uninformed citizens, together with the Garys, the Vanderlips and other eastern ready-made experts, have more influence with the Government than the mass of the people on the Pacific coast.

Judge Burke says that he does not believe that the white people should intermarry with the Japanese; yet Shima, the potato king, believes that intermarriage between the two races is the solution of the problem.

Both he and Judge Burke have been decorated by the Emperor of Japan, and both pose as experts on this Japanese question.

But, mark you, gentlemen, I am not dealing with this problem as one of assimilation. What I and the organizations which I represent desire is that we be relieved from the necessity of considering the problem of assimilating this race.

Now, gentlemen, as to the interest of these churchmen who have appeared before you.

In the first place, they all have a large number of Japanese in their congregation the salvation of whose souls is the paramount object in their eyes.

Secondly, they receive from these Japanese substantial contributions toward the support of their respective churches. In this connection I wish to offer in evidence a copy of the so-called T. Kanbe letter which shows very clearly how this attitude of mind of the clergy is encouraged.

As to the interest of Judge Burke, he has been decorated with the "Order of the Rising Sun" by the Emperor of Japan."

(Letter received in evidence and marked "Ross Exhibit A," Tacoma, Aug. 2, 1920.)

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what rank Judge Burke has in the Order of the Rising Sun?

Mr. Ross. I do not, and I only knew that recently. I have known it from reputation, but I had no positive information on it until I heard his testimony the other day before the committee.

He represented the Hill interests as their chief counsel at the time they imported the first large shipments of Japanese laborers to this country.

He represented, as counsel, the Nippon-Yusen-Kaisha Co., the first Japanese steamship company to establish a line of steamers between Japan and Seattle.

I do not think that will be questioned. I will state in addition to what I have stated here that at that time the firm of Burke, Shepard & McGilvra were the law firm that were operating. I, later, was associated with Mr. Shepard who was in that firm, and I have discussed this problem at great length with him and concerning what they did at that time. [Reading:]

Judge Burke said that the "gentlemen's agreement" was one of the noblest contributions to the achievements of the human race. He then said that there were about 25,000 Japanese in the United States, whereas the statistics already in the hands of your committee show that there are 150,000 Japanese in this country.

This shows clearly that if Judge Burke's belief be correct as to the number that should be here, on the assumption that the "gentlemen's agreement" is being lived up to, then there must have been some evasions in order to increase the population to six times more than he believes it to be.

Gentlemen, a noble agreement ignobly carried out is no ornament among the achievements of mankind.

Gentlemen, I charge this openly and fearlessly, that the "gentlemen's agreement" is being violated by the Japanese Government, and the American who refuses to recognize the fact is either uninformed or is too cowardly to accept the truth when it is placed before him. I have talked with officials of the immigration station at Seattle, and they tell me that the only limit upon the number of Japanese admitted through that port is the number and capacity of the ships to bring them; that under their instructions no Japanese is held up who has a passport signed by the Japanese authorities; that the formality of their admission consists merely of comparing the name on the passport with the names on the manifest and then signing and stamping the passport; that under this system they can and do admit Japanese by the hundreds without ever a question as to whether or not they are coming here in good faith.

These gentlemen are available and may be called to verify my statements if your committee so desires.

The pro-Japanese witnesses who have appeared before you have said we must not discuss this matter, for to do so will insult the sensitive pride of the Japanese race.

How about the pride of our own people. If we can not discuss openly and freely what is for our own good for fear we will hurt some one's feelings?

Does Japan mind matters when she deports Chinese and Koreans from her shores because they tend to lower her standard of labor?

Judge Burke said that this is the first time in the history of international dispute that a people have been condemned for their virtues.

We do not condemn the Japanese for their virtues, and we admit that they have them.

We respect them for their individual honesty, their shrewdness, their industry, and frugality.

Those virtues are splendid things to honor and respect when considered in the abstract, but they are attributes to be feared when considered by opposing human races.

We have our standards of living and labor conditions. They suit us. And whether or not they are to be maintained is for us to say.

We are under no obligation to Japan or any other country to offer opportunities to their people when the granting of such opportunities tends to destroy or lower our standards.

Japan has no right to demand nor expect to be permitted to colonize in this country if we find that it is not to our interests.

And to allow the Japanese to colonize in America means a lowering of our standards in every industry invaded by them or its being taken over by them.

I predict that Japan will continue to send as many women to this country as formerly, although there may be a little more trouble in arranging for a legitimate marriage of some kind in lieu of the convenient and grotesque scheme of the "picture brides."

I also predict that an extended emotional campaign will be carried on in the Eastern States, financed by the Japanese, who, operating through the churches and certain civic and benevolent societies, will attempt to secure the right of naturalization for the Japanese now in this country.

And if they were given the right to vote the Japanese would now wield the balance of political power in this city.

Now, as to the interest of Mr. Frank Terrace. He has a large amount of land in the White River Valley, which he leases to the Japanese for the reason that they, because of their low standard of living and labor conditions, can afford to pay him a higher rental therefor than a white man could.

In this he falls within the class denominated by Dr. Matthews as the "yellow-backed Americans," who for the sake of the present dollar assists the Japanese to evade our laws with respect to aliens holding land and also makes it profitable for the Japanese to violate the gentlemen's agreement.

Mr. Terrace wants to bring in a million Japanese to work on the farms and clear the logged-off land. That would be well in keeping with the desires of the big corporations and big landowners.

He says that we have a bad labor situation and to meet it we should import the Japanese.

I do not believe that the labor problem, serious as it is, should be solved by imposing thereon a race problem.

Mr. Terrace has been closely related in his activities with Mr. Sam Hill, who is the local representative of the so-called "Hill interests" of pro-Japanese fame.

In this connection it may be well for me to mention the provision of our State constitution relative to aliens holding land. Article 2, section 33, of the constitution of the State of Washington reads as follows:

"The ownership of lands by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, is prohibited in this State, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage, or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all conveyances of lands hereafter made to any alien, directly or in trust for such alien, shall be void: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of minerals, metals, iron, coal, or fire clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development thereof and the manufacture of the products therefrom. Every corporation the majority of the capital stock of which is owned by aliens shall be considered an alien for the purpose of this prohibition."

I might say there that this provision was in the constitution at the time the Federal Government granted Statehood to this State, and therefore has put the stamp of Federal approval upon the restrictions which were in this paragraph of the constitution.

Now, these provisions of our constitution are evaded by the following systems:

1. By purchase of land in the name of an American-born child of Japanese parentage.

2. By long-time leases.

3. By holding it through dummy corporations.

These are the three principal methods by which they violate it. You will appreciate the facts, in connection with these statements that I make, that I have had to go somewhat upon reputation, as you gentlemen will have to go in your hearings, because it is hard to get the actual facts, although we had Mr. Hull as a witness.

The CHAIRMAN. We have had plenty of Canada cases, and we are getting the statistics in this State.

Mr. Ross. What does Mr. Gary, head of the United Steel Corporation, want? [Reading:]

He wants to import hundreds of thousands of orientals to work in his steel mills.

He wants to repeat what Jim Hill and Judge Burke did when they brought orientals here to work on the Hill roads.

Mr. Vanderlip, in a 10 days' trip to Japan, gathered enough information to be an authority on this subject. From some of the things he is saying, I judge that he gained a good deal of his impressions from the influences thrown around him by Sam Hill, who accompanied him over there, and from whom Frank Terrace presumably gets his information.

That, gentlemen, is probably an assumption.

The CHAIRMAN. Let it go in, because the Vanderlip letter will be part of this record.

Mr. Ross (reading):

Now, what about this man U. G. Murphy? He says that he approaches this matter from the standpoint of a missionary rather than from that of a Congressman.

I say, let our problems of state be controlled by men who have the viewpoint of statesmen and not that of missionaries. I submit to you, gentlemen, if it is not a fact that a large amount of our efforts to Christianize the Orient has reacted upon us in an effort by these same missionaries to orientalize us.

Dr. Murphy wants you to investigate the personnel and the financing of the Anti-Japanese League.

I do not want to enter into a personal controversy with Dr. Murphy, but I want to make the statement here in respect to that, since he raises the question. [Reading:]

So far as the personnel is concerned, it is composed of patriotic citizens, a large part of them ex-service men. And we welcome an investigation as to their character.

We also welcome an investigation as to our finances, such as they are. I have never known of the Anti-Japanese League ever having any funds to carry on any extended campaign of any kind. And all the money that I have ever seen has been donated by the members themselves. At present the league is in debt, and when it is necessary to make an expenditure, such as sending a telegram or the like, one of us pays for it out of his own pocket with no hope of ever being reimbursed.

And that is my condition, coming over here to-day; I paid my own expenses, and I never will get it back, but I do that in the interest of what I believe to be the best interest of the community and this race. [Reading:]

Dr. Murphy says that the votes of the church would show that the Japanese have been unfairly dealt with by us. I brand that as a statement not founded on fact.

And when Dr. Murphy takes it upon himself to say that I and my associates are actuated by motives other than what we believe to be for the best interests of our Nation and our race he states that which is not a fact, and he knows it.

The opposition admit that they have no remedy. Not only are they unable to advise you as to the course of action as to the future but they do not know what to do with those here now.

I will ask you gentlemen if any gentleman or any witness has appeared before you and suggested a remedy for this thing—a concrete remedy. If so, I have not heard it. And I attended all your hearings in Seattle. It may be that some man with more definite idea of this thing has presented views over here, but I have not heard them.

The CHAIRMAN. Well he was asked what he would recommend and he said, "A continuance of some such arrangement as we now have."

Mr. RAKER. I think he wanted it embodied in a definite treaty. That is the only point I got from his recommendation.

Mr. Ross (reading) :

We have a remedy. There is no possibility of misunderstanding or uncertainty as to our position. We stand with California, and for that matter, with the veterans of western Canada and Australia.

Our solution is this:

First. Cancellation of the "gentlemen's agreement"

Second. Exclusion of "picture brides."

Third. Absolute exclusion of Japanese, with other Asiatics, as immigrants.

Fourth. Confirmation and legalization of the principle that Asiatics shall be forever barred from citizenship.

Fifth. Amendment of section 1 of Article XIV of the Federal Constitution, providing that no child born in the United States of foreign parents shall be eligible to American citizenship unless both parents are eligible to such citizenship.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that in this matter the people of the Pacific coast have been dealt with from the bottom of the deck. Let's have an end to pussy-footing of Judge Burke, Dr. Mathews, Dr. Murphy, and others of their ilk.

This is the day of open diplomacy.

And if this problem can not be discussed by us openly without Japan feeling insulted, then let her be insulted.

And I say to you, gentlemen, that if this problem can not be settled without war, let us have the war and be done with it.

And in case of a war you will find that my associates and I will be meeting our responsibilities in that regard as we did in the last war, while the pro-Japanese interests were selling us out for the sake of the present dollar.

This is a white man's country and we mean to keep it as such.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, speaking particularly of the American Legion, was it divided in the expression of those views?

Mr. Ross. I expect that it is. I have not attended a meeting. However, the conference last year passed a resolution, which you gentlemen already have in the record, which shows that the majority at least are in favor of protection, as we are now recommending it.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean, from the national standpoint, they were divided?

Mr. Ross. I say I do not know that.

The CHAIRMAN. We will try and get that from Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Ross. I do not know how sentiment was divided. I do know what resolution was passed, which presumably represents the majority.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent is the opinion a unit in Seattle among your people?

Mr. Ross. You want the veterans' opinion? I am a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and the Anti-Japanese League of Seattle. I heard this subject discussed in both posts that I belonged to at different times, and I never heard but one expression in favor of the Japanese. I heard one man at a post meeting one night make the assertion that we was not in favor of the anti-Japanese propaganda, if you want to call it that, and I heard, easily, 100 in each one of the organizations that I represent express

themselves on it. The resolutions which have been submitted to you, and, I believe, are now part of the record, were passed unanimously. There was no one there that raised their voices in opposition thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it a representative meeting?

Mr. Ross. It was; about 250 present.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS A. BISHOFF.

(Mr. Bishoff was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your full name.

Mr. BISHOFF. Thomas A. Bishoff.

The CHAIRMAN. Your address and residence.

Mr. BISHOFF. 215 Perkins Building, Tacoma, Wash.

The CHAIRMAN. You are secretary of the Cooks and Waiters' Union of this city?

Mr. BISHOFF. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you make a statement which will aid this committee in the study of the so-called Japanese problems on the Pacific coast and also in the preparation for legislation to be presented to our Representatives?

Mr. BISHOFF. In the first place, gentlemen, I would like to say a Japanese made a statement here that there was eight Japanese restaurants within the city and four noodle joints. I want to say that there are 12; that I took a census this morning, and that there are 12 restaurants and 5 noodle joints.

The CHAIRMAN. What is a noodle joint?

Mr. BISHOFF. Well, that is a place where they just cater to the oriental; more of a night trade.

The CHAIRMAN. Would they be classified as restaurants?

Mr. BISHOFF. Yes; they are restaurants. He classified those as Japanese restaurants, and he said there were eight and four.

The CHAIRMAN. Eight restaurants serving American food and four serving oriental food; now, what would you say?

Mr. BISHOFF. There are 11 and 5.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they had more than that before?

Mr. BISHOFF. Yes. There are some that have gone out of business, and there is one—I don't know whether they are retiring or going out of business; that would be 12.

The CHAIRMAN. And wasn't that one stopped from operating because he did not abide by the rules and regulations of the health department?

Mr. BISHOFF. Yes; and I think they are putting in a cement floor and one thing and another there now.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you able to ascertain whether the Japanese restaurants procure their supplies by any domination or otherwise of the Japanese truckmen?

Mr. BISHOFF. Well, I know they do, in my own heart.

The CHAIRMAN. But you do not know it positively?

Mr. BISHOFF. I could not swear to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything of their system of collecting the proceeds of the business by means of an agent?

Mr. BISHOFF. They have an association; they have a secretary, and they manage it in such a way that when Hamburger steak and

onions is 20 cents in one restaurant it is 20 cents in all of the restaurants, and the bill of fare is practically the same in all.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether the proceeds of the restaurant are taken up by the business agent of the Japanese and carried in one bank account?

Mr. BISHOFF. I don't know whether they are carried in one bank account. I know they have one man who goes around and looks after the business.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the restaurants?

Mr. BISHOFF. Of all the restaurants, but I do not know what they do with the money.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your estimate of the total number of restaurants in this city?

Mr. BISHOFF. Sixteen.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean white restaurants—have you any figures on that?

Mr. BISHOFF. Forty-five white restaurants, including the little ones.

The CHAIRMAN. Such as oyster houses?

Mr. BISHOFF. Little ones out in South Tacoma, I mean.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you find that it affects the labor situation?

Mr. BISHOFF. I know that it affects the labor situation, because everybody who works in the catering industry has to compete with the Jap. We try to maintain a decent hour for the women and girls in this city in the catering industry. The Japanese by their low standard of living can work so much cheaper, and they work much longer hours in those restaurants. I know women that work all day in the barber shop, and practically every Japanese barber shop in the city has a laundry, and they do the laundry work in the back room, and some of it they send out, and they bring it back and they iron it, and this Japanese woman, when she is not shaving a man, she is in the back room doing the laundry. They compete with us in the laundry industry and in the catering industry, and they keep us down, especially in my industry.

The CHAIRMAN. The State law fixes the length of hours which women may work in this State—there is a limited number of hours.

Mr. BISHOFF. Well, I often had men arrested since I have been in this job, and I never have got a conviction yet. There may be a law, but it does not work out.

The CHAIRMAN. These Japanese women, the women the Japanese work, are they members of the family?

Mr. BISHOFF. Yes; they are wives. They are brides they bring over.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you a member of the central body of organized labor here?

Mr. BISHOFF. Not at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you notice any feeling in the city concerning the Japanese population?

Mr. BISHOFF. Well, speaking from the workman's standpoint there is considerable feeling. A good many have the same viewpoint I have, and my viewpoint is that they should be excluded from the country absolutely. I do not think it would be just to exclude them from doing business in the country and still leave them on the labor market to compete with the workingman for a living. The feeling runs very high, but still I know that there is an argument made by the working-

men in a State like Washington, on this Japanese sentiment—as a rule he feels that something might come out of this to put the Japanese business man out of business and to still leave him here to flood the labor market just the same.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that hard times might force the Japanese business man out of business?

Mr. BISHOFF. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Petty nationalism simply means a little love for your own country, doesn't it?

Mr. BISHOFF. I don't know.

Mr. RAKER. Has there been any discussion among the laboring men in the occupation which you belong to, and kindred occupations, that this so-called agitation was intended to exclude the Japanese from the mercantile business and the farms, and to put him in competition with the laboring man; has there been any discussion of that kind among the laboring men?

Mr. BISHOFF. Yes; there has. The workingmen—I have heard a good many say that the business interests, such as brought these Japanese in here as laborers in the first place—there was no agitation until they began to compete with them in a business way, and then the agitation commenced to come up, and they were afraid they would exclude them in a business way and leave them in the labor market. That was the viewpoint I heard in the labor meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. That leads up to the point that they might be forced back as laborers?

Mr. BISHOFF. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there still another view over in Seattle that the competition has ceased to be that of among the laboring men—the yellow skin against the white—and that the competition is beginning to be felt in the commercial phase, and therefore the laborers do not care whether they are one color or another?

Mr. BISHOFF. No; but some of your conclusions might exclude them from doing business as orientals.

The CHAIRMAN. That could not be done.

Mr. BISHOFF. There is a feeling of that kind going on among the general run of workingmen—that there are some that say all blood is red; but the general viewpoint of the workingmen in this city is that the Japanese should be absolutely excluded from the country.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that some of them say that all blood is red; do you mean that it is all the same?

Mr. BISHOFF. Yes; I have heard—well, what we call the so-called bolsheviks make that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Isn't that a form of internationalism by which it is supposed that the people of every race should be treated exactly alike in every country?

Mr. BISHOFF. I don't know where they got it; I heard them make that statement on the floor of the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN. That America should treat people of other races like she does her own citizens?

Mr. BISHOFF. I heard one man say on the floor of the meeting one night that all blood is red, it doesn't make any difference whether it is the Japanese, Negroes, or mulattoes.

The CHAIRMAN. He wants the red flag to cover all the red blood of the world?

Mr. BISHOFF. He waved the red flag a few minutes after that.

The CHAIRMAN. They talk about internationalism and they denounce petty nationalism at the same time?

Mr. BISHOFF. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have heard that?

Mr. BISHOFF. It might be in Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. We got no response to our request over there for one or two labor spokesmen in Seattle, and I can't get the reason for it.

Mr. RAKER. Now, you said that the question started—now, who were the promulgators of it—that this is a propaganda for the purpose of putting the Japanese in competition with the common laborer, or labor such as yours?

Mr. BISHOFF. Well, I don't know where it comes from. I am well known amongst the laboring men and they stop and talk to me on this question, and they all know my viewpoint on the Japanese question, and I have talked to many of them.

Mr. RAKER. Have you seen anything yourself which would lead you to believe there is anything in that?

Mr. BISHOFF. That it would put them out in the business way and leave them in the labor market?

Mr. RAKER. Take them off the farms and put them in the laboring class?

Mr. BISHOFF. Only if they passed a law that they could not lease land or own anything in the State, and don't make any preparations to get them out of the way, they would be here to compete with the workingman.

Mr. RAKER. Who is behind that movement or that discussion, do you know where it comes from?

Mr. BISHOFF. No.

Mr. RAKER. This is the first time I heard it, was to-day—it is new to me.

Mr. BISHOFF. I don't know where it comes from, but it is rather general talk in Seattle and Tacoma and all over the Pacific coast—such as in Portland.

The CHAIRMAN. Wasn't that viewpoint discussed in Auburn, Calif.?

Mr. RAKER. I did not get it that way. Now, is there any discussion among the laboring men that the merchants and the large concerns are interested in getting them out of business and then they don't care what becomes of them, or if they compete with labor?

Mr. BISHOFF. Yes. There is a discussion of that kind amongst the laboring men, a great deal of it.

Mr. RAKER. Do you believe there is anything in it?

Mr. BISHOFF. Well, I don't know. I am not prepared to say what is going to be done. I know that is the sentiment.

Mr. RAKER. Do you believe that there is anything in the proposition that the rich men, or the chambers of commerce, or the men that are handling large concerns that are being interfered with now by virtue of the Japanese competition, are trying to unload this burden that they find burdensome on the laboring men?

Mr. BISHOFF. No; I don't think they are trying to unload it on the laboring men. I think they are just waking up; I think all the interests have just woke up to the fact that the Japanese is a menace. I

don't think they are trying to unload it on anybody. I just feel they have got their eyes open at last.

Mr. RAKER. That is your observation, from what you see?

Mr. BISHOFF. That is my observation from what I see.

(Statement of Mr. Bishoff closed.)

(At this point Mr. John C. Box retired from the committee.)

STATEMENT OF MR. H. C. PICKERING.

(Mr. Pickering was duly sworn.)

The CHAIRMAN. State your full name.

Mr. PICKERING. H. C. Pickering.

The CHAIRMAN. Your business or profession?

Mr. PICKERING. Well, I don't know just exactly how I am appearing here, whether I am appearing here as the State examiner—

The CHAIRMAN. What is your business?

Mr. PICKERING. Secretary of the barbers' union.

The CHAIRMAN. A member of the State examiners of the board of barbers?

Mr. PICKERING. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And your residence?

Mr. PICKERING. Tacoma.

The CHAIRMAN. And your post-office address?

Mr. PICKERING. 217 Perkins Building.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you know something about the problem which is before the committee—that is, the Japanese question in these cities of Seattle and Tacoma and in the valley?

Mr. PICKERING. I know considerable about the barbers.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what we want to know; tell us in your own way.

Mr. PICKERING. Well, I have a few figures taken from the State records before I came up here. In the State of Washington there are 317 Japanese barbers.

The CHAIRMAN. Barbers or barber shops?

Mr. PICKERING. Barbers. There are in Tacoma alone 23 barber shops and 39 barbers and 19 apprentice barbers. The apprentice barbers mostly consist of female workers registered under a licensed barber of the male gender.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of the others are females?

Mr. PICKERING. Of the registered barbers possibly about eight registered barbers among the females in Tacoma.

In Seattle there are 132 licensed barbers and 107 apprentice barbers, mostly female apprentices. About the rest of the State, such as Spokane, there are about 20 Japanese barbers.

The CHAIRMAN. Their shops are inspected?

Mr. PICKERING. So far as the board gets around. We inspect the shops whenever the board meets.

The CHAIRMAN. We have some evidence to the effect that they conduct sort of laundries in connection with the barber shops?

Mr. PICKERING. Most every Japanese barber shop has a laundry shop in the rear in which they do laundry work, and have their living quarters invariably in connection therewith.

The CHAIRMAN. These apprentices, what distinction do you draw between the licensed barber and the apprentice?

Mr. PICKERING. A licensed barber is one who has practiced the profession three years. An apprentice is one that merely starts on the business.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you account for so many apprentices being women, and so few women licensed?

Mr. PICKERING. Well, that is accounted for in this way: The women are placed in the barber shop immediately upon their entering into the United States, and they work as high as four and five years as apprentices, often. They do not work continually at the chair, but work enough to just kind of help out the man. Probably 90 per cent of the women in the business do that occasionally, and they register as apprentices to keep from violating the law, and work two or three hours a day at the profession.

The CHAIRMAN. And is the rest of the time devoted to other work—the apprentices, I mean?

Mr. PICKERING. I should judge that where there are laundries run in connection, that the rest of the time is put in in the laundry.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any mixed barber shops in the State—white and Japs, I mean?

Mr. PICKERING. In Spokane there are two shops over there where students from the barber college work in the Japanese shop.

The CHAIRMAN. Not in Seattle and Tacoma?

Mr. PICKERING. Not in Seattle and Tacoma that I know of. I never came in contact with them in any other place.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these Japanese barber shops where these apprentices are, and other places—are they patronized by the Americans and white men?

Mr. PICKERING. I should judge so. If they depended entirely upon their own race for their livelihood I do not think they would stay with us. They are in direct competition with the white barber because if you gentlemen go down after 6 o'clock you will see that the white men patronize the Japanese barbers more than they patronize the other class—a certain class of white people.

The CHAIRMAN. These barber shops are open longer hours?

Mr. PICKERING. They keep open longer hours in Tacoma and Spokane than the barbers in Seattle. There, I believe, they keep open the same as the rest—I believe they have a working agreement with the white barbers in Seattle. They charge the same price in Seattle and keep the same hours.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the Japanese barbers themselves have come to a point where they can organize and keep the prices up?

Mr. PICKERING. They have an organization called the Japanese Barbers' Organization.

The CHAIRMAN. That has not been taken into any central union—any union labor body, has it?

Mr. PICKERING. Our International Union of Barbers prohibits the admission of coolie or other than the white race.

The CHAIRMAN. In Tacoma do they keep the prices down?

Mr. PICKERING. They are not charging the price of the white barber in Tacoma.

The CHAIRMAN. Are their shops attractive—that is, you know what I mean, high-class furniture and so on?

Mr. PICKERING. Some of them are as nice as you will find in the white shops; not all of them, a very few of them; but some of them are really attractive.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as the agent of the barbers and going around the State, do you find a feeling among the people about this matter of the orientals?

Mr. PICKERING. Considerable; wherever I come in contact with the question at all there is considerable feeling against the competition that is presented.

The CHAIRMAN. They do not discuss it with you as a matter of race prejudice, or race prejudice is not very much manifested?

Mr. PICKERING. In certain spots there is. I find it in places. Now, down on the harbor, down where there are no Japanese barbers, there is a prejudice down there. I believe if any Japanese barbers were to locate there I believe there would be quite a feeling exist down there. There are no Japanese barbers in the harbor—no Japanese in the barber business.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they maintain bootblack stands in connection with their barber shops?

Mr. PICKERING. No; the Japanese will not shine shoes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they maintain bath facilities?

Mr. PICKERING. Yes; they have baths in connection.

The CHAIRMAN. Manicuring establishments?

Mr. PICKERING. No; not that I came in contact with. The class of people that patronize Japanese barbers do not cater to manicurists.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it may come about when the Japanese control the barber shop business as much as they have the hotel business.

Mr. PICKERING. I dare say that it could come all right. I know a number of Japanese barbers that are in the hotel business now. Whether they made all their money in the barber business or whether they just got their start and bought out a rooming house, but a number of them changed their occupation and have gone into the hotel business.

(Statement of Mr. Pickering closed.)

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anyone else in the room who has been called to appear before the committee? Who in the room represents any organization that wants to be heard?

The committee will stand adjourned to meet in Seattle at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Federal Building in Courtroom No. 2.

(Whereupon an adjournment is taken until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at Seattle.)

SEATTLE, WASH., August 3, 1920, 10.30 a. m.

(Continuation of proceedings pursuant to adjournment.)

Present: Chairman Albert Johnson and John E. Raker, committee.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN J. SULLIVAN.

(Mr. Sullivan was duly sworn.)

Mr. RAKER. Will you state your full name?

Mr. SULLIVAN. John J. Sullivan.

Mr. RAKER. What is your business?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Lawyer.

Mr. RAKER. Where?

Mr. SULLIVAN. 510 White Building; the firm name is Beeler & Sullivan.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you resided in Seattle?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Since 1904. I came from west Massachusetts and have been a resident here ever since. I was educated at the university here and practiced law since 1909—former assistant United States attorney, now engaged in private practice.

The CHAIRMAN. We wanted to ask you a few questions about the naturalization practices and the deportation practices, and to receive from you any suggestions which you might make for an amendment of the laws in regard to those two features. Now, just go on in your own way and give us your views on those subjects.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I might state that I read with interest the statement of Dr. Matthews the other day relative to the present system, whereby several Chinese or Japanese or aliens coming in would have to suffer indignities before they were landed, etc., and we agree with the doctor in that regard, although I certainly differ with him and with Dr. Murphy on the Japanese immigration, which I will take up later.

I believe that the present system is wrong as regards the admission of Chinese. I believe that where an alien seeks entry to the United States it is quite proper to have a preliminary examination without the presence of counsel, in order that the officer or the board may determine at the first instance whether or not the alien is entitled to enter. But I believe that the present system, where the Government is seeking to deport one—

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Wait; before you get to that phase. You agree that the law is correct in regards to the preliminary inquiry?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Because one who has never been allowed to come into the country has no legal right—as the courts have held—if they are not legally in the country, and you could not have counsel present or have a tedious court hearing.

Mr. RAKER. For the reason that he has not set foot on land?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. He has no rights either under the Constitution with the word "domicile" or the word "people," as contradistinguished from the word "citizen." But, now, you understand that the laws are so liberal that they give every such alien, after having had his preliminary hearing without counsel, the right of an appeal?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; I understand that. Now, they deny that alien an examination and hearing—speaking of the oriental especially—and after they have obtained such information as they see fit they then advise the alien of the right to have counsel; generally after the hearing is closed.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you are talking about deportation?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; deportation. It has also been the practice, and the books are full of cases where the courts have reversed the findings of the Secretary on the grounds that the hearings were unfair in this regard. You will find that confidential letters coming from one inspector to another stating that he has heard this, that,

and the other thing; and counsel for the alien, who, mind you, has never had the chance to represent the alien until after their examination—the Government's examination—is practically closed, and nine times out of ten has closed, has never had an opportunity to examine the inspectors, and generally does not know that this has gone in until he looks at the record after it comes back from the Secretary of Labor on the habeas corpus proceeding. And it would seem to me that that practice of allowing men not under oath to put in the record what no court would allow as evidence, and not give the alien or his counsel the right to find out whether or not he is telling the fact or the truth—and that practice is absolutely inconsistent with justice and with the rights which have been accorded to every one charged with an offense in our courts.

Mr. RAKER. Now, let us get very clear on this. This is a very important phase of the whole problem. You understand that the hearing for deportation is not a trial at all.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I understand.

Mr. RAKER. The alien has an opportunity to show, if he can, why he should not be deported?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Who stands up for the Government?

Mr. SULLIVAN. But, generally, Mr. Johnson, the alien—I am speaking especially of orientals, because I represent a lot of Chinese, and have in several instances represented Japanese—the proposition is that I claim that when the alien is given the right to show cause—how can he show cause in a legal sense or in a sense of justice if these letters and confidential communications and statements, not made under oath, ex parte statements, and no notice having been given to the alien or examinations in, probably, some distant part of the country, are put in the mail when he had no chance to cross-examine on the questions, or wants to find out whether the inspector is telling the truth and his information is correct? I claim it is not consistent with justice. That is my observation.

Mr. RAKER. Let us get it straight. When the application is made for the arrest it is sent on to the department?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. By letter or telegraphic communication a warrant of arrest is ordered for this man?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. The alleged deportee?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. The one against whom the authorization from the Department of Labor, the warrant of arrest is issued, and the alleged deportee is arrested?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, on that point this complaint—there is a complaint filed upon which the warrant of arrest is issued. Is that right?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Then the hearing proceeds?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, is it not a fact that all the aliens have, or any alien has the right to counsel at that point?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is what they do not give them.

Mr. RAKER. Now, that is not the point—it is not what they give them, but the question is, they are entitled to the aid of counsel?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is my observation—they should be.

Mr. RAKER. No. They are now entitled, and the record shows in every instance, to leave, to give the party an opportunity to obtain counsel?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Preferably at the beginning; but at such time as the officer shall feel that the Government's rights have been preserved.

Mr. RAKER. I want to get the point definitely. Does not the paper show that the party is entitled to counsel and to bond?

Mr. SULLIVAN. He should be; but it says "preferably at the beginning"; that is the way the rule reads. I beg your pardon, because I have just got through a habeas corpus case in court where Judge Ruskin—

Mr. RAKER (interposing). I will get to that later.

Mr. SULLIVAN (continuing). The rule reads "Preferably at the beginning, but at such time as the inspector shall feel that the rights of the Government have been protected, he shall inform the alien of the warrant of arrest, his right to have counsel, and the evidence upon which the warrant was issued."

Mr. RAKER. Now, that is at the beginning.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is when it should be. Might I bring out the fact as to how that rule came about?

The CHAIRMAN. It is a rule, not the law. It is the regulation.

Mr. SULLIVAN (continuing). And if I am wrong, you are, probably, more familiar with it. The law is the immigration act; the rule is promulgated by the Secretary of Labor under the authority given by the act. The old rule was that at a certain time he had to do it, "preferably at the beginning." That was not the rule, but Judge Neterer in this district, in the case of "United States v. Blastini," reported in the 236 Federal, held the man had the constitutional right to have counsel at the beginning of his hearing, and he held, in substance, that if the rule did not give him that privilege, that it was inconsistent with the rights of anyone in this country; and that was a deportation case, and the rules were changed then by the Secretary, and I understand, after that decision was rendered, where it read "preferably at the beginning or at such time as the inspector shall be satisfied that the rights of the Government have been protected."

Now, I claim that the inspectors have taken an arbitrary stand in not notifying the alien of his right to have counsel at the beginning—consistent with justice, but he does it at the end of the hearing and he injects statements and confidential communications, and so forth, which the alien has no notice of, and not having the privilege of counsel, and you can not object because objections will not be allowed—you have to object in your briefs.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to hold you down to the first proposition. He is technically acting under the ruling of Judge Neterer and Judge Ruskin, and acting under the rule—the rule would be, then, that at the beginning the man would be entitled to counsel?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; before they start the examination.

The CHAIRMAN. And if he objects to a hearing without counsel, and the record would show it, he could present it and he could be turned loose on habeas corpus?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The circuit court in the case of "Hanges v. Whitefield," reported in the Sixth Circuit, 223 Federal, held that he is entitled to counsel on all proceedings and they would hold it unfair.

The CHAIRMAN. He would be entitled—

Mr. SULLIVAN (interposing). They would hold that.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). He would be entitled to a writ of habeas corpus and be turned loose?

Mr. SULLIVAN. He would not be turned loose under the late decisions; they send him back to the Immigration Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. He would be turned loose and they—

Mr. SULLIVAN (interposing). He would be sent back for a rehearing under legal proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN. On the ground that counsel was denied him?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And then under the rule as it stands now and under the court's decisions, if it is complied with by the officer, he would be entitled to counsel and given that opportunity?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Well, I would say "no"; for this reason—

The CHAIRMAN. You did not quite get me.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I did get you, because I have argued for days on this matter—because the decisions are in conflict. Judge Neterer held he was entitled at the beginning of the hearing, but our ninth circuit, in the case of the United States v. Kong, held that under the provisions of the rule that at any time where they had proceeded for three-fifths of the hearing, in that case, that was not unfair, and affirmed the order of deportation. So that my observation to you is that the rule should be explicit in accordance with the majority of the court's decisions; that the man is entitled to the benefit of counsel at the beginning of his hearing, and I would say that should be the rule.

The CHAIRMAN. We will agree about that, and we will assume that that is the general rule, and the exception is where they do not allow the man counsel.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I don't think so. I think it is the other way, because I have been practicing here for several years, and I say this with all deference and respect to the members of the committee and to our Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we will assume that should be the rule, generally.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, is it not a fact that not only the Government's side, but the alien deportee, from the time the case starts, after they take him here, send in voluntary statements and writings to the Commissioner of Immigration, and on to the Secretary of Labor?

Mr. SULLIVAN. You mean that the deportee does?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, he and his friends.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Well, they have no part in the record—I do not care which side it comes from, everything should be under oath.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether they have part in the record or not. I want to ask you if that is not the practice now, and then I will ask you if it should not be obviated?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That should be stopped. I do not believe in anything that is not under oath.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not true, from your observation, that when the case goes before the Secretary of Labor you find it loaded down with voluntary statements by the deportee and his friends?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I will answer "yes" and "no." In the oriental cases I would say "no." But in the anarchist and Red cases, "yes." I know of one case where there was a man named Snellenberg, while I was in the Army, that I was in the company with, and he had some peculiar immigration views and was ordered deported, and we had the humiliating spectacle of a member of our city council sending in what I would presume was a confidential letter to Secretary Post, claiming that this man was a good citizen and that he should be released, and I think that is in your record.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the letter was not sent to Secretary Post, but it reaches the Secretary of Labor and then reaches Secretary Post.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It is in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Attached to the papers in the case; but it does not appear unless there is some reason to bring it out, such as a committee of investigation. Now, if a matter of that kind, sent to the Secretary and his assistants and attached to the papers in the case, ever has any weight on the man who has to make the final decision, it is fair to presume, as a matter of fact, that it does happen also that the attorney for the radical about to be deported, who writes the Secretary or the assistant—and it was the assistant in this case, so that that exonerates the Secretary—either reaches him personally or reaches him by telephone, and that is not a part of the record—now you have the two sides using the same influence.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I understand that, but whether the attorney that does that, that brings outside influence, like in these Red cases, which is a matter of record in your examination, I claim that that is inconsistent with legal practice and no reputable attorney would do it.

Mr. RAKER. Upon investigation, in many cases, the committee finds correspondence of all kinds from chambers of commerce, lawyers, judges, mayors, and business men in behalf of the deportee, on file and a part of the record, as in the case spoken of here in favor of the deportee. Now—

Mr. SULLIVAN (interposing). There is only one groove it should go through, and that is the legal groove.

Mr. RAKER. What you desire is that after the complaint is filed and the man is arrested that there should be an opportunity to be heard by the deportee, through his counsel?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And that the Government should be represented?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Then when the testimony is completed and the case is finally closed upon that testimony, taken as this is at a public hearing—

Mr. SULLIVAN (interposing). Under oath.

Mr. RAKER. When the testimony of all parties is taken under oath, of course, that should constitute the record?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is the idea.

Mr. RAKER. And neither side, the Government friends on behalf of the Government nor the deportee nor his friends, should be permitted to submit additional testimony one way or the other?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is my stand.

Mr. RAKER. That gives a fair opportunity to the Government and a fair opportunity to the deportee?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, that is your position?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Except that I would add that the privilege of appearing before the Secretary by counsel in person, on due notice given to the Government, should not be prohibited, because the solicitor back there should appear for the Government and make the argument.

Mr. RAKER. Now, on the first, we agree. After the Commissioner of Immigration has a hearing and the Secretary of Labor has a hearing your viewpoint is, and it can not be gainsayed by anybody, that it should be set down for some time whereof the Government should be notified?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Counsel desiring to be represented should be notified and that should be in the presence of both, and be a public hearing.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. We agree.

Mr. SULLIVAN. In a case in which I had the privilege of appearing back in Washington, we always notified the local office that either Mr. Sullivan or Ralph Pierce, or Charlie Peters in Washington, or some representative would appear, if the Secretary would allow him to appear and argue it, so that the Government would have notice.

Mr. RAKER. You must remember that case after case has been heard when the Government's attorney has not been present—that ought not to be, ought it?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. You are familiar with the Martens case, the alleged soviet?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I am familiar with the proceedings brought to discharge him.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is Martens representing himself as ambassador of the Russian Soviet Government and deportation proceedings are held against him; the case finally goes to the Secretary of Interior, or the Secretary of Labor, rather, and the Department of Justice, which has the evidence, gives him the right to have his representative appear, but he is forbidden to ask questions or do anything. Now, the result is that the Martens deportation, which was once ordered, has been deferred two or three times and is now indefinitely deferred.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is wrong.

The CHAIRMAN. And the evidence which the Government has does not show.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is wrong; just as wrong as the system which the judge cited about the alien letters; and I mentioned the case of Snellenberg where I found literature in the possession of that man

such as copies of *The Blast* from the time it was instituted, but, evidently upon the strength of Erickson's letter, Snellenberg was released, with enough grounds for deportation against him until the year 1. It seems to me that the system should be stopped, both as a protection to the Government and a protection to the alien.

MR. RAKER. That is what I have been working for for six months, and Mr. Johnson, the chairman of the committee; we both stand for that method of procedure on behalf of the Government as well as on behalf of the alien deportee, and your whole position is now that from the beginning, that after the arrest is made, you believe there should be a fair open trial, notice to both parties and witnesses under oath and the testimony taken?

MR. SULLIVAN. Yes. I would also make one or two observations. I believe it would aid the proper tribunal in passing upon this finally if you would allow the attorney to make his objections at the time when something which would seem to be illegal is brought up, because when we make them then it would bring them to the attention of whoever is reviewing it at the time, whereas if you make it in the brief it necessitates the making of a long brief as you have to refer to different pages; whereas, if you could make the objection at the time when the witness is on the stand in the court, I believe it would assist.

MR. RAKER. I know you don't mean that, because in taking depositions, we take depositions before the——

MR. SULLIVAN (interposing). I mean at the hearing.

MR. RAKER (continuing). Commissioner and the commissioner can not pass on those. Your idea is that you may be allowed to state your objection so that the record can be made to show whether or not that objection was made, or should be maintained.

MR. SULLIVAN. That is the idea.

MR. RAKER. And then, when it came on to the final decision of the Secretary of Labor, if it involved fundamental rights, then he could pass on it?

MR. SULLIVAN. That is the idea; but it would bring it to his attention without putting it in the brief.

THE CHAIRMAN. Now, what would you think of a play by which a deportation court say, or various deportation courts, sat in various parts of the country, to have the final say, after such a full hearing as to the deportation, so as to relieve the congestion, especially when parties are pressing for a final decision. Now, do you get the idea? We will say in Seattle that the deportation court is made up, not of immigration inspectors, but of persons in a higher position—a court, we will say, of three will assemble here, perhaps one from Omaha, one from Spokane, and one from Milwaukee, to hear in open court—in other words, give a formal trial instead of a hearing and having the power to make a final decision in the case of the deportation of a man. What would you think of that?

MR. SULLIVAN. Well, I don't feel that I have reached that stage of development of my mind that I would want to give an opinion on that. That is something for your men who have met the situation from all parts of the country, and I think every citizen is willing to leave it to your common sense and good judgment after you have viewed those ramifications in different sections of the country.

THE CHAIRMAN. The reasons I asked you that is this: The man does not live who can withstand the humane, personal appeal—I

don't care whether it is you, or myself, or Lewis F. Post. The personal appeal is a big thing. Now, we all desire to protect the United States, as you say you want to protect it—you know you could not stand up as an immigration inspector and refuse admission to the United States to certain cases which you knew in your heart should be kept out at the port of New York?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I presume that is a fact.

The CHAIRMAN. That situation arises.

Mr. RAKER. So that, Mr. Sullivan, as a man of experience, a lawyer who has been assistant United States attorney here, and also who has practiced in these cases, in regard to deportation, I understand that you do not object to the method now followed in the final determination by the Secretary of Labor of these deportation cases; but your whole objection is to the method here, and the method of allowing testimony on either side to slip so that it may be reviewed by the Secretary, without coming under oath and without the other side being heard—and that both sides should be heard; the deportee's side should have the right to counsel if he wants it, and with as much propriety and with as much importance, the Government's side should be represented by some attorney appointed by the Attorney General's office.

Mr. SULLIVAN. With one exception as to the finality. I believe when the question of citizenship arises, whether it is the humble Chinese or the Italian or anyone else, as to the finality of the citizenship, a man should not be deprived of his day in court, and yet, under the present rulings it is left to an immigration inspector, and above him to the Secretary, to determine whether or not any Chinese who seeks to have his boy come in is telling the truth; or whether it arises upon a hearing where they are seeking to deport the Chinese who claims citizenship, and just because he happens to be an oriental some inspector won't believe him because he can't remember whether his grandmother had a mole in the left cheek or the right cheek, and they use that against him on his application for citizenship, and if you take the matter up on a habeas corpus under the present decisions the court will not review the testimony because he is prohibited, and I say that in a citizenship case he should have his day in court.

Mr. RAKER. Now, speaking of your citizenship cases—the citizenship cases to date are mostly Chinese, while you will have a few Japanese, but they will come on later, but your Chinese applicant works on a photograph card of identification, doesn't he?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. That has his right to be in the United States expressed there?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; that is the labor certificate; the one who registers under the registration law.

Mr. RAKER. You have a system of registration?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Now; yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, he has not got that.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If he is born in the country, he doesn't need it.

Mr. RAKER. But every Chinese who has come into this country by the smuggling system claims to have been born here.

Mr. SULLIVAN. We know that, and that is why the inspectors take that view of it, and in all the cases where I claim it works an injustice

to some Chinese you can not gainsay it because some inspector says so, that this Chinese boy was not born in the United States.

The question of American citizenship means so much to any Chinese or Japanese that he should have a day in court. While it might not make so much difference with many cases, it works an injustice to some cases.

Mr. RAKER. You used your words carefully; you said "deportation"; that is what I like, because deportation applies to an alien here who has not any rights of citizenship, and "banishment" is where you are sending them out, and it can only apply to the Mongolian, one born on the soil.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is the idea; and in that same decision of Justice Brewer he brings that out with great stress, and that was five to four decisions.

Mr. RAKER. I think it could apply to any child born of alien parents.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I think, gentlemen, I have covered that, and I am not criticizing our local officers, because they are conscientious in all their work; but it is my observation as to the deportation system.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we have interrupted you a good deal. This is a vital point and we are working on it very hard, and when you get the manuscript of your testimony, if we have cut you off anywhere, you go ahead and set out your argument so that we can make use of it.

Mr. RAKER. Just one question. There are only a few of those cases where the question of citizenship is involved, and these are Chinese?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Chinese or Japanese.

Mr. RAKER. Up to date there are very few?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Very few.

Mr. RAKER. In that kind of a case before the commissioner you are entitled to present all your evidence showing that the man was born in this country?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; sure.

Mr. RAKER. So that when it gets on up to the commissioner of immigration and the Secretary of Labor you have a full opportunity to review all that evidence, to present the matter so that the Secretary of Labor can pass on it and say whether or not he is a citizen, from the evidence?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes. I might say in closing, that I believe that the immigration department should be a source of pride to our country. That the men should not seek to be prosecutors and judges, seeking to make a case out against the alien; but, on the other hand, should be just instrumentalities of a great law which is on the books, which would accord to every alien his rights, and that by so doing you would increase the high regard for the laws of our country and its institutions, and at the same time, when these men come, whether they be Japanese or Chinese, either business men or students, seeking to help themselves, treat them with politeness and dignity and you will have a better feeling between our country and foreign countries and a better sense of justice in their minds.

Mr. RAKER. I believe, I am justified in saying that the majority of the committee agrees with that statement and those sentiments, that the law will have to be changed so that the inspecting officer is

not at the same time the arresting officer, the prosecuting officer, and the judge.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you gentlemen care, or do you wish to have me say anything on the Japanese question?

Mr. RAKER. Yes; go ahead. I want to call your attention to the fact that certain magazines and newspapers, and a very large percentage of the public seems to be misinformed as to what a deportation proceeding is. They have the idea that it is a court trial, and they fail to see just why the United States takes the stand that it does for the protection of its own people and its own country. We think that is causing a lot of misunderstanding concerning the charges against the administration of the system.

Now, until April only 27,000 out of the millions that came in—and those were nearly all cases that were likely to become public charges, insanity, loathsome diseases, prostitutes, and other people of that element, those convicted of crime, and those guilty of assault on the Government—27,000 out of millions, and yet every case of deportation raises a protest, except those who were sent back as likely to become public charges—the poor fellow that has not got any money, who is broken in health, ready for the almshouse. Nobody complains because the Government sends such a fellow back as likely to become a charge on the Government of the United States or any State; and yet out of so many, all told, in 10 years only 300 persons were deported for attempting to assault this Government or preach or advocate assault upon the public officers of the Government and the destruction of property.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Good citizens do not protest against their deportation.

Mr. RAKER. Apparently high-grade magazines, read by the best people—

Mr. SULLIVAN (interposing). High-grade citizens do not.

Mr. RAKER. To the end that we may get it into the record and certify it I will put a pertinent question.

I want you to give the committee now the names of the cases in which you think an injustice was done in the deportation of any man from the State of Washington within the last five years.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Well, Judge, I would have to look over the record, if I get the privilege from the department.

Mr. RAKER. Well, you will do that and put it in; but name any case in your mind now where you say that an injustice has been done and wrongful deportation has been ordered.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Well, I have several Chinese cases that I might look over my records and do that.

Mr. RAKER. You will do that; but just come out of the clear sky now and tell us some case in your mind, right now, where you can say on your conscience as a lawyer and as a witness to the public that an injustice has been done in that case, so that I may run it down when I get to Washington and go over the record, and you will get it before this committee.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I will have to go to my office and take the Chinese cases which I have where those questions have arisen, which support, I believe, the objections I have made and the observations which I have made as to the privileges which were denied those Chinese,

where the record was permeated with statements which were not under oath, of letters, and so forth, which went into the record and which I base my conclusions on. It may be that the findings were proper, but upon the procedure which I have explained to you I believe they were improper.

Mr. RAKER. Outside of the procedure—leaving the procedure alone—taking the facts of the case and taking the condition of the matter and taking the things surrounding the man.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I do not think I can tell you of a case where, with those things done away with, that I can say on my oath that an injustice has been done; I want to be frank.

Mr. RAKER. I know you do, and that is the reason I come out boldly with you. Now, leaving those little technical features aside, as to the mode of examination and the employment of counsel, and taking the testimony, tell me of a case where you could say on your conscience that any one man has been ordered deported that you can say and believe as an American citizen that he was wrongly deported, from all the evidence taken together.

Mr. SULLIVAN. For instance, in the case of Chin Quock Quah—that was a case where a Chinese boy claimed to be the son of his father and they found against him; that is, they found the man he claimed to be his father was not his father. We have had that case to the Supreme Court of the United States, raising these questions; and I saw that boy with that man here for several weeks, and I could swear on my oath that I believed that the relationship which that man showed to that boy was such that I was certain that that man was his father, and yet the immigration department say—

Mr. RAKER. But you took testimony that he was not his father, and you got that from observation?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is all.

Mr. RAKER. If you saw me in the island of Jopa with a young American boy, that far from the United States and just a few Americans there, you would make the same observation?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Possibly so. So you see, to be frank with you, Judge, there is nothing that I have said from which I would want to make you believe that these inspectors voluntarily desired to do an injustice, deliberately pass up a question of justice, in order to cause a deportation; but it is the procedure.

Mr. RAKER. Now, I have put this question to you, for this reason. The newspapers and magazines made many comments on the 249 that were deported on the *Beaufort* on the 21st of December, 1919. As a member of the committee, we saw those men at Ellis Island; we saw them off; so as to avoid any question, we got the original records in all those cases; we looked it up; we got it before the committee; we had it published, and the testimony showed beyond question that they were self-convicted anarchists, I. W. W.'s, believed in the destruction of this Government; believed in the assassination of public officials; believed in the unlawful destruction of property; were organized to destroy our Government by force of arms, and in addition to that there was sufficient testimony in each case to prove the fact; and yet statements have gone broadcast that they were innocent men sent abroad without looking at the record as to what they stood for. That is the reason that I put this up to you; those state-

ments were made that there were men that were deported that were innocent men that were separated from their families, without going into the records; yet we found that those men were here for the purpose of taking your life, and every other officer's life, and destroying this Government if they possibly could.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Of course, I am not making any denunciation; but is not that thing unjust, from the standpoint which I have presented it—it is just an observation on the procedure.

Mr. RAKER. You put it on the question of procedure——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). I am inclined to agree with you quite a little bit, but I will go a step further and you will agree with me that the raiding procedure from the Department of Justice in which a number of persons are cooped up in a raid and turned over to the immigration service, and a very small number is finally arrested.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is wrong.

The CHAIRMAN. And those raids made without warrants.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is wrong. We had experience here where one night they took up a couple of carloads and took them down to the station and there were three or four arrested.

Another thing that I would say from my experience here which I learned in the intelligence department, and this, I believe is wrong; where a man has been convicted after a hearing, and it is proved legally through the immigration department here that he is an anarchist—a man who preaches and advocated the destruction of property—to let that man be out on bond after he is convicted and allowed to go on the stump and preach those doctrines—where we had experience of men who were deported back to New York, and the reports are full of them, where those men come back here and kill men—especially up here at the time of the riot, when several policemen were attacked; when they marched with the red flag, preaching the same thing on the soap boxes out under bond, the same line of stuff upon which he was convicted.

Mr. RAKER. My dear friend, you are going back to the fundamental question that all men should be given a right to go out on bond; now, if you have to treat them all alike you have to give them opportunity for bond.

Mr. SULLIVAN. A person convicted of first-degree murder can't get out on bond.

The CHAIRMAN. One of the *Beaufort* cargo was——

Mr. SULLIVAN. I would put him on good behavior if he is going on bond; if a man is out on bond charged with one of those offenses, and believes he has not reached the finality of his legal rights, one consideration of his being allowed out on bond is that he will refrain from carrying on the sort of work that he was convicted for, and the first slip he makes I would shove him back to custody.

Mr. RAKER. You find men who have been arrested and have been cleared, and you thought they were arrested illegally in our courts?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Most all men that are convicted claim that they were convicted unjustly.

Mr. SULLIVAN. They or their lawyers.

Mr. RAKER. You do not find any objection to our local system because of that fact?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No; I think our legal system is the gretest in the world, regardless.

Mr. RAKER. So that if there is a little complaint you generally find that it comes from the fellow that is deported, or his friends, don't you?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You are aware of the fact that the port of entry for the Chinese is not San Francisco, it is not Seattle—the principal port—but it is Boston; did you know that?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I did not know that. I thought Seattle and San Francisco and Vancouver were the principal ports of entry.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the Chinese boy who was born on the soil, who is getting into the United States, setting up residence all over the United States, is here in such number that every Chinese mother that was in San Francisco must have had 50 sons, and all these disputes which we have in such great number are at Boston.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I did not know that. I figured that we had most of the entries here.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as to the Japanese situation.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I would say, gentleman, so that Dr. Murphy may be given the privilege of refuting my position and those of my associates in this matter, who are members of the legion, that I resent the statement that he made the other day, which I take it, attacked the character of the men who have been presenting this matter to you. The reason I am here to-day is because I was requested, I understand, by the chairman to come here to make an observation on the action of the American Legion at Minneapolis, but just for the sake of the record—and I think I owe it to my associates—Mr. Ross, who has been sitting here during these hearings, one of a committee duly appointed by the organization to represent the ex-service men; Maj. Ross was in the Fourth Division, first Army of the United States, for nineteen months, was 47 days in the Argonne, and was in the St. Mihiel drive and received promotion on the battle field for bravery. Lieut. Phil Tyndall, a member of our city council, is a young man that we had given up for dead; he came back to us after the war was over and received the service cross from his own country and the Croix de Guerre from France. Ewing D. Colvin, assistant corporation counsel, received citation from Gen. Pershing for bravery. Miller Freeman who was commander at the Naval Training School at the university and who is president of the anti-Japanese Society, has been the former president of the Bolo Club of the Spanish War Veterans.

As to myself, I just had the uniform on, and I fought the "Battle of Pike Street," so that my activities in the war were little or nothing. But these men have given distinguished service, and I believe Dr. Murphy spoke without thinking, because as between these ex-service men, while they did not win the order of the rising sun from Japan or any foreign country, they did win the Croix de Guerre and distinguished service for valor in this way, and between them and those men who have spoken for the Japanese, I do not think that we need to hide our eyes in shame or refrain from holding our heads high and our faces erect when we sit or stand here and give our testimony in behalf of those whom we represent.

The CHAIRMAN. Was not Dr. Murphy's statement in the form of a resolution?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I believe he asked for an investigation of the character of the men.

The CHAIRMAN. And he said he had written the resolution, which was signed by some ministers?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. I read in the Seattle Union Record, of date Tuesday, July 27, 1920, an editorial headed "The Congressional Inquiry," and in that editorial I find the following:

Another feature of the inquiry is the presence of a military group in the background that keep in constant touch with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Raker of the committee. This group, composed of men like Miller Freeman, Col. Inglis, Philip Tyndall, does not make a pleasant decoration for an inquiry on oriental affairs—an inquiry which should be kept as far from military influence as it is possible to keep it.

Now, what is the object of that editorial statement, and what is the basis of that military influence—can you enlighten the committee?

Mr. SULLIVAN. By the way, I would like to add that Col. Inglis is chairman of our State veterans' welfare campaign, whose duty it is to look after the soldiers' and sailors' needs under the provision of the act of our last legislature, giving the sum of \$500,000 for that regard.

Well, I believe that the attitude of this man Ault of the Union Record—

The CHAIRMAN. Before you answer that—Mr. Ault has agreed to be present and we will let him answer that; I would rather not have that brought out now.

The thing we do want to ask you—you have followed the hearings of the committee here?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have not seen the committee accept any hint, tip, question, information, or names of witnesses from your committee of soldiers, any more than it has from Dr. Murphy representing the missionary element and wanting the Japanese side to be fully heard, have you?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No; I have not. Of course, I have not been in close attendance with the committee, but I felt the other day that I took upon myself to ask Mr. Ross if I might be given the privilege of answering the imputations of Dr. Murphy, that was the reason I wanted it the next day instead of that day, because I got a little excited over the matter. But I do not believe this committee has been influenced at all by the presence of Maj. Ross and Capt. Colvin, and I do not believe it has been influenced by the presence of Dr. Murphy and Judge Burke. I believe you gentlemen are here to get facts and are going to sift this whole matter and make conclusions upon facts which have been presented here, after having given everybody a full opportunity to present them.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact now, I knew that Miller Freeman, who has been before the committee in Washington, D. C., was in the forefront of the movement for the investigation; I knew that the Rev. U. G. Murphy, who had been before the committee in Washington, D. C., would know the side of the Japanese, therefore I looked to those two men to find us a few witness with whom to start, and they both agreed to do that. I went, so far as to making arrangements for this courtroom and the attendance and so on, not to Miller

Freeman at all, just for the reason that he was in the anti-Japanese association—I did all that on the outside, and all the witnesses I have called for here and there, only a few; and even myself saw to it that you were not called right following upon the statement which had caused you to be excited, because we did not want any statements of excited men. What does it amount to?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I might say, gentlemen, that I have been present at the hearings. I do not believe that Mr. Ault speaks for the labor of the city if he took an attitude against this commission bringing out the facts, because at one of the hearings, the Janitors Association, and, I believe, Mr. Frank Cotterill, who is one of the officers of the Central Labor Council, made observations in that regard; and I believe there were several officers of the labor organization who spoke at that meeting; and I believe that organized labor is back of this commission's efforts to protect American labor, as between the rights of American labor and Japanese labor; and observations and investigations from men who know and who have authority to speak from the Central Labor Council would bear me out.

I might say that I became interested in the Japanese question from the standpoint of the citizen, while chairman of the local division draft board No. 8; the Japanese, right to the man, who came from examination claimed exemption on their lineage, and did not offer to waive the exemption which they legally had, and they gave me the impression that they were instructed to claim their exemption, and I therefore felt that their attitude at that time was one where they had been instructed as to what their rights were, and they took advantage of that. No criticism.

Then there was a meeting one night. I believe Maj. Gill and I called for a meeting of the American Legion of Labor. Mr. Miller Freeman's statement was that there was to be an open meeting, and it was at that meeting in which they picked the chairman from the crowd and they happened to pick on me, and I acted in that regard that night, and that was a meeting where several laboring men spoke.

I then went East to attend an executive meeting of the American Legion, of which I have the privilege to be first vice president, elected at the St. Louis caucus, and at the meeting of September 9, of the executive committee, feeling that this question was one which should be considered in all sections of the country, and considered by minds who are impartial and seeking to arrive at a recommendation—fair and impartial—to the national convention, I made a motion that a committee be appointed, and, if I may read into the record the resolution, it is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chairman to investigate the Japanese situation in its relation to the welfare of the citizens of the United States, and that this committee present its report to the national convention at Minneapolis in November for such action as they may see fit and proper.

Now, at that time I learned that I had been elected by the directors of the Anti-Japanese Association as president; I would have been willing to have acted in that capacity were it not for the fact that President Henry B. Lindsley, for our American Legion, at that time appointed me chairman of this investigating committee. And I immediately sent a telegram to Frank Kinsey, secretary, resigning

as president and severing my connection with the Anti-Japanese Association, feeling that it would not be proper for me to continue in that office, and I have had nothing to do with them ever since, feeling that, having been chosen as chairman of that committee, that it would not be proper for me to have any connection with the association.

Now, that committee was appointed by the president of the American Legion, and consisted of myself as chairman and Bishop Charles H. Brent, of No. 67 Irving Place, Buffalo, N. Y., as president.

Now, in order to bring out what I deem to be the fair attitude of the committee, I want to show all our cards on the table.

It consists of Bishop Charles H. Brent, of Irving Place, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. George Springmeyer, Reno, Nev.; Gen. Roy Hoffman, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mr. William S. Beam, 311 Law Building, Charlotte, N. C.; Barg E. Leonard, Esq., Yeon Building, Portland, Oreg.; Gen. William G. Price, jr., Chester, Pa.; and one gentleman chosen from California, who was later chosen, and Thomas W. Miller, of Delaware, former Congressman from the State of Delaware.

Now, I instructed Mr. Miller to send out a letter, a copy of which I now desire to read to the members of the committee. [Reading:]

SEPTEMBER 15, 1919.

Gen. WILLIAM G. PRICE, JR.,
Chester, Pa.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE: At the meeting of the joint executive committee of the American Legion, held in New York Tuesday, September 9, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chairman to investigate the Japanese question in its relation to the welfare of the citizens of the United States, and that this committee present its report to the national convention in Minneapolis in November for such action as they may see fit and proper."

In accordance with this resolution the following were appointed on the committee:

Mr. John J. Sullivan, 510 White Building, Seattle, Wash., chairman; Bishop Charles H. Brent, 67 Irving Place, Buffalo, N. Y.; Thomas W. Miller, Wilmington, Del.; Gen. William G. Price, jr., Chester, Pa.; Mr. George Springmeyer, Reno, Nev.; Gen. Roy Hoffman, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mr. William S. Beam, 311 Law Building, Charlotte, N. C.; Barg E. Leonard, Esq., Yeon Building, Portland, Oreg.

It is obviously impossible for the committee to meet until the Minneapolis convention, and it is the intention of the chairman to call a meeting a day or so prior to the opening of the national convention in Minneapolis on November 11.

In the meantime you are requested to gather all available information within your section with reference to the Japanese question. It is suggested that you get in touch with Federal authorities, as well as State authorities. Reliable information from people who have studied this question, or who have had actual experience in connection with Japanese immigration, will be very useful to the committee, especially from men who have been in service in Siberia and commercial men who have had personal experience in the Orient.

This subject is approached with utmost seriousness, as it involves a question which is very vital to our country's future, and it is desired to make an authentic survey, in order that the report which will be made to the national convention shall be reliable.

When you have obtained such information as may be available, will you kindly send it on to the chairman not later than November 1, with such findings as you may think proper in the premises?

You will be duly notified of the time and place of the meeting in Minneapolis prior to the convention.

Very sincerely,

JOHN J. SULLIVAN,
Digitized by Google Chairman.

There is only one thing that I wish to call particular attention to in that letter, so that Dr. Murphy will get it so that he can answer it if he sees fit:

This subject is approached with utmost seriousness, as it involves a question which is very vital to our country's future, and it is desired to make an authentic survey in order that the report which will be made to the national convention shall be reliable.

Now, gentlemen, we did not meet again until just the day before the convention in Minneapolis, and then the majority of the committee were present. They had taken upon themselves to make observation and investigation in different parts of the country, and the committee unanimously recommended to the convention what has been read to you several times as their recommendations—the abrogation of the “gentlemen's agreement” and the picture brides, etc.—and I will not repeat that. That was presented to the committee on anti-American—on paid anti-American propaganda, and it went before that committee, and I was chosen by the representatives of the American Legion from our State as chairman, and in that regard presented the report to the convention.

And I may say there were not over 50 noes against 250 or 300 ayes on the adoption of the report of the committee, and there was only one gentleman on our committee on paid anti-American propaganda that was against it, and his objection was that he had not had time to give it due consideration and that it involved a question for the State Department, and for that reason he was against it.

Now, the American Legion here, our State convention, went on record, at which was present the Noble Post of this city, of which I am a member, although these other ex-service men are not, but the members of our post, thirty-five hundred strong, unanimously went on record in favor of the program as outlined by the American Legion, and that is the stand of all ex-service men and the American Legion of this district.

Now, in regard to Bishop Brent—and I might say here that while I believe that Dr. Murphy in his zeal, doing what he is doing for pay, just as a lawyer representing a client or a corporation in a case, is not actuated by the Christian idea or the idea of true missionary spirit, but he is just earning his pay, the same as I am when I am representing a person in trouble, because I compare the conclusions of Bishop Brent, which is right in accord with the program of the Legion men—a man who was Gen. Pershing's chaplain over there, a high dignitary, I believe, higher than any in the Episcopal Church in the Atlantic district; a man who has seen years of long service in foreign countries, such as Japan and China, of whom no one can question as to his Christianity, believes this is an economic and a race question, and from his conclusions and his standing and his fair, impartial American stand, I am in favor of concurring in his conclusions as to his knowledge, gained from actual experience, as being nearer correct than that from Dr. Murphy, who was the paid propagandist of the Japanese in this district—whether he does it directly or indirectly, under contract or from contributions, I know not; but you can not do anything here where the question of Japanese comes up but where Dr. Murphy is on the job and very capably and very energetically, and maybe conscientiously, from his standpoint, earn-

ing his money, and presents the Japanese stand. I believe that his attitude is so plain, his actions so plain, that this committee realizes what his purpose is.

Now, gentlemen, I believe that when Judge Burke and Mr. Hill made their presentations here that they did not speak the will of all the members of the chamber of commerce. I am a member of the chamber of commerce, and I believe that several other persons, ex-service men here, are members, and I was present at a meeting where several members of the Chamber of Commerce out at Mount Baker Park, where Dr. Murphy was present, refused to be influenced by his wisdom and enlightenment on the question of picture brides making good wives, and that the Gulick plan be adopted, etc.

So that I do not want you gentlemen to believe that the chamber of commerce as a whole in this city, because one or two of our distinguished citizens have presented this matter from the standpoint of pro-Japanese, that they are carrying all the water on their shoulders for the business men of this community. I believe we should approach this matter just as it was approached by the committee of the American Legion men and not from the standpoint of antagonism or venom or hatred against the Japanese, because they are a race who are entitled to a great deal of credit, in my estimation, and they should be very grateful for the assistance we have given them, from Commodore Peary's day, and we should encourage trade relations with them and give them the privilege of their business men, statesmen, and scholars having free passage to and fro to our country. But we should not hesitate a moment in our firm stand on the question of the economic feature and the race feature, and we should esteem the rights and privileges of the American race above the question of dollars.

Now, gentlemen, I believe our forefathers intended that the property of this country should remain the property of Americans, not become the property of any alien race. I believe our schools should be American schools, and I do not want to have a reputation in the Northwest of the situation which is prevalent in Hawaii, as I learned, where the Japanese go to the American school part of the day and to the Japanese school another part of the day.

I believe that this matter is going to be decided by this commission with all friendly feeling—no jingoism, no antagonism to the Japanese nation, but you are going at it for the benefit not only of this country but for the benefit of the Japanese and settle this question once for all, so that we will not have any race question in the future.

I think I said that I am not ashamed of my stand. I have represented no corporation. My work is principally criminal and Federal work. I represent people who get in trouble and Japanese as well as Chinese. I will represent anyone who is in trouble, except an I. W. W. or some one who preaches treason and trouble against my country, and in that capacity I represent all classes of people, and I believe that the stand that I take, and which my comrades have taken, and which has been taken by several men in our community, is a stand which you can not question, because it is only that of an observer, one of a representative group of American citizens who are seeking to present such information as they have to this committee, so that you may make a finding upon it.

We are not afraid to take the resentment and the criticism of those who are putting the dollar above patriotism and their duty to the country, because we believe that our stand is one that merits your earnest consideration for the future protection of the white race and the American race in our country.

STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES F. MAXWELL.

(Mr. Maxwell was duly sworn.)

Mr. RAKER. State your name.

Mr. MAXWELL. Charles F. Maxwell.

Mr. RAKER. And your residence.

Mr. MAXWELL. 1019 Twentieth Avenue South.

Mr. RAKER. And your business or profession.

Mr. MAXWELL. Physician and surgeon.

Mr. RAKER. How long have you lived in Seattle?

Mr. MAXWELL. Thirteen years.

Mr. RAKER. Did you write that letter to the committee [showing document to Mr. Maxwell]?

Mr. MAXWELL. I did.

Mr. RAKER. This letter reads as follows [reading]:

JULY 28, 1920.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN: I am calling your attention to a poultry market operated by white persons on the north side of Jackson Street near Eleventh Avenue, this city, and tolerated by our health department in spite of the testimony given before your committee by Mr. M. T. Stevens, of the health department.

No Japanese in the United States ever retailed food from such a foul-smelling dump as the one in question, so far as I know. Go up and take a smell at it. I have posted \$50 as a guarantee that one whiff will convince you.

Yours, respectfully,

Dr. CHARLES F. MAXWELL,
1019 Twentieth Avenue South.

Mr. RAKER. You wrote that?

Mr. MAXWELL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And your \$50 is where?

Mr. MAXWELL. In the bank.

Mr. RAKER. In which bank?

Mr. MAXWELL. In the National City Bank.

Mr. RAKER. You have referred to this place of business as being situated on the north side of Jackson Street, when as a matter of fact you mean the south side?

Mr. MAXWELL. The south side.

Mr. RAKER. That was a mistake.

Mr. MAXWELL. It is the same thing.

Mr. RAKER. The committee has visited this place, Doctor, with several men and others have visited it, and now will you just state to this committee what you found there?

Mr. MAXWELL. Well, I have found there many times a very foul and stuffy place. The premises really gave off an odor that could easily be appreciated even on the north side of Jackson Street, and Jackson Street is as wide as any thoroughfare we have in Seattle; and I have seen in there—I have seen salesmen in there offering eggs for sale, and I went in there one day and I asked what the price of a chicken was and he told me and I said, "Can I get it now?" and he said, "Yes," and I walked out—I didn't want the chicken—I wanted

to see whether he would sell it to me. I was actuated in bringing the attention of the committee to the matter by what I regarded as a queer deal in one of the representatives of the health department that testified here in such a manner as to leave me under the impression that he was saying that the Japanese were comparatively unsanitary people.

Mr. RAKER. Now, let us see if I can give you a description of the building as I saw it. It is on the south side of Jackson Street, nearest Eleventh, a building about 15 feet wide?

Mr. MAXWELL. Possible a little wider.

Mr. RAKER. Well, we will say 20 feet wide, with a ceiling, a one-story building.

Mr. MAXWELL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. It is about 50 feet long?

Mr. MAXWELL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. With a wide-open door opening wide in front, and a wide-open door at the back?

Mr. MAXWELL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And back of it it is unoccupied, two or three vacant lots?

Mr. MAXWELL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And at the back part of the building are small crates where they bring chickens and on the other side is a can where the garbage is taken away. Now, that is all that is on the outside. On the inside is the main room with two tiers of chickens in crates.

Mr. MAXWELL. Two or more.

Mr. RAKER. One on each side.

Mr. MAXWELL. Two tiers of chickens.

Mr. RAKER. Yes. And as you enter the door there is a small place at the back at the right-hand side is a small pen where they keep corn feed.

Mr. MAXWELL. I didn't know that was there.

Mr. RAKER. And on the back of it is an addition—on the left-hand side is an addition to the building where they have hot water for scalding the chickens, where they kill and clean the chickens?

Mr. MAXWELL. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Is there anything else in that building?

Mr. MAXWELL. Well, there was a lot of manure—common chicken manure.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not a fact that at the end of each chicken coop there is a board slide under each coop, which you pull out, where the manure can be taken out every day and removed?

Mr. MAXWELL. Well, where they are offering testimony about the Japanese—

Mr. RAKER. Well, let us hang onto the chickens now.

Mr. MAXWELL. That is what I want you to hang on. What were your assertions?

Mr. RAKER. Is it not a fact that under each coop is a board about 3 feet wide and 2 feet long, under the coop where the chickens are, where the droppings fall in, and that pulls out and they take the droppings out, so that they may be put in one of the garbage cans and hauled away?

MR. MAXWELL. That is there for that purpose, but whether it is done once a day or once a year—

MR. RAKER. Do you know how often it is done?

MR. MAXWELL. No; I don't. All I know is the odor that is in the place at the time I visited it.

MR. RAKER. Have you anything else to explain about the condition of the place?

MR. MAXWELL. Well, I know that in my opinion that in the first place all odors from any subject are simply microscopic particles of that substance. Those odors rise from fecal matter.

MR. RAKER. From what?

MR. MAXWELL. Commonly known as chicken ———, and there is no question about it, where the odors are as strong as that, a chicken that has been killed and passing through that place would necessarily have some of those particles.

MR. RAKER. Have you ever been in the henhouse on a farm?

MR. MAXWELL. Well, I think so. I am quite satisfied I have been.

MR. RAKER. You have been in many chicken coops?

MR. MAXWELL. But the chicken coops were not presided over by the health officers.

MR. RAKER. Now, you say you have been in several—have you ever been in one that was as sanitary, whitewashed, and kept as clean as that henhouse to-day?

MR. MAXWELL. Well, I have never seen a place in this city, or any other city, where chickens were offered for sale and such a magnificent odor given gratis along with the chicken.

MR. RAKER. Now, Doctor, where are you from—what State?

MR. MAXWELL. Well, I guess, from several States.

MR. RAKER. Where were you born?

MR. MAXWELL. Born in Ohio—Zanesville.

MR. RAKER. And your nativity is what?

MR. MAXWELL. I am a Negro.

MR. RAKER. Do you know these men that run this place?

MR. MAXWELL. No; I don't know them.

MR. RAKER. Are there any other chicken markets in this town except that one?

MR. MAXWELL. I think there is one up at the Piko Street market.

MR. RAKER. Is that kept in the same condition like this?

MR. MAXWELL. No, sir; it is not.

MR. RAKER. What is the distinction?

MR. MAXWELL. Well, it doesn't smell as bad.

MR. RAKER. Outside of the smell, is there any difference?

MR. MAXWELL. Well, I never noticed it.

MR. RAKER. The more chickens, the more smell?

MR. MAXWELL. And, consequently, there should be greater precautions to lessen the smell.

MR. RAKER. I say, the more chickens, the more smell.

MR. MAXWELL. Not when there is a health officer in charge—that is what we have the health office for.

MR. RAKER. To keep down the smell?

MR. MAXWELL. Certainly.

THE CHAIRMAN. Do you think that that place is any different in the nighttime from what it is in the daytime?

Mr. MAXWELL. Well, I don't know that they sell food at night—I was never there.

Mr. RAKER. The committee went up and saw this place and we asked for the proprietor. It is called the Seattle Poultry Co., and we found the proprietors were three persons: W. J. Roy, R. A. Richardson, and J. Harris. Mr. Richardson is present and we will call on him.

STATEMENT OF MR. R. A. RICHARDSON.

(Mr. Richardson was first duly sworn.)

Mr. RAKER. Is this your card [showing]?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You heard the letter read from Dr. Charles F. Maxwell?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. I will ask you to state whether or not the committee visited your place this afternoon?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It did.

Mr. RAKER. And found you there?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And is that the place described in this letter and in the testimony by Dr. Maxwell?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Outside of the location, which was described as on the south side.

Mr. RAKER. He said that was a mistake.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Is it the same place?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. What have you to say as to that chicken market being kept in a clean, nice, orderly fashion?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I will say that we have had no complaint whatever, and that there is an odor to all live stock, particularly to poultry and cattle, and I fancy that any kind of a dairy cow, to a person who is not around them, they have an odor that is more or less disagreeable, although she may be perfectly healthy and sanitary in every way, and the same thing applies to poultry.

Mr. RAKER. Did I give a fair description in asking my question of Mr. Maxwell?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, describe to the committee so that they may know as to how you remove the droppings from the chickens?

Mr. RICHARDSON. These boards are taken out every other day and scraped into a can and cleaned and clean fresh sawdust sprinkled on the board and the board is put back.

Mr. RAKER. Do you keep any disinfectant about the place?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Nothing but lime and whitewash. We tried everything and we have found that the most satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask if Mr. Jack Munday is in the room? I believe he is the president of the Central Labor Council.

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. Frank Cotterill in the room? I believe he is the principal officer in the building trades organization.

(No response.)

The CHAIRMAN. They are not present. I see a number of Japanese here. I wonder if any of them want to be heard. Is there any Japanese who has anything further to offer?

There is no response. The hearings will then be closed, subject to the call of the chairman.

AFTERNOON SESSION—3.30 O'CLOCK.

(Continuation of proceedings pursuant to adjournment.)

Present: Chairman Albert Johnson and John E. Raker, committee.

STATEMENT OF MR. ERWIN B. AULT.

(The witness was first duly affirmed.)

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ault, if you will, please state your full name and business and post-office address.

Mr. AULT. Erwin B. Ault; editor of the Seattle Union Record; 600 Union Street.

I hope you gentlemen will pardon me if I seem to yawn occasionally, but I am up against a heavy week of it and I am all tired out.

The CHAIRMAN. You know the purpose for which this committee is met.

Mr. AULT. In a general way; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it is for purpose of examining into the so-called Japanese question, with a view to aid the committee in writing legislation which might be considered desirable to most people, legislation to probably appear as amendments to the general immigration bill, and we have tried to get all views. We have had a great number of witnesses offered and we have had to select only a limited number; we have had a great deal of correspondence sent to us, only a little of which we can use, and we have had some difficulty in Seattle in getting what might be considered labor's viewpoint. What can you say about that?

Mr. AULT. Well, in the first place, I want to say that I am not speaking as a representative of labor, because labor has not taken any official action in this matter for several years.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the last time, as you remember, that they passed resolutions?

Mr. AULT. That I could not tell, but organized labor in the Northwest has generally been opposed to oriental immigration and generally to all unrestricted immigration. The last official action that was taken was in a resolution asking the passage of the Burnett immigration bill.

The CHAIRMAN. With the literacy test?

Mr. AULT. With the literacy test; not so much because we think the literacy test was the best test, but because we thought some sort of limitation was necessary, and that, perhaps will be easiest to apply.

The CHAIRMAN. That was exactly the attitude of Congress in passing the bill; and it might interest you to know that at this very hour the Italian Government is complaining that the literacy test is keeping the very worst element of Italians in their country while

the better element are either coming here or seeking passports from them to enable them to come here, and that Italy herself in many cases is withholding the issuance of pas-ports.

Now, I did not mean to interrupt you.

Mr. AULT. I think that it is, more or less, a settled policy of the people of the United States, although there has been some wavering backward and forward, to protect the infant industries of the country; I believe that the policy of protection is a pretty fairly well-established policy of the country. On that proposition the majorities have usually been favorable.

We feel that labor is entitled quite as much to protection against unfair competition as any business could possibly be, because we feel that labor is bone and sinew and human heart and human happiness, and if anything is entitled to protection it is labor.

Our general attitude on the question of immigration is not the result of prejudice—that is, except to a limited extent. Of course, we are just like other people; we are subject to the same prejudices that other people are subject to, but our standpoint is an economic standpoint; we want immigration limited because we have established, by a great deal of effort, a standard of living that is higher than that of most of the rest of the peoples of the world, and we do not want that standard lowered.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, when you say “we” and “our” attitude, do you speak in the editorial “we”?

Mr. AULT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Or labor’s “we”?

Mr. AULT. I am speaking in the editorial “we,” and I think that I speak for a large body of labor in making that statement. I am not speaking officially, but I believe I do represent a large body of opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I have to ask you this—I have not been here sufficient to have personal knowledge, and the only knowledge I have of your paper is from reading the paper and seeing the letterhead. Your heading speaks of the Record as the official organ of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity and the organ of the Washington State Federation of Labor and that you have been officially indorsed by the State Federation of Labor and the labor body; so that when you speak as editor, we can assume that you speak, as far as you reasonably can, as a paper would speak, for the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity.

Mr. AULT. I think I am speaking as the paper has been speaking on this subject and without too much internal controversy, and with the certain amount of opposition that there naturally is in a body of people.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what are your views in regard to oriental immigration?

Mr. AULT. I think that the general underlying problem is the same. Personally I have little patience with the racial prejudice which is attempted to be introduced in the question.

The CHAIRMAN. How is that?

Mr. AULT. I have little patience with the racial prejudice, and I think I can speak with a certain amount of authority on that—in that matter—because I come from a border State. I was born in Kentucky, where we have had a race problem that is similar to what might

easily develop here, but the orientals are more easily excluded, or would be more easily excluded because of the fact that there does exist a tremendous racial prejudice amongst our people, perhaps more than amongst any other class of people.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the same feeling among the laboring people in your unions?

Mr. AULT. I say amongst our people, perhaps more. However, that has been tempered during the past few years by this fact. Labor 20 years ago was almost the sole opposition—organized labor presented almost the sole opposition to the introduction of the orientals onto the west coast. I have some very vivid recollections of the struggles that we passed through here, although I was a very young person at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you live here?

Mr. AULT. I have been in Seattle and vicinity for 22 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, I disagree with you a little there, for this reason: I have contended ever since I have been a Member of Congress, in talking to members of this committee and others, that but for intense local agitation along this entire Pacific coast we would have had a very great number of Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus among those domiciled on this coast.

Mr. AULT. That is just what I am saying.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but now I would not agree with you that labor was the prime mover in keeping up that radical agitation; labor was a very important part of it.

Mr. AULT. Almost the sole organized force that was behind the agitation was the labor movement. As a matter of fact, the chambers of commerce and the business element quite generally—and some professional people—supported labor in the matter, but the business element quite generally favored the introduction of oriental labor.

The CHAIRMAN. All the newspapers with which I was connected thought that the first coming in of Japanese into Puget Sound, reaching the high point in about 1899 and 1900, was a mistake, not because the number coming then would make any difference but just because it would lead on to both ends of the problem—racial and economical. Those newspapers opposed it. I personally called attention to the fact that it was a mistake and printed editorials against it and cartoons. It was during the war in the Philippines in 1899, and personally I went around the western part of this State and assisted the cities and counties to write the cubic air ordinances, in order to make it impossible for Hindus to live 40 in a room. Now, that is the situation, but whether I still have any standing as a laboring man or not I do not know.

Mr. AULT. Well, you were then a member of organized labor, at any rate.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not.

Mr. AULT. Well, there is the situation. It would seem to bear out in some part my original statement, would it not?

The CHAIRMAN. Now, newspapers like yours criticized me for my attitude in attempting to restrict immigration.

Mr. AULT. Solely on the matter of the limitations of the right of political refuge. That is the sole objection.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in the Burnett bill, the right of flight to the United States.

Mr. AULT. Except as it applies to people who do not believe in government and who believe in the use of physical force in overthrowing governments, which, in the case of any revolution against any government, means that no revolutionist will be given the right of political refuge in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not give a man of that belief or that thought a refuge in the United States, would you?

Mr. AULT. Why not? We have done it all through the history of the United States.

Mr. RAKER. Yes; we have done it over and over again, and we will continue to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. But would you give the man, the red who preaches and performs revolution in another country, the right to come here and do the same thing?

Mr. AULT. That "to come here and do the same thing"—that becomes an involved question.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not; it is a very simple question.

Mr. AULT. We have—it is a matter of determination as to whether he is going to come here and practice and perform revolution.

The CHAIRMAN. If he comes, if we let him come, and he claims an asylum in the United States as a political refugee, it makes no difference whether he comes from Mexico, Russia, Samoa, Ceylon, Java, or any other place—now, he is a refugee.

Mr. AULT. He becomes subject to all the laws of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. All the rights he has in the country are derived from the fact that he is domiciled here. Our Constitution speaks of and includes all of us as persons and defines and designates some of us as citizens; but has he the right now, having obtained an asylum in the United States from political oppression in some other country, to proceed to go on with his revolution?

Mr. AULT. Well, against this country or against the other country?

The CHAIRMAN. This country, as I take it, or against governments generally.

Mr. AULT. He is in the situation, in coming to this country, as a guest of this country, and he should so conduct himself as long as he is not a citizen of the country. I think that you and I will agree on that point.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, that once he is here, having sought asylum or refuge to escape being shot at the wall in Mexico, we will say, he is then a guest and due to observe our laws?

Mr. AULT. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. And not carry on revolution or preach anarchy?

Mr. AULT. Well, now you are treading on the ground of opinion there.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of opinion?

Mr. AULT. Do you wish to prevent our guests from expressing their opinion? Now, as a guest, a man naturally ought to be courteous and respect the conditions under which he is domiciled, but, on the other hand, if we have dirt behind the kitchen door, while we may not have noticed it, the guest may see it. It is not entirely an unkind or uncourteous act on the part of the guest to call attention to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that Alexander Rosebekovich was entitled to be deported from the United States?

Mr. AULT. I don't know that case.

The CHAIRMAN. Alexander Berkman.

Mr. AULT. I don't happen to know him.

The CHAIRMAN. You didn't know his right name?

Mr. AULT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. AULT. I don't care to express an opinion on the matter, not knowing all the details.

The CHAIRMAN. He might have found some dirt behind the door, but he sold his books approving of the plan of poisoning the food of the employers, advocating masturbation as a nice, polite diversion, arguing to do away with women, and so on.

Mr. AULT. I don't know about those things. I might accept your statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Your education has not gone that far?

Mr. AULT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ever read his book Prison Memorials of an Anarchist?

Mr. AULT. I never read any of his books.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, speaking of the central labor council, have you a membership in that order?

Mr. AULT. Yes; I am a delegate to the central labor council from the typographical union. I am also elected manager or editor of the Union Record by the central labor council.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the views expressed in your paper might be considered the views of organized labor?

Mr. AULT. Yes; with certain limitations. There is a certain amount of personal expression.

The CHAIRMAN. We all have that.

Mr. AULT. I have not yet been successfully opposed as editor of the Union Record.

The CHAIRMAN. The faction that elects you is a majority in the Central Labor Council of Seattle?

Mr. AULT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we have been confronted with statements in this record to the effect that labor in Seattle had ceased to object to the admission of the Japanese on the ground that he had ceased to become a competitor of labor itself and was a competitor of the small business man.

Mr. AULT. I started to explain that.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will.

Mr. AULT (continuing). That that tendency has arisen—the work-business element. The Japanese were admitted as a convenience to have found any lodgment here if a business man did not give them employment. When they originally came here they could not provide way was the chief offender in that respect. It employed more of them than any other single employer. The lumber interests in the sawmills and orientals—I distinguish between the Hindus and the Japanese and the Chinese—they are different racial stock. And labor has. I

believe, become rather luke warm on the subject of immigration; that is, of oriental immigration, as distinguished from all immigration. Having admitted them, having brought them here to serve the interests of the employing class—we certainly did not bring them here—we feel that it is—I say “we”—that again is a point of issue—it is a debatable point—a certain proportion of the labor movement believes in organizing the Japanese, believes in raising the standard of living of the Japanese to that of the white man, believes in making him economically equal, and I believe that a very considerable portion of the labor movement in the Northwest has come to that conclusion. It would not be hard, however, for you to find many witnesses in the ranks of labor and prominent in the ranks of labor who will take a contrary attitude. That would be particularly true amongst the culinary crafts, in which the Japanese are the principal competitors of white workingmen.

The CHAIRMAN. And the barbers?

Mr. AULT. The barbers are less affected. The Japanese have a large number of barber shops, but the number of white barbers is constantly increasing, and I doubt if the Japanese have made any great inroad on them.

The CHAIRMAN. Have any of the unions taken in Japanese members?

Mr. AULT. The machinists take in Japanese members, and I believe the timber workers, though I am not so sure of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you endeavor to ascertain, and when you receive this record put in a statement as to whether the timber workers do take in the Japanese?

When you say “Japanese” do you mean all orientals, or just the Japanese?

Mr. AULT. I believe that the machinists have specifically admitted Japanese. I do not know that they have admitted any other orientals.

The CHAIRMAN. The machinists have delegates in your—

Mr. AULT (interposing). In the central labor council.

The CHAIRMAN. A large number of delegates?

Mr. AULT. Well, quite a considerable number. Five or six; I don't know exactly how many.

The CHAIRMAN. So, then, they propose to unionize all ranks of Japanese?

Mr. AULT. Those who are here. I think that the machinists, as well as other organizations, will stand with any program that will not cause international complication; that will tend to limit the further introduction of Japanese, or any other oriental labor. What we are trying to do quite generally is to wipe out, to avoid, all considerations of race prejudice in the discussion of this question; we consider it almost purely an economic proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. From your residence here in Seattle all these years, while the Japanese population here is small, do you see any symptoms of race prejudice?

Mr. AULT. In Seattle?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; any feeling against the Japanese?

Mr. AULT. Not that would take any violent form.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been in California lately?

Mr. AULT. No; I have not. I have never been in California.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you favor giving the Japanese that are in the United States the franchise?

Mr. AULT. Well, frankly, I have not thought about it. I think, on the whole, that any person whom we are willing to have in the country, who is able to pass the tests of citizenship, should be given the franchise. If we do not want them here we ought to make it very plain, and not let them come here. But I do not believe in having two kinds of people in the country. I believe in making it possible for anybody whom we admit to our shores to become a citizen.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, having got that far, would you favor a suspension of Japanese immigration?

Mr. AULT. Yes; I would.

The CHAIRMAN. Doing away with the "gentlemen's agreement"?

Mr. AULT. Well, that, of course, is a matter of international politics with which I am not familiar; but I would favor a suspension of Japanese immigration.

Mr. RAKER. Do the laundry workers belong to the central labor council?

Mr. AULT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Do the workers in the stores?

Mr. AULT. The clerks?

Mr. RAKER. In the retail stores?

Mr. AULT. The retail clerks; yes. They are not all organized, however. The laundry workers are fairly organized.

Mr. RAKER. Do both men and women belong to the central labor council from those branches?

Mr. AULT. Both organizations are comprised of both men and women.

Mr. RAKER. You find many Japanese in the laundry business?

Mr. AULT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And you find many of the clerks in the stores Japanese?

Mr. AULT. Well, in the Japanese stores; the grocery stores particularly.

Mr. RAKER. In both stores you find them?

Mr. AULT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Is there any complaint by the central labor council by union labor in regard to the Japanese taking the place of the young ladies in the laundry and the places of the young ladies and the girls in the stores of all kinds in Seattle?

Mr. AULT. There has not been anything of that kind take definite form yet. I believe that the janitors, the building service employees, have had some difficulty or have some complaint to make of Japanese competition with them; but I believe, aside from that, there has been very little that has taken definite shape. Of course, there are individuals in individual buildings.

Mr. RAKER. Any complaint from the young men and young women at they could not get work in any of those various occupations because of the fact that they were held by Japanese?

Mr. AULT. No; I never heard that complaint, although it may exist.

Mr. RAKER. Is labor plentiful?

Mr. AULT. Yes; but I would say there was several thousand people out of employment in Seattle now.

Mr. RAKER. The American young men and young women could do the work if they were given employment.

Mr. AULT. Any work that the Japanese are doing?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. AULT. Yes; I would say so.

Mr. RAKER. Do you take into your organization those Japs that are doing this laundry work and the clerical work?

Mr. AULT. I do not believe that the laundry workers take in the Japs and I don't believe the clerks do.

Mr. RAKER. I am applying this to all labor, in all its activities in the city of Seattle.

Mr. AULT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. One more question. Do you find that the Japanese have organizations of their own?

Mr. AULT. Yes. I find that the Japanese have organizations of their own, and that they are very desirous of becoming affiliated with the labor organizations or becoming a part of the labor organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. Wanting to march side by side with labor in the presentation of all of labor's demands?

Mr. AULT. Yes; they are apparently very anxious to either come in with us in mixed organizations or organize by themselves in their own organizations and work with us.

The CHAIRMAN. When organized by themselves, do they observe anything like what you would call fair hours?

Mr. AULT. Yes; I believe that the barbers—I won't swear to this—but I believe that the barbers have an understanding with the Japanese barbers' association under which both organizations observe working conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we had exactly that same testimony in Tacoma yesterday as applying to Seattle, but we found out, with the possible exception of a dozen or 15 barber shops in Tacoma, that they worked longer hours and very long hours.

Mr. AULT. I am not sure that is true in Seattle, but I believe it to be true. That ought to be very easy to ascertain.

The CHAIRMAN. It takes time.

Mr. AULT. The business agent of the barbers' union can tell you quickly.

Mr. RAKER. Would the same relation apply and the same answers apply to the cooks and waiters?

Mr. AULT. The cooks and waiters have refused to organize the Japanese and have taken a stand against having them in the industry or having anything to do with them. In so far as there may be any bitterness in the fight or any racial prejudice, I would say that the culinary workers were the ones that expressed it more than any other.

Mr. RAKER. How about the waiters? How does it happen that so many Japanese are in and about the hotels as waiters and assistant waiters, and in and about the housemaid's department there are Japanese instead of white girls and white men?

Mr. AULT. Well, I presume they are cheaper. I understand, too, although I have no provable basis for the assumption, that a considerable number of the hotels in Seattle are owned by Japanese syndicates.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we got the exact list of those yesterday.

Mr. RAKER. What I was wondering, if you could explain to the committee, as the representative of labor, looking out for labor's interest, which means the young men as well as the young girls, how it is that so many of these places that the young women can fill, and fill well, honorable, proper work, we find filled with Japanese? Explain that to us if you can, in addition to what you have already said.

Mr. AULT. Well, the only explanation that I know of is that the Japanese is a cheap worker. I can not conceive of any other reason, except that the Japanese owns the business. If the white man employs Japanese, everything else being equal, he must do it because he is a cheaper worker.

Mr. RAKER. Well, does your organization, your central labor council and its various organized local bodies in and about Seattle, take any account of this way that labor is treated and the positions taken from the white boys and girls and turned over to the Japanese?

Mr. AULT. Most of the hotels in Seattle are on the unfair list at the central labor council. We have not met with any success in organizing these workers.

Mr. RAKER. Leaving out the unfair list—now, a person can labor, and ought to labor, ought to work whether they belong to a labor council or not, ought they not?

Mr. AULT. Well, the Japanese do.

Mr. RAKER. I am talking about the American boy and girl now.

Mr. AULT. Yes; they do in some cases.

Mr. RAKER. Until they do get into your organization, don't you feel as though you ought to give a helping hand to them, to the end that they might make a good, honorable living?

Mr. AULT. I think we do, constantly and consistently.

Mr. RAKER. I am not saying you do not; I am asking you the question.

Mr. AULT. Yes, indeed; I think we do.

Mr. RAKER. Now, in regard to wiping out the racial question, you made a statement awhile ago that we ought to wipe out the racial question. What do you mean by that?

Mr. AULT. I say any prejudice, simply because a man's skin is dark or fair—I don't think that is a fair estimate of a man's ability or capacity or usefulness to society or of his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I believe that the color of the man's skin has not anything to do with it.

Mr. RAKER. Let us get down to brass tacks as applied to these Asiatics, the Japanese, and the Chinese. Are you in favor of their continued coming to this country and their continued operation here; they have been doing; to live side by side and deal with American short problems as the white man does?

Mr. AULT. I expressed an opinion that it would be desirable to include them, not because they are not—not because they are not number one good citizens, but because there is a race prejudice—

it is not any theory; it is a fact we are up against; it is not anything we can avoid.

Mr. RAKER. And nothing can stop it?

Mr. AULT. No; the race prejudice exists, and because of that race prejudice it is easier to exclude the Japanese and other oriental laborers than it is other laborers who may be economically just as vicious, as far as the American workingman is concerned, as the Asiatic.

We find a similar condition exists among the the Greeks and the same economic condition. They come and work for nothing and they live huddled in hovels, and they work in associations under a head man, in exactly the same manner that the Japanese do and deprive American workmen of the jobs.

The same situation exists with all sorts of immigration labor. It is not a thing that is determined by the color of a man's skin; it is an economic condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let me follow that right there for a moment. That condition does exist from time to time as regards to the Greek and Italian or any other white alien—

Mr. AULT. It did with my old Irish ancestors, too.

The CHAIRMAN. But that cures itself in the schools. Now, your race prejudice can not cure itself. Now, nobody wants to excite race prejudice, and this committee least of all; but there is no way the Federal Government can prevent any newspaper or any orator or anybody else from exciting race prejudice. That being the case, we have to look upon it as being here. Now, a statement like that made by George Shimo, the leading Japanese, or a very powerful Japanese in California, the so-called potato king, that this country stood in need of fresh seed from Japan; that the race here needed that seed. Now, that will do more harm than good, even though Shimo might be a philosopher.

Mr. AULT. I think that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. And he said that a hundred years from now it would not make any difference; that the races would have blended, in his opinion.

Now, don't you know, just as well as I do, that a statement like that adds to the bitterness?

Mr. AULT. Undoubtedly it does.

The CHAIRMAN. And even though Shimo believes that, we do not believe it.

Mr. AULT. That is one of the things that, perhaps, has militated against the Japanese more than anything else, is their cocksureness about some things.

The CHAIRMAN. And have you discovered that where they are numerous they are more cocksure than where they are not so numerous?

Mr. AULT. That is natural, too. Of course, that is not a peculiar Japanese trait, however.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that being so, we have a Government here giving each individual the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and doesn't it strike you—it does strike you, I know—that if we have enough people here of another race, that they will enjoy the pursuit of happiness in rather a different measure than we would as a white race.

Mr. AULT. They may have an entirely different conception of what happiness was.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps they do.

Mr. RAKER. Do you include in your laborers the farm laborer?

Mr. AULT. Well, we have not been successful in organizing farm labor to any considerable extent.

Mr. RAKER. Outside of the organized labor, you mentioned the fact that there is some doubt as to the trend of feeling on this matter of virtue of business concerns, large concerns and chambers of commerce, etc.; that they were getting now to fear that their own business was being taken. Did you include in that the fact that the farms were being taken over by the Japanese and that labor was being done by the Japanese instead of the whites on the farm?

Mr. AULT. Oh, yes; yes.

Mr. RAKER. Well, then, who is left of that now, who is left to have any doubt on the question?

Mr. AULT. Well, how do you mean "doubt"?

Mr. RAKER. Well, you seem to say that the opinion was growing that while the big concerns were the ones that brought them here that they were now beginning to get scared because the Japanese were absorbing their business, and therefore that they were now and at this time in favor of the exclusion, and therefore starting a race prejudice. Did you include in that the fact that the farmer was in the same doubt, and if so, if it includes the farmer and includes the laboring man and includes the merchant and the big concern; now who is left?

Mr. AULT. The farmer is suffering from his apathy in the matter at the time they were introduced originally. The farmer took his stand alongside of the small business man and said that he wanted the Japanese cheap labor on the farm, and he got them to milk his cows—and the Japanese have got the farm now.

That is generally true, but there is enough truth in it to make it a little more than a joke.

Mr. RAKER. If the apathy exists with the farmer, with the business man, with the merchant, and with the large concern, the large mill man, and the railroad man, you must concede now, as I take it from your testimony, that the apathy period has passed and they are waking up to the danger of further continuation of the immigration; is that what you mean?

Mr. AULT. Yes; and in the process we have become a little apathetic and we are willing to let them do some of the fighting that we carried on so strenuously and hopelessly before.

Mr. RAKER. Now, you never found them—the farmer and the small business man—anywise holding back.

Mr. AULT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. You have?

Mr. AULT. Yes, indeed; they were very anxious to have Japanese workers. They worked for less; they said it would make a good lesson to the American workingman to have a few Japanese in here; they were docile and slavish and willing to work long hours for short wages; and they were a mighty fine thing for the country. Most of the farmers—now, there is a distinction between farmers. There are big and small farmers; the farmer that employs a large number

of men, and even now he wants the Japanese—still insisting on having them.

Mr. RAKER. The big fellow?

Mr. AULT. And because the wages are too high and the Jap helps to bring them down.

Mr. RAKER. Is this what you intend to convey to the committee, that the apathy on the part of the farmer, the apathy on the part of the big concern, and the apathy on the part of the business man, the merchant, etc., have been such that at the time when the laboring man saw the condition and give his energy and his time and his money to try to present this question to the State and to the country—you feel now that those people, the farmers and the business men and the big concerns should wake up, and that labor should sort of ease up and rest easy in the chair and let the other fellow do the work, is that what you mean?

Mr. AULT. Exactly. We are going to take care of all these—well, we will put it this way—we will do everything in our power as working men to organize all working men and women to bring about better conditions for working men and women and let the little business men fight their own battles.

The CHAIRMAN. Where would fellows like you and me get off?

Mr. AULT. I am a workingman.

The CHAIRMAN. How is that?

Mr. AULT. I am a workingman.

The CHAIRMAN. You get paid a salary?

Mr. AULT. I get paid wages—I don't even get salary.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the difference between wages and a salary—you have your own scale of wages?

Mr. AULT. My scale of wages is \$10 a day; I get \$60 a week.

The CHAIRMAN. You get \$10 a day, or \$60 a week, for editing the paper, and your title is what?

Mr. AULT. Editor manager, or managing editor.

The CHAIRMAN. So the wages of an editor manager is \$10 a day.

Mr. AULT. My particular wages.

The CHAIRMAN. The wages of a Congressman are \$20 a day, out of which he pays for his campaign and lives in Washington, where rents are probably twice as high as they are here. That is your wages. Now, where do we get off if you join with the Japanese?

Mr. AULT. We are not joining with the Japanese.

The CHAIRMAN. For organization, you are not joining with them?

Mr. AULT. No; we are not joining with the Japanese for bringing more Japanese into the country. We are joining with those Japanese workmen who are here to raise their standard and make them charge as much for labor as we charge for our labor, so that the competition between us will be fair; and, everything else being equal, I believe the white people are better workers and will get the jobs.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is interesting.

Mr. AULT. It is only because the Japanese will work longer hours, or longer days, at less money than the American worker that he is here, and when we can organize the Japanese so that he demands the same amount of money for the same length of time of service that the American worker demands, either he must increase his

efficiency up to the point of the American worker or the American worker will get the job.

The CHAIRMAN. Many people say that the Japanese are more efficient.

Mr. AULT. I don't like to say it of a proud people—they are more servile; that is, they are more willing to do what you want—menial tasks. But they are not more efficient.

The CHAIRMAN. We found one community where there was one Japanese there that had made \$10,000 or better that year.

Mr. RAKER. In addition to this efficiency and in addition to this work, don't you take into consideration the asset of a man in the community to the general building up of the community; to the building up of the State, and his thought and work for the Nation? Is not that in addition to his capacity to work, in addition to his working, does he owe anything to his country and to his State?

Mr. AULT. Well, does not my entire testimony tend to show that that is exactly the thing that we had been interested in and we had been concerned in and that we have been fighting for and got absolutely no support for, and that now we have found that in order to maintain our position in this Nation, in order to maintain our citizenship, that we had to organize with the Japanese, because the business element organized to bring the Japanese in here?

The CHAIRMAN. But you did get support.

Mr. AULT. You can't get the Japanese who are here now out.

Mr. RAKER. That is organizing solely for the purpose of increasing wages, as you have stated?

Mr. AULT. Wages are the prime desideratum for any advance of the working class, which is the fundamental class in society.

Mr. RAKER. You don't mean that?

Mr. AULT. Absolutely.

Mr. RAKER. Don't you think of the asset he is to his community and to the Nation?

Mr. AULT. The more wages he gets, the bigger asset he is to the community, or I will put it this way: Wages is the fundamental requisite for a man to be a clean, high-thinking, moral human being, and he can not be that unless he has high wages.

Mr. RAKER. It makes no difference whether he sends a large portion of that wage back in gold to be placed in the gold reserve of the Japanese Government?

Mr. AULT. It does; a great deal of difference.

Mr. RAKER. You want that gold—

Mr. AULT. That gold should be spent here.

Mr. RAKER. I have put my questions to you purposely to get you to give your views. You further want this laboring man when he gets those high wages to be a citizen?

Mr. AULT. Certainly.

Mr. RAKER. You further want him to participate in the functions of the community in which he lives?

Mr. AULT. Absolutely.

Mr. RAKER. You further want him to grow up, his wife or his children to grow up, so that they will be good citizens; is that right?

Mr. AULT. Certainly.

Mr. RAKER. You want him to have children born from a man that is working in the ditch that might go across the street and marry the millionaire's daughter if he wants to, don't you? Is that right?

Mr. AULT. Well, your examples are wrong.

Mr. RAKER. No; they are not. You want an American boy with the character and the record, no difference what his parents might be—

Mr. AULT (interposing). Absolutely.

Mr. RAKER. To be a good American citizen with the standing in any community, capable of associating with any young people; is that it?

Mr. AULT. Absolutely.

Mr. RAKER. And capable of taking to himself as his wife the proudest, richest girl in the community, if she is willing?

Mr. AULT. Absolutely.

Mr. RAKER. Take the Japanese, with his mode of thinking and his mode of life, the fact that he can not become an American citizen—you would stop right there and divide, make a division in races, don't you? We say nothing against him; we will give him all the credit for his ingenuity, his ability, his power to work, and his right to think, but you would cut him right off there and you would prohibit him from doing it, wouldn't you?

Mr. AULT. I don't believe in cutting off from citizenship those Japanese who are here, whom we have induced in one manner or another to come here.

Mr. RAKER. I agree with you on that; but you do believe, however, in cutting him off from intermarrying, don't you?

Mr. AULT. Well, that is a peculiar problem. I personally do not desire to marry a Japanese. I think that is a matter for the individuals who are involved, absolutely.

Mr. RAKER. Now, Mr. Ault, you do not mean that it is an individual proposition. As an American citizen don't you believe it is a State proposition, is a national proposition for this country? Are you in favor of intermarriage between the white race and the Japanese, to bring back the Mongolian race, which will bring all the vices of the two races?

Mr. AULT. I do not admit your premise in the first place. In the next place, it is none of our business as a nation. It is an individual proposition.

Mr. RAKER. A what?

Mr. AULT. Absolutely.

Mr. RAKER. What do you mean by that?

Mr. AULT. I mean that any man or any woman has the right to choose their own mate.

Mr. RAKER. Irrespective of color?

Mr. AULT. Irrespective of color.

Mr. RAKER. Do you believe that a white man should marry a Negro, or what do you mean—marry a Negro woman?

Mr. AULT. I do not believe they should do it, but I mean they have the right to do it if they want to. I think they have mighty poor taste. I do not believe that what they do will tend to elevate the Nation or the race, but I maintain that it is their individual problem and something over which we have absolutely no right to control.

Mr. RAKER. Now, as a citizen, looking to the future of the country, don't you believe it is our duty as grown men—

Mr. AULT (interposing). How about Booker Washington and how about Stephen Douglas?

Mr. RAKER. As grown men, looking to the future of the country, that we ought to have laws so that the young and inexperienced could not do just what you say; that they should be prevented from intermarrying, the white girl with the Negro, or the Negro girl with the white man, or the white girl with the Japanese, or the Japanese girl with the white man, don't you?

Mr. AULT. No; I do not believe in the laws of that nature at all.

Mr. RAKER. You would leave the young people of the United States at liberty, without any law, to choose their mates, to intermarry as they see fit?

Mr. AULT. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. In California they have laws to prevent those mixed marriages, but this State has not, I believe.

Mr. AULT. No.

Mr. RAKER. I want to ask a few questions; I have your paper before me of date July 27, 1920, and in that I find an editorial, and I want to read it to you to get your viewpoint—

The CHAIRMAN. We can put that paper in the record.

Mr. RAKER. May I ask just this question, Mr. Chairman, and you can strike it out if it is not proper:

This editorial is entitled "The Far East trip." Now, in that editorial you criticize the Members of Congress, when you just state that the higher you pay a man the better he will be equipped to make an American citizen. Now, what viewpoint do you take when a man spends his own money and gives his own time to become familiar with this country and other countries, so that he may become qualified to pass proper legislation; what view do you take—that he should be criticized or belittled before the public?

Mr. AULT. Does he spend his own money?

Mr. RAKER. He spends his own money.

Mr. AULT. In that case we have no criticism whatever. If he is spending the Nation's money, we have criticism.

Mr. RAKER. You assume that he spends the Government's money?

Mr. AULT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. But the records all show that these trips are not taken at Government expense; these men spend their own money and the Government is not out a dollar.

Mr. AULT. Wait a minute now. That is an assumption, that those trips are taken at Government expense. You say that they are not taken?

Mr. RAKER. They are not taken at Government expense. We pay the upkeep of those trips.

Mr. AULT. You say they are just taken at your own expense—you pay your own fare.

Mr. RAKER. Well, the steamships have to run.

Mr. AULT. Then they are taken at Government expense.

The CHAIRMAN. This trip, so far as I know, was the only one that was taken on a transport ship. Going with about 50 reservations for officers and their wives, and it has a hundred available reservations.

Now, the opportunity was offered and the invitation was made by the people of Japan and the people of the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands to the congressional party to come—rather a mixed party, some Members, 30 or 40, I forget exactly, and wives, made the trip; they pay the running price and certain additional price. I presume that every man that went on the trip knew he would be roundly criticized by the newspapers.

Mr. AULT. They pay the running price?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. AULT. The Congressmen themselves?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. AULT. I don't think there could be any criticism of that if they pay their way.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to get that before you—the running price was raised.

Mr. AULT. What we want to do above all things is to be fair. That is the prime reason we have for having a newspaper, is to get fairness.

The CHAIRMAN. No newspaper can be fair, they can't get the facts.

Mr. AULT. We try to be fair, so far as we get the facts.

The CHAIRMAN. The experience of this committee in finding mistakes and misstatements in the papers as to the proceedings of this committee, is a proof that the newspaper can not be fair—we found that misstatement in yesterday's paper.

Mr. AULT. I think you will find in to-day's paper that we have attempted to correct the error.

The CHAIRMAN. You all try to correct that, but we know the limitations of the business, as editors.

Now, on that line, so far as I know, that is the only transport trip, except one taken by the entire committee to undertake to assist in getting information for the correction of governmental affairs of Porto Rico.

Mr. AULT. I think that is a very good thing.

The CHAIRMAN. You may not know anything about it—I did not know anything about Porto Rico and I am a Member of Congress and I had to vote on the bill, and I had to take the information these men bring back. I went myself, personally, at my own expense in 1915 to the Hawaiian Islands and studied this racial problem, where the Japanese outnumber all the other population.

Now, to get away from that for a moment, I want to get a little bit of information in regard to this immigration bill as it now stands which will provide for the admission of political and religious refugees, as our laws always have. I can not remember that I have ever taken any stand that would ever deny the right of asylum in the United States to the people of the world as refugees. In fact, I was the one to break an amendment that was put on the diplomatic appropriation bill which would have made the present war passport act permanent law, and the majority followed and took my word for it.

But here is the problem; how many political refugees and religious refugees could the United States safely admit from Russia?

Mr. AULT. Well, we have managed to scrape along for a good many years admitting all of them that wanted to come from all over the

world. I do not believe that they have made any particular headway in changing the institutions in the United States. I do not believe any of us are thoroughly satisfied that we have found the final, ultimate form of government; that we have found the final, ultimate form of industry. Personally, I think we should welcome these political and economical experimenters, and treat them the same as we do the inventor of the telephone and the electric light and things of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. No matter the number?

Mr. AULT. No matter the number.

The CHAIRMAN. Although you want to restrict immigration as a business principle?

Mr. AULT. Yes. As long as there is restriction of free trade; yes. As long as commodities—any other commodities can not move freely, then labor should not be allowed to move freely.

The CHAIRMAN. So your alternative is: If we restrain the product of business you want us to restrain the hands that made it?

Mr. AULT. I want the same protection for labor that the manufacturer or the other producer will get for the products of labor.

The CHAIRMAN. That is one alternative. Your other plan is this, then, that the free flow of business and population, like water, where it will, to any country—

Mr. AULT (interposing). Would tend to equalize itself.

The CHAIRMAN. That would equalize everything in the world.

Mr. AULT. I think the tendency would be to equalize everything in the world. I am not dogmatic on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the other alternative, which you would prefer, perhaps.

Mr. AULT. No; I would prefer this: I believe that nations have certain distinct types—develop certain distinct types and modes of civilization of their own, and that they can best work out their problems within their own borders, everything else being equal. However, a free flowing of people from one nation to another is more or less essential to an accurate interchange of ideas and methods.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there are a great many people who have that belief, but when we begin to look at the practical features, did you ever stop to think that they have 35,000,000 souls on the Island of Java and that Java is a little smaller than Cuba, and Java has numerous volcanic mountains and there are, perhaps, 35,000,000 people in that limited space—now, you would get a free flow to-day of those people.

Mr. AULT. Maybe there are not many of them that want to leave the island.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they could not flow much, but they might. So you have to have restricted immigration—

Mr. AULT (interposing). If there had not been a reasonably free flow you and I would not be here.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the reason we do not want to destroy the right of asylum, isn't it?

Mr. AULT. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, about this Russian question; have you any statistics as to the number of Russians of both factions which have been trying to get to the United States in the last year and a half?

Mr. AULT. No; I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. You know that the number is very large.

Mr. AULT. I do not know enough about it definitely of my own knowledge; I would have to take your information on that.

The CHAIRMAN. And I have to take the report of the consuls, such consuls as we can get into Russia. Do you know that the number of Austrians that have attempted to get passports to the United States is an overwhelming number?

Mr. AULT. I would not be surprised.

The CHAIRMAN. And from Germany also?

Mr. AULT. I would not be surprised.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, was the United States wise or not in temporarily extending the war passport act in order not to let that flow of people in here while we were trying to readjust after the war?

Mr. AULT. I think it was a very wise move. It was a temporary measure. We have got to look out for the interests of the people who are here first.

The CHAIRMAN. I am glad to have had the chance to talk with you.

Mr. RAKER. Before the committee, some months ago, a desire was expressed by many witnesses to admit in large numbers Mexicans to the United States as laborers. Do you believe in opening the gates and throwing down the bars and admitting those people?

Mr. AULT. I think you are confronted with exactly the same problem with the Mexicans as the Japanese.

Mr. RAKER. The committee unanimously turned that down. Do you think they acted wisely?

Mr. AULT. I think so.

Mr. RAKER. The Secretary of Labor deliberately lifted the law after the war—twice lifted it after the war, taking advantage of the clause which permitted it to be done under certain conditions, and did away with the \$8 head tax, and the literacy test.

Mr. AULT. Some of those Texas farmers and oil drillers wanted the Mexicans in there.

Mr. RAKER. Was the Secretary right?

Mr. AULT. I think it would have been possible to secure enough American workers to have taken the jobs down there if they had been gathered from the places where they have not any work.

Mr. RAKER. It has also been presented to the committee, some three months ago, and many witnesses appeared, saying that it was their view, that there should be at least 5,000,000 laboring men admitted to the United States. What would you think about that?

Mr. AULT. My limited experience would say that there are not anywhere enough jobs to go around right now.

Mr. RAKER. So you think that this would be a grave mistake, for the committee to propose a law to admit 5,000,000 men—laborers—to the country?

Mr. AULT. I think so.

Mr. RAKER. Now, in regard to the immigration here, from your knowledge of this country is it your view that this labor in and about Seattle and Tacoma and the surrounding and adjacent territory could be done by white labor and had the reasonable, proper wage been paid and proper care and treatment been given to the white men that come here to do the work.

Mr. AULT. Absolutely, all of it.

Mr. RAKER. Your view is, if you give the white man a reasonable hour, a fair and proper wage, proper food, and proper sleeping quarters and proper conditions, so that he can protect himself with his wife and children, he can and will do the work?

Mr. AULT. Absolutely; and do it much more efficiently than any other class of labor, I think.

Mr. RAKER. What are your views as to adopting or attempting to use any of the soviet Russian ideas in this country?

Mr. AULT. What bearing has that on this investigation?

Mr. RAKER. It has vital bearing. It is one of the questions for the committee; we are hearing all features of the immigration problem, and we are taking it in all forms. We had men from the Canadian border and the Atlantic coast and along the line between Mexico and the United States on the Pacific coast. We have combed the country to get men's views and get data and facts, so that we may assist in framing laws which will treat the public right and still maintain our Government.

Mr. AULT. Well, I would say that the economic experience of experiment of the soviets in Russia is not yet of sufficient age for anyone to determine whether it is desirable or undesirable.

Mr. RAKER. What would be your view upon it?

Mr. AULT. I say that is my viewpoint, that I can not express an opinion, and in addition to that we have such limited knowledge of what actually occurs in Russia that I do not believe anybody can express an intelligent opinion.

Mr. RAKER. Until you see some really definite experiment over there you would not want to adopt any of it in this country, would you?

Mr. AULT. Not until I knew or felt assured that it would be better proposition than that which we have.

Mr. RAKER. Speaking of political refugees, I think we covered that subject, but if a man was a political refugee from Italy or any of the foreign countries, who taught the unlawful destruction of government or the assassination of public officials or the unlawful destruction of property, and came to this country, would you be in favor of permitting him to come if when he arrived here he still desired to advocate and teach the destruction of all forms of government, unlawfully, the assassination of all public officials, and the unlawful destruction of property?

Mr. AULT. Well, now there is quite a problem involved there. Three or four different issues at stake.

Mr. RAKER. Separate them and give your views of them.

Mr. AULT. Many intelligent people—fairly intelligent people in this country, citizens of this country—one of our foremost citizens—one of the founders of this Republic—made a very—took a very strong stand in that matter when he said that "That government governs best which governs least," and a large number of people honestly believe that and honestly advocate it; and I can not say offhand that the Nation would be better with them or without them. They have a philosophy that maintains that government is not necessary. Now, personally, I have not that philosophy, but I am of such a temperament that I can listen to a man express that

philosophy without feeling that the foundations of the Government that we have are shaken, and that it is going to fall the next minute.

The CHAIRMAN. You want him to develop that philosophy to the point that he takes a part in the affairs of this Government, without him or his associates having a vote even?

Mr. AULT. That is not the question. I am trying to get these questions divided up.

The CHAIRMAN. I won't bother you, then.

Mr. AULT. Now, I would say in the matter of the unlawful destruction of property. I can conceive of a Boston tea party being absolutely right, yet there is absolutely no question but that the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor was unlawful destruction of property. Now, you see you are involving the right of people to demand and enforce changes in their form of government.

The CHAIRMAN. No; we are not. Don't say "people"; say "citizens."

Mr. AULT. All right; citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, bring the alien in, and what right has he got to participate in that?

Mr. AULT. I don't know that all the people who took part in the Revolutionary War were citizens, either of the Colonies or of Great Britain. Still, I think that some of our best were not citizens. Take, for instance—just for instance—we had Rochambeau and we had Lafayette; we had men who went out of their way to mix into an affair that was not theirs.

Now, we have had so many striking examples of great men in the past who have done that very thing that we ought to be a little bit cautious about any sweeping statements of what we shall do to these people.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me put this question specifically. Take the man who comes as I have designated—who comes to this country as an alien—and teaches the unlawful destruction of property in the United States. Do you believe he should remain here?

Mr. AULT. No; and I do not know of any instance where that is done. I do not believe that such a man—

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). If such a man comes here as designated, who believes in the assassination of public officials because they are public officials, do you believe he should remain here?

Mr. AULT. No; he may believe in it, but if he does any overt act towards accomplishing his belief, I believe he is violating the law.

The CHAIRMAN. You want him to make the assault before he is deported—to make the assassination?

Mr. AULT. No; you know what I mean.

The CHAIRMAN. No; you said you would require the overt act.

Mr. AULT. It doesn't require assassination to be an overt act.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it require? Let us see—I am talking about the assassination of public officials.

Mr. AULT. I would say that an expression of opinion that that was a desirable thing to do and that he was going to do it—an expression of opinion that he intended to do anything of that kind would probably be legally an overt act.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if he said that and got arrested for it and was about to be deported, would not all of his friends, including the

New Republic and a whole lot of bolsheviks and all the aliens of that type in the country declare that the rights of free speech in the United States was being denied?

Mr. AULT. I doubt it.

The CHAIRMAN. Didn't they do it in regard to the *Beaufort*?

Mr. AULT. I don't believe you had anybody on the *Beaufort* who said he was going to kill anybody.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we did have some—and who said it to me.

Mr. RAKER. I will come back to the *Beaufort* in a moment. A man that has come to this country in the manner designated, an alien, who believed in the unlawful overthrowing of the Government—

Mr. AULT (interposing). What is the unlawful overthrowing of a government? Now, that is a thing that gets right into the realm of abstraction. If Lincoln said—and I think that Lincoln was a pretty upstanding American—that “Any people, anywhere, at any time, having the power, had the right by any means to change their government.” Now, there was not any “if, and, or but” about it. It was absolutely without qualification, and I got that in my school textbook when I went to school.

Mr. RAKER. Did you get in your school textbook that the man who came here as a refugee, who come here by permission, and before he became a citizen, should begin to teach the unlawful overthrow of your and my Government, or all organized government?

Mr. AULT. I never go that in my textbook, and I never—of course I have not seen the kind of people to whom you are alluding—I have seen people with certain definite economic concepts; certain definite political concepts that are more or less, in the realm of the abstract, who advance theories that are, more or less, tenable and who are, so far as I have ever seen, wholly innocuous, and altogether without any danger to the institutions of this country.

Mr. RAKER. Except that they can hold out a dream to those who do not pay much attention to the fallacy of their premise, and who may attempt to put that dream into practice, that does not look so innocuous.

Mr. AULT. How much impression have all the teachers who have entered the United States in all the history of the United States before the war had. You know now that there was not any of this stuff before this war, to speak of?

Mr. RAKER. There was.

Mr. AULT. Well, you had the I. W. W., but you would get over that if you got acquainted with them after awhile; because the I. W. W. are launching their attack not at the Government, but at the economic system which they claim is faulty. I am not in agreement with them either, but that is a side issue—it has more or less bearing on this, however.

Now, the point that I have always made, and that I make now, is that all this excitement about these aliens, and all of the to-do that is made about them, is, more or less, nonsensical, because they don't make any headway.

Mr. RAKER. The aliens don't?

Mr. AULT. No.

Mr. RAKER. Then, why do they pay dues and wave the red flag and support papers that advocate the Third International, and all that, if they are not making any headway?

Mr. AULT. What is the third international?

Mr. RAKER. Well, you know what it is as well as I do.

Mr. AULT. What is it?

Mr. RAKER. Do you want the preamble and all that?

Mr. AULT. Yes. Just exactly what does the Third International mean? It means that the working people—that a given group of people have come together and declared that the working people ought to take over control of the world. Now, that is what the Third International means. Now, I am not in accord with it, and it may not be right, but certainly it is a matter that ought to be open to discussion. It certainly is something we ought to be able to be free to talk about without fear that the foundations of the world are going to fall to pieces. It is a perfectly reasonable concept.

Mr. RAKER. That is based on Carl Marx universal strike.

Mr. AULT. It is based on the theory of the class trouble.

Mr. RAKER. And of the universal strike, is it not?

Mr. AULT. What is the universal strike? That means that the working people shall quit work if they don't get what they want. Do you want to force them to work whether they want to or not? That is your only alternative. You don't want to force people to work unless they want to.

Mr. RAKER. What are you going to do with the fellow who wants to work and who has to work in order to support his family, and to eat—to get something to eat, and yet the Third International would keep him from working?

Mr. AULT. What about it? Certainly there can not be a universal strike without the workers entirely quitting work.

Mr. RAKER. And since they can not do it, why keep on holding it up over them?

Mr. AULT. I can not explain the vagaries of the human mind. I maintain that it is a reasonable proposition for people to talk about.

Mr. RAKER. You can not explain the vagaries of the human mind, and I can not explain the varieties of all the forms of socialism, amounting to anarchy, and we would not get through in a month if we undertook it.

Now, the I. W. W. theory you think is practically all wrong.

Mr. AULT. I would not say that; I say I do not agree with the I. W. W.

Mr. RAKER. You would not think that their propaganda should be continued—it should be suppressed.

Mr. AULT. Why?

Mr. RAKER. I am asking you.

Mr. AULT. No; I do not believe it ought to be suppressed.

Mr. RAKER. Are you in favor of these State laws, like in Washington and Oregon?

Mr. AULT. Absolutely not; I think they are the most vicious laws that have ever been passed in the United States.

Mr. RAKER. Are you in favor of the laws of Oregon, Washington, and California in regard to syndicalism?

Mr. AULT. No; I think they are the most vicious laws ever passed in this country.

Mr. RAKER. Do you favor the practice of sabotage?

Mr. AULT. No.

Mr. RAKER. Do you object to letting him practice it if he wants to?

Mr. AULT. Yes. I object to sabotage as a wild dream. For instance, we had a condition, or we had a condition, and have a condition now, in which the people of this country are compelled to pay quite high prices for sugar. That is due, in chief, to sabotage on the part of the people who control the sugar. I have a silk cap here [showing cap to committee]—just notice that—I paid \$2.50 for it about two weeks ago, and you see that it is cracking. I have not worn it very hard. Now, silk should not be that way. That silk cracks because it is loaded with tin, and that was sabotage on the part of the manufacturer of that cap.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not possible that this cap was made in Japan?

Mr. AULT. No; that cap was not made in Japan, because it bears the union label of the Union Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, and it was made in this country.

Mr. RAKER. May I put this question to you? You are opposed to sabotage in all forms. In other words, you are opposed to a man practicing or teaching the—

Mr. AULT (interposing). I think they are foolish.

Mr. RAKER (continuing). The right to take a monkey wrench and throw it into my sawmill, so as to stop my business, are you not?

Mr. AULT. I think sabotage is foolish. I think that the conception of sabotage that is carried into the laws on syndicalism and our syndicalism laws are foolish. Syndicalism is a word which means in the Romanic languages merely "union"—"unionism." I think that those laws—that the conception of sabotage which exists in those laws is essentially foolish.

Now, when an I. W. W. speaks of sabotage, he doesn't mean throwing a monkey wrench in the machinery; he means slowing up on his work, and how are you going to stop people from slowing up on their work, and why should they not slow up on their work if they do not get enough money for the work they are doing?

Mr. RAKER. I don't quite get that. Do you mean to tell me that if a man comes to work and agrees to do a piece of work for me and says it is worth \$5 a day, that he should slow up when my back is turned?

Mr. AULT. He does not say it is worth \$5 a day. That is not the condition that exists at all. A job is offered at \$5 a day and a man can't get any other sort of a job, and if he can't live under \$6 a day and he is going to work on the job and work slow to try to get the boss to pay him more money. That is all that sabotage is. There is nothing vicious in it.

Mr. RAKER. How do you get along in the printing office?

Mr. AULT. By paying the men a bonus of 4 bits a day, and they work a good deal harder after they get the bonus.

Mr. RAKER. You pay the scale of the other companies?

Mr. AULT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And what are the hours?

Mr. AULT. Seven hours.

Mr. RAKER. Have they asked you for six hours yet?

Mr. AULT. No.

Mr. RAKER. Do you make a contract with them?

Mr. AULT. Yes; the same as the other employees.

Mr. RAKER. Now, in the soviet form of government, you would be down and out, because you employ labor.

Mr. AULT. Well, I do not employ labor. I am not the employer.

Mr. RAKER. Now, let us take the other phase of sabotage: by throwing a monkey wrench in the machinery, or any kind of stopping the machinery, by driving a spike in a log, and doing many things like that which will interfere with and stop or prevent business, all that you are against?

Mr. AULT. Yes; I am against it, because it is essentially idiotic.

Mr. RAKER. Now, how can any man agree to do work and then slow up and not do the work—do half work, in a way—and be fair and frank?

Mr. AULT. Well, because that is his only weapon. He is not allowed to organize. He does not have the free right of collective bargaining. It is the sole weapon he has left. He can not organize so as to get to the point of striking, so that he does the things which are simply mean and petty, because his employer puts him in a position where he can not do anything else. Now, if we open up to the workers the right of collective bargaining, there will be mighty little sabotage.

Mr. RAKER. Now, you will pardon me if I read from your paper—

Mr. AULT (interposing). Yes; I think it is a good paper to read from.

Mr. RAKER. I find in this same article of Thursday, July 27, 1920, this statement in the editorial:

Another feature of the inquiry is the presence of a military group in the background that keeps in constant touch with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Raker and the committee. This group, composed of men like Miller Freeman, Col. Inglis, and Philip Tindall, does not make a pleasant decoration for an inquiry of oriental affairs, an inquiry that should be kept as far from military influence as it is possible to keep it.

Mr. AULT. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, what do you mean by that "military influence"; I would like to have it explained?

Mr. AULT. Well, I think it is very plain. I had explained to me this morning the manner in which Mr. Miller Freeman, Col. Inglis, and Philip Tindall happened to be so prominent in this hearing, and the explanation I thought was artificial.

However, there is quite a distinct difference between a civil tribunal, a civil commission, and a military commission. They work for different purposes. They have an entirely different psychological effect on the community, and it was because I feared that there was a tendency to make of this merely a military proposition.

Mr. RAKER. Right there, Mr. Ault. You have not found that we have conducted any closed-door proceeding; you haven't found us hesitating to ask questions in order to get information. Nobody has been denied opportunity to come here and present facts, if they have any; and I was trying to get your viewpoint—

Mr. AULT. We have had a very depressing experience here, of a group of so-called minute men. Our people and our members have been spied upon, our rooms have been broken open and our private papers taken, and the records of the Naval and Military Intelligence

Office of the United States of America have been used in private industrial quarrels in this city; and those things we resent, and it was on the part of the individuals—while I won't say those whom we named—but who are associated with those whom we named, but those things were done, and you will pardon the earnestness of my expression, but we were not looking at the committee, but we were looking at the background, and the people who are here surrounding the committee, and we don't like it.

Mr. RAKER. Were you here when the chairman stated publicly, at least three times, I know, "Is there anybody here desiring to be heard?" Now, we went to Tacoma; we went around and looked over the country; looking at the conditions on the ground, and a gentleman took the witness stand yesterday and he said the labor attitude is so and so. The chairman suggested, and I agreed, that we come back to Seattle and that we open the doors again there to give those people a second opportunity, and to the end that we might have you come before the committee and give all of your ideas upon the subject.

Now, we could not be any fairer, could we—could we get any more information? Do you know any place where we can get anything which would throw light on this subject?

Mr. AULT. No; unless you take it in this specific instance which you mentioned at this time during this hearing, the matter of the laundry workers and different things of that kind.

Mr. RAKER. When we get through with you will you just wait and see the proceedings for half an hour and see what we have done?

The CHAIRMAN. You understand that this committee, while it is dealing entirely with naturalization and matters that were assigned to it in Congress, that it has let the hearings have a free flow, because the question of labor is affected by the question of food and food supply; is affected by the passports questions and the stability of the Government is affected, and many other problems, and for that reason these hearings cover a wide scope, and we have held them always with open doors and we are forced to work much slower than we might otherwise do. For instance, if we had had a little private session and talk with you we could get it all in 30 minutes.

Mr. RAKER. Now, you have been frank and candid. I want to say it to your face and to let it go on the record. You have answered the questions as I have seen it just as frank and fair as you can.

Now, there is just one additional question I want to ask you, in addition to what you have said that if you give the laboring man of this country fair wages and the proper number of hours and proper conditions of labor, that he will do the work. Now, that being true, what is your view as to whether or not we should introduce another race question into the United States, or whether or not we should stop it as soon as we can.

Mr. AULT. Well, I believe in stopping it as soon as you can.

Mr. RAKER. Then your view is that the committee should gather all the information which it can and try to solve this question to prevent them coming, by proper legislation, diplomatic or otherwise, to the end that we treat the Japanese people and its Government fair and proper, treat properly those that are here, but we should stand for America and see that we do not have another race question?

Mr. AULT. I think that is right. What little energy, or what little part I have taken in this matter from the start has been that of seeing that the Japanese people who are here are treated fairly, simply because they were of a different color; seeing that they should not be hounded, but avoiding, as I said in the first place, the very race prejudice which we have in the South, and that we are very slowly overcoming.

Mr. RAKER. I will ask you another question. From your observation the more that come the longer it goes on without a remedy and proper treatment, the more acute it gets, doesn't it?

Mr. AULT. I would believe that to be true, although I would not say.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the experience in California; and while I have never noticed heretofore any effort to drag the Japanese question into political issues in this city, but it is always an issue in California.

Mr. AULT. I want merely to make a statement in closing. I want to reaffirm the fact that while I believe I express the views of a considerable body of organized labor, that I am not here as the representative of organized labor, and I have expressed my personal opinion.

Mr. RAKER. Do you know of anyone that could give more light than we have already gotten on all the interests and conditions here in Seattle; that would give us more light on this important immigration question?

Mr. AULT. Well, now it is quite easy to get in touch with the laboring men who are actually working in the industries in which the Japanese are largely predominant, and they will be able to give you a more definite opinion regarding the conditions under which they work.

Mr. RAKER. When we undertook to find some of the labor leaders we were invariably told that Mr. Duncan was out of the State, and no one could speak.

Mr. AULT. We do not have labor leaders here. That is a funny thing. Mr. Duncan is secretary of the Central Labor Council, and we allow him to speak for us officially on most matters, and that is the reason he is referred to.

Mr. RAKER. That is the reason he is the leader?

Mr. AULT. Well, I do not believe that even Mr. Duncan thinks he is leader. We have not anybody that runs the show here.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I want to say in conclusion that when this statement is transcribed by the reporter it will be submitted to you, and where we have shut off your reply or anticipated your answer you have the right to round it out and correct it.

(Statement of witness closed.)

APPENDIX.

(Sundry communications relating to the Japanese question on the Pacific coast are printed hereafter, as follows:)

SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF., July 10, 1920.

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Realizing that you of all the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will go to the convention Monday with the most open mind on the Japanese question, I take the liberty of submitting to you some facts which I have gathered first hand on the relative value of the Japanese farmer to the vegetable industry of California.

I trust that you will give this matter your serious consideration before making your decision as the vegetable situation in southern California is very acute.

If in your opinion this article is suitable I would be glad if you will read it at your convention.

Yours, truly,

MARION B. PATTON.

THE RELATIVE VALUE OF THE JAPANESE FARMER TO THE VEGETABLE INDUSTRY OF CALIFORNIA.

[Marion B. Patton, South Pasadena, Calif.]

There is a great deal of publicity lately concerning the Japanese question, the latest phase of which is to prohibit them from leasing land. But in no such article have I seen a practical suggestion as to who, or what class of people are to take the place of the Japanese farmers.

Evidently the great majority of persons are grossly misinformed on the subject and though perfectly honest in their belief that the Japanese are a detriment to California, do not know the relative value of the Japanese farmer to our vegetable industry. I refer especially to those writers and committees of various clubs, who have been spreading anti-Japanese propaganda through the newspapers and public meetings and circulating petitions for signers.

Should the people of California inform themselves at first hand, as to the real conditions, and what is required to raise a crop of vegetables or berries, their censure would turn to praise for these most industrious, peaceful, and hard-working people.

But whatever the sentiment may be, the question remains, Who is to take the place of the Japanese truck farmer? How is the country to be supplied with the small fruits and vegetables that require close down to the ground cultivation, constant back bending, and endless labor?

Will the American farmer grow vegetables in quantities sufficient for local consumption and for eastern shipment? No. Why? Because the American farmer will not subject himself to the conditions and laborious efforts that are necessary to produce truck-garden crops. He is not fitted by nature nor by generations of ancestors engaged in the same occupation.

The Japanese are very skillful in raising vegetables and have a thorough knowledge of truck or market gardening. This knowledge has not been obtained in America, however, as the Japanese are raised from childhood on exceedingly small farms, many of which are simply tiny plots of ground, nothing more than terraces on hillsides, in Japan, which are farmed to secure the greatest production in the smallest space, so that they early learn the methods by which to insure the largest market garden crops on the least ground. Our low prices now on vegetables can be held only by this present system of Japanese intensive farming.

Truck gardening requires a great deal of small painstaking handwork which must be given incessantly and rapidly, with every day a long day and often far into the night. Then the bunching of vegetables for market is by no means an easy task. The Japanese can succeed on account of the whole families working in the field. But if labor were to be hired at harvest time for this class of crop the price of our vegetables would be exorbitant.

Also, it is necessary to transplant many of the vegetable crops, such as celery, cauliflower, cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, and egg plants; and there are a great many that need thinning, as lettuce, turnips, beets, onions, etc. The operation of caring for, growing, and harvesting all these crops is very tedious, hard, and requires an endless amount of patience. Even then it is more or less of a gamble as to price to be obtained, for the crop is constantly changing and usually low. Often the crop will not pay for its care and harvesting.

This is very difficult for our American people, not only from the very nature of the labor it necessitates but after a crop has been grown it is most discouraging to find that it will not pay for harvesting and that the only thing to be done is to disk it under for fertilizer with nothing left but hard work for one's pains. Yet this hardship is borne stoically by the Japanese, because from childhood they are taught not to show their disappointment. And their greatest honor is to die for a worthy cause—in war with an opposing enemy, or in battle with the soil.

As regards the growing of strawberries in California. It is conceded that this commodity is grown exclusively by the Japanese farmers. The reason

for this lies in the fact that the production of a strawberry crop requires the closest application of handwork. To the ordinary consumer of berries, strawberries are strawberries, nothing more. Comparatively few are familiar with the different varieties, and practically even a larger percentage are totally ignorant of the fact that it requires 3 years to produce two crops of strawberries and that but 2 years crops are grown on the same plant. At the end of the third year the vines stop producing and must then be ploughed up. Although land rental, water for irrigating, and the expense in harvesting are the main items to be considered, the difficult part of raising strawberries lies in the fact that the fruit grows so close to the ground that it is necessary in putting in the plants, caring for them, and harvesting the crop for the farmer to assume the position of kneeling, or a "squat," a position difficult for an American for any length of time, for their legs are too long and their backs are too stiff.

Should our American farmer attempt to undergo the ordeals of the Japanese farmer he would find the proposition extremely arduous, and our vegetables and small fruits would be at prohibitive prices due to their scarcity because the American farmer, unused to intensive methods, will grow but one crop in a year, while the Japanese grow a succession of crops.

Both in vegetables and berries the Japanese produce large crops by their perfect system of planting, fertilizing, and caring for the plants with copious irrigation and painstaking cultivation and by this method are also able to farm poorer land than the American farmer.

And this leads me to the statement which is so often made that the Japanese impoverish the land which they farm. This statement is erroneous, inasmuch as the Japanese farmers use immense quantities of fertilizer. They will in many cases use as high as half a ton of fertilizer to the acre for the ordinary crop. The minimum amount for vegetable crops run from 400 to 600 pounds per acre; for potatoes 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre; and for berries 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre. One Japanese farmer whom I know used 2,000 pounds per acre for strawberries.

If I have seemed to draw a line between the American farmer and the Japanese farmer, it is because I have desired to show the great difference between the American farmer and the market gardener. There is no better class of farmers in the world than our California farmers, but it must be understood that our American farmers are not truck gardeners. The American farmer will grow and produce to perfection large field crops on a large scale, such as alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, rye, beans, grasses, corn, and fodder crops; also citrus and deciduous fruits; in fact, everything that can be handled by our improved methods and machinery.

But even as expert and willing as we all know them to be, neither the farmers nor their sons, their daughters nor their wives, care to or are equal to undergoing the ordeal of market gardening, neither by inclination, duty, or choice. And I have yet to see the first farmer to say he will undertake to operate a market garden of sufficient size to even approximately supply vegetables for local consumption or for eastern shipment.

Therefore should the Japanese be excluded from the market garden industry, from where and when, from where and whom are we to receive our supply?

The salaries for American labor for American young men in every line of business and industry in our country are so alluring that there are not only few, but there are none who are willing to operate a market garden. And notwithstanding all the modern improvements and machinery they will not in most cases so much as work on the farm, even where they are free from responsibility, investment, etc.

Should the Japanese be forced from the farms which they now occupy the same condition would prevail here as in the East, where the young men have given up the farms and gone to the city because there the salaries are large with but eight hours work per day. In consequence nothing is grown for market. The older people remaining on the farms raising only sufficient for themselves. And with a steadily decreasing supply and increasing demand the price of food will continue to advance.

The Japanese are here, they are ready and willing to do the work; all they ask is the chance. We need the vegetables and small fruits that they know how to raise, and there is absolutely no one else to supply us. We can not afford to do without them.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., *July 13, 1920.*

CHAIRMAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am inclosing two copies each of pamphlets on Japanese question, which may give a different point of view than given by recent men testifying before your committee.

Very truly,

CHESTER VERSTEEG.

[Pamphlet No. 1. Apr. 12, 1920. By Chester Versteege, of the Los Angeles bar.]

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM IN CALIFORNIA.

America is the frontier where must meet the East and the West. California is the acknowledged gateway of that frontier. Contact through countless ways with higher standards of living is arousing within the breasts of millions of orientals desires beyond their powers to satisfy.

The ultimate welfare of the Orient—Japan, Korea, Siberia, India—does not depend upon the right to send emigrants abroad. It does depend upon the use of the fundamental process of developing the resources of the Orient, of the painful process of industrialization, and of sanitation and wisely directed birth control, thus approximating the oriental standard of living to that of the occidental.

Until that use is understandingly made the oriental consciousness of growing power will force the Americans and the white races of the Pacific to a choice of either brute force, on one hand, against a Japanized Orient, or the exercise of skillful diplomacy, considerate legislative powers, and the cordial unity of peoples, on the other. Which shall it be? Japan is the mouthpiece of the Orient. The history of Japan during the last 55 years has been without parallel in world annals. No other nation in history has so quickly entered the circle of civilized powers. This Nation of tradition and culture is highly sensitive to its failure thus far to be accepted fully into the family of nations.

The writer has spent six months in gathering material from all available sources, expressing all shades of thought—a period admittedly most brief. He is convinced that while California feels the burden of the problem most heavily, that problem is nevertheless international. The Orient to-day challenges the Occident on the shores of every white continent facing the Pacific. Circumstances have placed in California the "beginning of a problem—the biggest race problem that the world has ever known."

HISTORY OF ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION IN UNITED STATES.

While California has not now a serious Chinese problem, the history of Chinese immigration is interesting from the standpoint of effectiveness of the Chinese exclusion acts and China's future attitude toward these acts. This pamphlet, being devoted to matters of review, will contain frequent statements of facts and figures.

The records of the United States Bureau of Immigration date from 1820. A simple Chinese immigrant arrived that year. Up to 1853 a total of only 88 arrived. But the discovery of gold in California brought the Chinaman also for, in 1853, immigration from China amounted to 13,100. The influx was unrestricted for 30 years and during that period (1854-1883) more than 288,000, or an average of 9,600 a year arrived. With the adoption of exclusion of Chinese immigrants of the laboring class in 1883 the immigration was about entirely checked, 279 arriving in 1884 and only 22 in 1885. During the 35 years since the first exclusion law became fully effective—that is, from 1884 to 1919—the total immigration from that country has been 56,500 or an annual average of about 1,600.

During this entire period emigration has, of course, been continuing also. From 1908 to 1919 the number of aliens departing for China has slightly exceeded the number admitted from that country. Because of this emigration and heavy death toll, due to advanced age, the number of Chinese in the United States has decreased rapidly from 106,701 in 1890, the maximum, to 56,756, according to the census report of 1910. (This for continental United States only, excluding Hawaii, Alaska, etc.) During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, there were 2,963 males and 377 females admitted, fully half

through the port of San Francisco. Of the males 905 were admitted as United States citizens, men admitted to citizenship before the Federal naturalization law of 1882 and 512 were admitted as returning merchants.

It will be remembered that nonlaborers of various classes have been allowed to enter under the exclusion law and so long as they retain their status they are not liable to deportation. Laborers who were in America when the exclusion law was passed were given the right to return to the United States should they wish to visit their home land. The census of 1910 shows that nearly one-half the Chinese males in the United States were over 45 years of age and that there were only 4,675 females, 1 per every 14.30 males. These figures compared with similar citations following on Japanese immigration emphasizes the new elements of youth and family in the Japanese problem.

The first Japanese to set foot upon the American Continent came to Mexico early in the seventeenth century as guests of the Spanish colonists. The Japanese organized a merchant fleet and trade routes were established as far distant as Java and India. Over 15,000 Japanese were residing in the Philippines during the sixteenth century. In 1630 all intercourse with Mexico was cut off due to a change in Japan's foreign policy. Japan thus lost her chance for mastery of the Pacific by exploration and settlement of aggressive Japanese traders and colonists. For more than 200 years Japan maintained this policy of seclusion. About 1840 a Japanese boy was rescued from a shipwreck and placed in school at Fairhaven, Mass., and upon his return to Japan acted as interpreter for Commodore Perry in 1853. In 1860 a special Japanese embassy was given passage on American naval vessels and received as guests of the American Government. Their reception was varied, civic, State, and Federal authorities showing them every possible consideration, yet many of our people greeting them with jeers and offensive remarks.

The California Union and other California papers of 1869 report a colony of a few score Japanese settled as prospective silk growers at Gold Hill, Calif. This project proved a failure. The census of 1870 reported only 73 Japanese as residing in the United States. In 1880 there were 401. Emigration was legalized by the Japanese Government in 1885. Due to the Chinese exclusion law of 1882 there was a dearth of farm hands and a rise in wages of common laborers in California. In 1890 there were 2,292 Japanese in the United States. By 1910 there were 67,744. The present Japanese population in the United States, making all allowances for departures, deaths, births, may be fairly estimated at 110,000.

The immigration of Japanese to the United States, exclusive of emigration from our insular possessions, was 1,380 in 1893. In 1900 as high as 12,626. After the "gentleman's agreement" went into effect in 1909 the number dropped from 9,948 in 1907 to 1,532 in 1910. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, there were 11,404 Japanese admitted into continental United States and 3,500 into Hawaii. Deducting departures for the year leaves a net gain for the United States of 3,076 and for Hawaii of 595. It will be noticed with interest that the census of 1910 shows nearly two-thirds of the Japanese to be between the ages of 25 and 45 years, and that there are only 6.94 males to every female.

REVIEW OF STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION, TREATIES, AND DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Immediately following is the story of Chinese exclusion. As early as 1852, before the larger movement began, the governor of California advised that Chinese coolie immigration be restricted, and in 1855 the State enacted a law imposing a head tax of \$53 on every immigrant of that race. This was followed in 1858 by a law forbidding Chinese or Mongolians to enter the State, but all such legislation was declared unconstitutional by both the State and the Federal Supreme Courts. The California Legislature appealed to the National Congress in 1877 and 1878. In 1879 Congress passed a bill limiting the number of Chinese who could come to the United States in any one vessel to 15, and repealing the favored-nation clause in the Burlingame treaty of 1868, which provided for free immigration and emigration between China and the United States, but President Hayes vetoed the measure. In 1880 a treaty was concluded with China which gave the United States the right to "regulate, limit, or suspend" the immigration of Chinese laborers, but not to "absolutely prohibit" it. In 1882 Congress sought to pass a bill suspending Chinese labor immigration for 20

years. This was vetoed by President Arthur. Later in the same year a bill providing for a 10-year suspension of such immigration, but giving the right of reentry to Chinese lawfully in the United States, became a law.

The Chinese Government has several times opened negotiations with our Government for a modification of the treaty, but with no tangible results. The Chinese immigration act of May 6, 1882, as amended by act of July 5, 1884, reads as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States be, and the same is hereby, suspended, and during such suspension it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborers to come from any foreign port or place or having so come to remain within the United States."

This act was continued by act of May 5, 1892, and by act of April 27, 1902, by which act it was extended to include island territory of the United States and "until such time as otherwise provided by law." The act of April 27, 1904, amended the above act so as to read:

"Reenacted, extended, and continued, without modification, limitation, or condition."

Thus this final legislative step in Chinese exclusion is in direct contravention of our treaty with China proclaimed December 8, 1894, which provides for the exclusion of Chinese laborers for a period of only 10 years. China has protested but submitted to greater weight. The only classes of Chinese aliens now admissible to the United States are teachers, students, travelers for curiosity or pleasure, merchants and their wives and minor children, officials of the Chinese Government and their body and household servants, persons holding return certificates, persons passing in transit to some foreign country, and those whose physical condition necessitates immediate hospital treatment. So much for Chinese immigration. Congress made impossible their future naturalization by enacting the following statute May 6, 1882:

"Hereafter no State court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship, and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

Following is the outline of Japanese exclusion from citizenship in and entry into the United States. The Federal Constitution (Art. I, sec. 8) provides that "Congress shall have power * * * to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," etc. The first law of naturalization was passed March 26, 1790, and provided that "any alien being a free white person who shall have resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for the term of two years may be admitted to become a citizen thereof." Between 1790 and 1854 Congress passed 15 different laws dealing with naturalization, in each case the phrase "free white person" being retained without discussion. By the act of July 14, 1870, section 7, and in harmony with the principles established by the Civil War, Congress provided that "the naturalization laws are hereby extended to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent."

An amending act was passed February 18, 1875, which read:

"The provisions of this title (Title XXX, Naturalization) shall apply to aliens being free white persons and to aliens of African nativity, and to persons of African descent."

Federal and Supreme Court decisions have repeatedly held that Japanese do not come within the provisions of this statute. Armenians, Hindus, Parsees, and Syrians have been held to be included within its terms as being of Aryan stock. It is because of the wording of this statute that the legislators of California were able to pass the alien land law of 1913 without using a direct reference to the Japanese. The dearth of the favored-nation clause in the treaty of 1911, between Japan and the United States, made fully legal the law of 1913.

The writer is outlining legislation in chronological order only. Little interest was taken by the people at large in California on the Japanese question until, through the efforts of the San Francisco Chronicle, the first anti-Japanese convention met in San Francisco on May 7, 1905, and adopted a resolution protesting against the national policy which permitted Japanese immigrants to come to our shores and lower the standard of living and American civilization. Organization of the Asiatic Exclusion League followed immediately. Then came the famous San Francisco Board of Education resolution, the import of which became an international issue. The Constitution of California, article 9, regarding provision for a school system, was followed by the following statute, section 1662, of the school law:

"Trustees shall have the power * * * to establish separate schools for Indians, Chinese, or Mongolian children. When such schools are established, Indian, Chinese, or Mongolian children must not be admitted into any other school."

Pursuant to this statute on October 11, 1906, the board adopted a resolution directing all principals to send such children to the oriental public school.

An investigation by the Federal Government and a conference between President Roosevelt and local officials of San Francisco followed. Since the resolution became ineffective by agreement, its relation to the treaty of amity existing at that time between the United States and Japan need not be discussed. Moved by force of circumstances, the Japanese Government agreed to restrict the issuing of passports to laborers who wished to emigrate. This agreement with Japan has been in effect since 1907, and is more popularly known as the "gentlemen's agreement." In substance it is "that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to the continental United States only to such of its subjects as are nonlaborers or are laborers who, in coming to this country, seek to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise in this country." Accordingly, the classes of laborers entitled to receive passports have come to be designated "former residents," "parents, wives, or children of residents," and "settled agriculturists." Subsequently, at the suggestion of Japan, this agreement was extended to the Hawaiian Islands. Statistics of immigration under this agreement have been referred to above. The immigration of Japanese women under this agreement, the source of much friction under the terms thereof, will be dealt with in pamphlet No. 2.

Japan and the United States concluded a treaty of commerce and navigation dated February 21, 1911. Only the first paragraph of Article I is essential to this discussion:

"The subjects or citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other; to carry on trade, wholesale and retail; to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, and shops; to employ agents of their choice; to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and, generally, to do anything incident to or necessary for trade, upon the same terms as native subjects or citizens, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established."

The United States Immigration act of February 5, 1917, in addition to many specifications as to physical and moral defectives, etc., to be excluded, contains a comprehensive provision for general restriction by territory, describing by latitude and longitude certain geographical regions of Asia and adjacent islands, natives of which shall not be admitted. The area does not include Japan nor east China, but does include the majority of the islands of the Pacific, all of India, and the major part of the continent of central Asia. The original proposal was to exclude "Hindus and persons who can not become eligible under existing law to become citizens of the United States by naturalization, unless otherwise provided for by existing agreements as to passports or by existing treaties, conventions, or agreements that may hereafter be entered into." The Japanese Government, believing the phraseology was aimed at the Japanese and suspecting it of being a forerunner for annulling the "gentlemen's agreement," had objected to it. The phraseology of latitude and longitude was hit upon as a substitute. This exclusion is not absolute. Those excepted are Government officers, ministers, or religious teachers, missionaries, authors, artists, merchants, and travelers for curiosity, their legal wives, and their children under 16 years. Such persons, when admitted, must maintain their status at the risk of deportation. This is the first immigration law of the 15 passed in the history of our country to apply a general principle of exclusion to any other people than the Chinese.

Canadian immigration law is as follows: Under the new immigration act the governor in council may publish regulations at his discretion for various reasons, economic, industrial, etc. Under this provision, he made the following regulation on June 9, 1919:

"From and after the date hereof and until otherwise ordered, the landing in Canada, at any port of entry in British Columbia hereinafter specified, of any immigrant of the following classes or occupations, viz, skilled and unskilled labor, is hereby prohibited."

New Zealand admits immigrants only after a rigid written English examination, which thus prohibits entirely the labor classes of Japan.

ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION IN CALIFORNIA.

Since 1909, at each successive legislative year, innumerable bills have been proposed restricting Japanese activities within the State, some of them containing more human than their authors could probably realize. In 1909 the

most important bill introduced was known as the Drew alien land bill, a copy of the Illinois alien land law. Under its provisions an alien acquiring title to lands was given five years in which to become a citizen of the United States. Failing in this, he was required to dispose of the same to a citizen or have it sold by the county district attorney. Leasing for longer than one year was prohibited. At the suggestion of Gov. Gillett, the Oklahoma law was substituted. It was defeated by 48 to 28. The anti-Japanese school bill then came up for hearing, and upon telegraphic request from President Roosevelt and urgent request of the governor and Speaker Stanton, consideration was postponed for several days and finally the bill defeated. Nevertheless a series of senate anti-Japanese resolutions were adopted by the assembly and went to the governor.

And now we come to California's internationally discussed alien land law, approved May 19, 1913. Section 1 provides that all aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire real property, etc. Section 2 follows verbatim:

"All aliens other than those mentioned in section 1 of this act may acquire, possess, enjoy, and transfer real property, or any interest therein, in this State, in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject, and not otherwise, and may in addition thereto lease lands in this State for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years."

Section 3 limits the ownership and leasing of land by companies, associations, or corporations of which a majority are aliens or in which a majority of issued capital stock is owned by such aliens in the same manner as section 2 above.

During the debate on the measure in the State legislature there was established the precedent of a Secretary of State of the Nation in the capital of a sovereign State actively endeavoring to influence the legislation of that State. Upon its passage and before its approval by Gov. Johnson the Japanese ambassador at Washington filed a formal protest May 9, 1913, with the Secretary of State, terming the act "unfair, unjust, inequitable, and discriminatory; primarily directed against Japanese and prejudicial to their existing rights; inconsistent with the provisions of the treaty in force and opposed to the spirit and fundamental principles of amity and good understanding upon which the conventional relations of the two countries depend." The Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, replied on May 19 that the act was "not political nor part of any national policy of unfriendliness, but was wholly economical and based upon particular economical conditions existing in California."

So notes passed back and forth between the Secretary and the ambassador; cablegrams came and went between Washington and Tokyo. The Japanese Government was insistent upon the existence of racial antagonism evidenced by the act. It alleged a violation of existing treaty (1911) in—

1. Took away from Japanese subjects right to acquire land by devise, etc., and to acquire leaseholds of land for residential and commercial purposes.
2. Impaired obligation of contracts.
3. Impaired vested rights to dispose of property created under treaty of 1894.
4. Japanese deprived of capacity to bequeath.
5. Discrimination was a denial of most-favored-nation treatment.

The United States answered that the treaty makes no reference to ownership of land; that the question was in pursuance of the desire of the Japanese Government dealt with by an exchange of notes at the time of the adoption of the second treaty (1911), and it was agreed between Baron Uchida and Mr. Knox that that question should be regulated in each country by the local laws, and respective States; that alien ownership of lands had been secured to other nations by special treaty stipulations and not favored-nation clauses immediately relating to commerce and navigation. The governor refused President Wilson's request for delay, and the matter ended by the filing of several formal protests by the Japanese Government at Washington.

It is clear that the California statute is within the terms of the treaty of 1911 and in conformity to the Federal interpretation of our national naturalization laws. It will be interesting to briefly note the acts of other States and other nations facing the same problem.

OREGON.

Aliens have same rights as a native citizen.

WASHINGTON.

Ownership of lands by aliens other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States is prohibited, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage, etc. Provisions shall not apply to lands containing valuable mineral deposits, etc. Corporations, majority of capital stock of which is owned by aliens, shall be considered aliens.

IDAHO.

Aliens denied right to acquire land except mineral lands by act of 1891. Repealed in 1913.

NEVADA.

Aliens enjoy same right as native-born citizens.

ARIZONA.

No person ineligible to citizenship under laws of the United States and no corporation more than 30 per cent of whose stock is owned by persons other than citizens of the United States or ineligible to become such shall acquire title to or an interest in land other than mineral lands. Can lease for five years only.

CANADA.

Aliens may acquire and hold realty.

AUSTRALIA.

No restrictions imposed in any of the States except Queensland, except as to Crown lands.

NEW ZEALAND.

Same as Canada.

JAPAN.

There are three ways in which foreigners may hold land in Japan:

1. By ordinary lease, running for any convenient time and renewable.
2. A superficies title may be secured in all parts of Japan, except colonial areas, running for 999 years, if desired.
3. May form joint-stock companies and hold land for purposes indicated by their charters.

In addition permanent leases were obtainable in certain concessions by purchase from time to time, the rental covering taxes as well. Many of these lots have passed into Japanese hands and it is a disappearing form of ownership. A law was passed in 1910 covering foreigners who maintain an establishment in Japan, but was never made effective by the Government.

It is interesting to note that Japanese may not become citizens of the United States, even if they have served or are serving in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, because the act of June 30, 1914, qualifies such admission through service by the words "who may, under existing law, become a citizen of the United States." The act of May 9, 1918, section 4352, Revised Statutes, seventh subdivision, permits Filipinos, Porto Ricans, and any aliens, etc., to become citizens through such service, but also provides that nothing in it shall repeal or in any way enlarge section 4353 (the provision on naturalization), except as provided in section 4352, seventh subdivision, above.

The writer hopes this pamphlet has laid the foundation for a more spirited discussion to follow of actual conditions, plans, and proposed remedies.

[Pamphlet No. 2, May 10, 1920. By Chester Versteeg, of the Los Angeles bar.]

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM IN CALIFORNIA.

ERRATUM.

There is an incorrect statement in pamphlet No. 1 to the effect that Federal and Supreme Court decisions have repeatedly held that Japanese do not come within the provisions of the statute on naturalization. The annotations to the statute in question state that Japanese and Mongolians have been held not to be "white persons," citing both Federal and Supreme Court decisions. A subsequent reading of the Supreme Court cases show them not to be in point. The note is correct as to decisions of the other Federal courts.

THE PART JAPANESE PLAY IN INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL LIFE IN CALIFORNIA.

We have to deal with the Japanese in a fourfold aspect. First, as a race whose laboring class is barred from entrance into the United States by a self-imposed agreement suggested by the Japanese to save themselves from the odium of direct immigration legislation; second, as aliens denied the rights and duties of citizenship; and third, as business men and farmers prevented from owning real estate for any purposes whatsoever in California and from leasing agricultural lands for a term longer than three years. Lastly, as a people whose traditions, language, and mere personal appearance create race prejudice. Each of these conditions help to make the place Japanese fill in our industrial and social life.

According to the census of 1910, out of the total of 72,157 Japanese in the United States there were then only 1,643 in the Middle Atlantic States, 2,364 in other sections of the East and Middle West, 10,447 in the Mountain States, and 57,703 in the Pacific States, mostly in California. Presuming that the 1920 census will reveal approximately 110,000 Japanese in the United States, and allowing a fair increase on the estimate of the Japanese population of 69,982 in California made by the Japanese consulate of San Francisco in September, 1918, we can safely say that almost two-thirds of the Japanese in the United States are still living in California, and the part they play in industrial and social life in this State assumes the utmost importance, whether the problem be looked upon as a national or international one.

Climatic conditions in California, vast areas of rich, undeveloped lands, need of cheap labor since the enactment of Chinese exclusion laws, the mere fact that the port of San Francisco was the gateway for oriental trade, all these combined to place and keep the major portion of the Japanese within this State. Previous to 1908 most of the Japanese who came to the Pacific coast came to Japanese boarding houses and from there secured their first employment as section hands on the railways, as agricultural laborers in field and orchard, or as domestic servants and house cleaners in the large cities. As time passed smaller numbers entered other industrial employments or secured places in shops and stores. One of the chief benefits to the railways and large ranch owners was the convenience with which the Japanese were secured through contractors of their own race, the latter receiving their remuneration through charging interpreters' fees, a fee of 5 cents per day from the wages of each man and profits from supplies sold at stores run in connection with the work camps. At the time of the investigation of the Immigration commission in 1909 the railway workers were receiving from 12 to 14 cents per hour, or 25 cents per day less than Greek, Italian, and Austrian laborers doing the same kind of work. In recent years, due to the scarcity of Japanese laborers, they have received the same rate as is paid for labor of other races.

That the Japanese have added decisively to the wealth of California can not be denied. In the Sacramento River region the Japanese pioneer farmers have fought and overcome unhealthful conditions in reclamation and development work. In Fresno County alone, in the earlier days of development, the Japanese Agriculture Association estimates the loss of Japanese life due to poor water and insanitary conditions at 3,000. Twelve years ago the Japanese entered the tule jungles around Meridian, clearing tangled growth, cutting timber, and blasting out stumps. For 10 years they experimented in bean planting. During these years the pioneers merely broke even. To-day 50,000 acres around Meridian are in beans. Bean farming is now so profitable there that Americans.

Italians, and Portuguese have entered the field in such numbers as to reduce the proportionate number of acres planted by Japanese to but 4 per cent of the total acreage.

Livingston, a small town on the Southern Pacific near Merced, in the San Joaquin Valley, was surrounded by a hummocky soil known as "goose lands," or "hog wallows." A white colony established there in 1892 had struggled with hostile conditions and had vanished. A Japanese colony established in 1906 nearly met the same fate, grasshoppers clearing what the wind left. To-day the properties of the soil of Livingston have been so clearly demonstrated by the Japanese pioneers that the American population outnumbers the Japanese five to one. Land values have risen from \$35 to \$175 per acre, 260 carloads of grapes of both table and raisin variety having been shipped from there in 1917.

And so in the development of orchards about Penryn and Watsonville and of vineyards about Fresno and in the much discussed Florin region. They have pioneered in the development of the rice industry in Butte, Colusa, Yuba, and Sutter Counties. Mr. K. Ikuta, the real pioneer of commercial rice growing in California, was the first to grow rice on a commercial scale after the variety tests conducted at Biggs by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1909, 1910, and 1911. After several disappointing years Mr. Ikuta, in association with other Japanese, organized the California Rice Farming Co. In 1917 the company planted to rice 3,740 acres in two ranches located in Colusa County. The machinery alone represented an expenditure of over \$40,000. Americans have followed the Japanese in this industry and now outnumber them. Of the 80,000 acres of rice grown in California in 1917, 8,000 only belonged to Japanese concessions. When the California Rice Co. started at Colusa the land had been renting for \$1 per acre and selling at \$8 per acre. In 1918 this same land rented for \$20 per acre and sold at \$50 per acre. On the other hand, in the Vaca Valley, which was a comparatively developed country at the time of their advent, the Japanese contribution was to maintain orchards and vineyards already developed and to aid in the gradual expansion that has taken place there. In southern California the Japanese have come to occupy a conspicuous place in the citrus fruit industry as laborers and in the growing of melons, celery, berries, and vegetables first as laborers and later as tenant farmers. There has been little of the pioneer work here; little of permanent improvement and development of resources. Increased production through intensive farming and gardening has been at the expense of the soil, but around Los Angeles and in Los Angeles County on lands ultimately destined as city lots and villa sites. Space will not permit a full recital of Japanese work upon the land. The sons of Nippon—the daughters, too, we are now finding—have brought with them the inherited skill of centuries of intensive farming and have exercised this skill to the full here in California. They have worked under conditions and have borne burdens the white man flatly refuses to meet or bear. Mr. George Shima has graphically said of the Japanese that they are men who "stoop to labor." Fairness requires that we acknowledge the debt the State of California owes to this alien race within our borders. Yet appreciation of the ability of the Japanese to cope with and master these difficulties of land development should not carry us to the conclusion that they are fully entitled to land ownership, to citizenship, which are rights presupposing assimilability. The problem is a complex one. In skill, tenacity, and energy displayed it tends to prove it. In standard of life maintained, it tends to disprove it. The first establishes capability. The second shows the price paid, namely, a lower standard of life than our own.

In 1913 the Japanese owned 26,707 acres and leased 255,980, making a total control of 282,687 acres. In 1916 there were 1,003 Japanese landowners, composing 1.0 of all the landowners in California, and 6,402 tenant farmers, or 85.2 of all the tenant farmers in California. In 1918 out of a total Japanese population of 68,082 (California), composed of 41,842 male adults, 12,232 female adults, 7,877 male children, and 7,031 female children, 526 farms were owned by Japanese farmers, while through lease and contract they controlled 390,037 acres, or an average of 63.5 acres per farm owned or controlled. Of these there were 84 farms owned by Japanese in southern California, comprising 2,950 acres, and, together with those leased and under contract, 2,350 farms, with a total acreage of 84,600. In 1916 the total Japanese agricultural wealth was placed at \$25,000,000, the total of California at \$1,614,694,584. The total value of agricultural products raised by the Japanese in 1918 was placed at \$53,375,720, the total of California at approximately \$515,100,000. In 1917 the total value of the berry crop raised by the Japanese was \$3,180,000, or nearly

90 per cent of the total State crop; tomatoes \$1,824,000, or 80 per cent; grapes \$5,690,000, or 35 per cent; beans \$5,983,000, or 18 per cent, etc. Data covering development work by Japanese, ownership and tenure of land and crop values have been taken from the reports of the California Development Board for 1916, the Japanese Agricultural Association, Mills on The Japanese Problem in the United States, Dr. Sidney Gulick's American Democracy and Asiatic Citizenship, and the Japanese-American Year Book. These sources approximate correctness and are the best obtainable. The land-ownership phase of the question has been gone into as fully as convenient because, just as the Japanese problem of the United States centers in California, so the problem in California is irrevocably linked with the tilling of the soil.

A passing glance at Japanese activities in other industries will suffice. The number employed in the lumbering industry within this State is negligible. Race prejudice has checked entirely their employment in the lumber and shingle mills of Oregon and Washington, or limited them to common labor and "outside" jobs, at, approximately, the wages of white labor. The San Francisco Fish Canning Co. has discontinued sending Japanese in appreciable numbers to their stations in Washington and Alaska, Filipinos, Italians, and Mexicans being better adapted to this work, and the Japanese themselves seeking better opportunities in the cities and on the farms. Very few Japanese are employed in factories and workshops. A limited number are in the professions. Japanese day workers, living in groups of from 6 to 40, fill the needs of temporary housework, window cleaning, etc., at 35 to 60 cents per hour, there being 162 such house-cleaning establishments in San Francisco in 1913 and 67 in Los Angeles.

It has been estimated by local newspapers that the Japanese operate 15 laundries, 176 confectionery stores, 300 apartment houses and hotels, and 405 groceries and fruit stores in Los Angeles at present. The competition complained of by our grocers is without legal redress, as the Japanese engaged in business are within the rights granted by the treaty of 1911. The balance of employment in hotels and clubs, in Japanese-owned laundries, or as owners of various shops and stores, meeting the needs of their countrymen.

Now, as to the place they fill in social life in California. In the days of Chinese labor the Chinaman was praised for being satisfied with his lot and knowing his place. The Japanese, on the other hand, are criticized both for channishness as evidenced in work camp and colonies and Japanese quarters in the larger cities and for their refusal to "stay put"; for their decided tendency to improve their social status, to break the old residence boundaries and to move in the white man's social circles. That aliens so radically differing in color, facial features, in tongue and religion, should be channish is to be expected. That those same aliens, after a certain period of residence within our country, should be seeking personal betterment and the realization of a better standard of living is most natural for a race with the traditions, the culture, the patriotism and the ambition of the Nipponese.

A process of Americanization has been going on during the last 15 years among the Japanese of California that has probably altered the spirit and character of large numbers of their race in America. They are here for relatively permanent residence. They now desire to become adopted to their new life and its opportunities. Many are studying English zealously. There are many thousands of Japanese families; many thousands of Japanese children are beginning to attend American schools in every section of the Pacific coast. These things are evidence of the desire of the Japanese to be assimilated into the social life of the land of their adoption. Again this is not the proof of assimilability. It does make them responsible. It fosters a settling and an accumulating. Through such organizations as the Japanese Association and the Japanese Agricultural Association classes in Americanization are conducted, the Japanese are urged to seek an education in English, to adopt the Christian religion, to absorb American customs, and to play their part and assume their burdens in American associations dealing with questions of business and agricultural pursuits. They have formed prefectural clubs representing various Provinces of Japan, similar to our State societies. When the union waiters went out on strike in 1916 all the Japanese waiters did the same, although they were not then members of the union, and refused to be employed as strikebreakers. A new spirit in recent years has been manifest in the relations of organized labor to Japanese labor, which, by the way, is ~~now~~ ^{being} and collective bargaining has very nearly obliterated any ~~distinction~~ ^{distinction} on a page scale between the white man and the Japanese and in many lines of work has approximated the standard of living

of the Japanese to that of the white man of the laboring class. The Japanese Christian missions are aiding the Japanese to play a more complete part in our social life; so also the Japanese churches, of which there were 40 in California in 1914 with a membership of 2,000. There is little or no friction between the Japanese and the white children in the public schools. The establishment of kindergartens where Japanese children may learn English before taking grade work will remove most of the problem connected with the public schools.

Formerly Japanese used the public tennis courts in Oakland at the price of harsh words and occasional stone throwing. A new spirit of understanding has now accorded them the same treatment and opportunity as others receive and enjoy. That the best class of Japanese has experienced difficulties in entering, even to a limited extent, into the social life of their neighborhood is evidenced in the case of the San Francisco manager of Mitsui & Co., the Japanese international trade firm. When this Japanese business man, a gentleman of cosmopolitan culture who had traveled extensively in Asia and Europe, rented a house in Berkeley his neighbors threatened to boycott the fuel dealers and provision merchants of Berkeley, thus forcing the new tenant to purchase supplies from Oakland and San Francisco. As the weeks passed his neighbors began to realize the folly of their actions with the result that social felicitations were eventually exchanged. When Mr. George Shima, popularly called the "potato king," and president of the Japanese Association of America, secured a residence in an exclusive section of Berkeley, insinuations and invectives were heaped upon him and the newspapers of the bay cities hurled trades and epithets. But sumptuous furnishings, a beautiful garden with rare shrubs and a \$500 donation to the Young Men's Christian Association of the State University caused the people of Berkeley to recognize his respectability and public spirit and the social ban was raised. In Los Angeles the Japanese Students' Club, consisting mostly of the University of Southern California Japanese students, were obliged to drop plans for the purchase of a lot for clubhouse purposes due to the prejudice of our citizens. Japanese played an important part financially in the relief of San Francisco after the fire and throughout the war subscribed a full quota to Red Cross funds.

The part Japanese play in our social life might be discussed at much greater length from many different angles, but the discussion itself borders on that of assimilation to be considered later. It is certain that no other race so radically different from our own has made the persistent, serious attempts to become a part of our social life as has the Japanese race. It is equally certain that, except in isolated cases, as exchange of neighborly visits between whites and Japanese in Florin and similar settlements, and common attendance at church services at Livingston, the Japanese have not been accepted as an integral part of the social life of California or any section thereof. In this respect they still remain an alien people in a foreign land.

ASSIMILATION.

Assimilation has been defined as the act, process, or result of making or becoming like, homogeneous, or harmonious; a modifying of one thing or element to make it harmonize with or resemble another. The outstanding proponent of Japanese assimilability to American life is Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, a former professor and lecturer in Doshishi University and the Imperial University of Kyoto, Japan, an American of long residence in Japan, the author of several books on that country and now serving as secretary of the National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation, with headquarters in New York City. Assimilability is referred to casually in both his books, *American Democracy and Asiatic Citizenship* and *The American Japanese Problem*, but directly in the latter where two chapters entitled "Are Japanese assimilable?" and "Can Americans assimilate Japanese?" cover 65 pages. In brief, Dr. Gulick tells us that assimilation does not involve free intermarriage of races. He earnestly deprecates intermarrying, drawing his conclusions from various cases cited, many of which have, nevertheless, resulted happily for both parties. It is to the possibilities of assimilation without intermarriage that he directs our attention. He tells us that the untrained thinker takes the concrete whole as he finds it, the difference in color, in physiognomy, language, psychic characteristics, civilization, morals, and religion; that each element is unconsciously regarded as carrying with it all the rest, so that whenever one element exists the possession of the others may be assumed; that these characteristics are thought to be inherited from generation to generation by the regular vital processes.

Continuing, he states that the universal characteristics of all mankind, whatever the race, is their common possession of power of abstract thought, of language, of moral sense, and of religious aspirations; that man is by his innermost nature social; that so-called race characteristics, then, fall into two groups, the physiological and the psychological, the former transmitted by biological, the latter by social heredity; the former completed in the case of each individual not later than birth, while social heredity begins possibly before birth, but reaching its maximum activity during childhood; that physiological and social heredity have no necessary connection; that it "is not physical amalgamation that unites mankind; it is mental community. To be great a nation need not be of one blood; it must be of one mind"; that the spirit and even the play of expression on the faces of Japanese children born and raised here disclose the subtle influence at work transforming them; that any social heritage whatever can be given to any child; that modern science has completely refuted the arguments of the defenders of Japanese nonassimilability. Dr. Gulick ends his chapter by stating that while adequate scientific data are lacking covering the desirability of biological assimilation of the Japanese and white races, the social assimilation of the Japanese is beyond question. Recognizing the masterly contribution of Dr. Gulick to the question of race assimilation, the writer, nevertheless, reserves his own humble opinion to be expressed in the concluding remarks.

Mr. H. A. Millis, professor of economics, University of Kansas, a thorough investigator of our relations with Japan, in his book, *The Japanese Problem in the United States*, states that the Japanese quickly conform to certain standards of the adopted country, namely, in dress, diet, mastery of the English language, reading of American periodicals and newspapers, etc., but draws the following conclusions as to their assimilation—that is, that they have many personal qualities which make for rapid assimilation; that in their assimilation much progress has been made; that whether they could be completely assimilated under favorable conditions only time would tell; that even with limited numbers the situation is such that assimilation is unlikely to occur in the desired degree; that with large numbers it would not take place; that the evil of race mixture is pretty much of a bogie. Following are authorities more clearly in favor of assimilation:

Mr. K. K. Kawakami, formerly head of the Japanese Association of America, head of the Pacific Press Bureau (Japanese) of San Francisco, and author of *Asia at the Door*, is not only an emphatic believer in Japanese assimilability but urges intermarriage of the two races as a practical solution.

Mr. Yamato Ichihashi, a graduate of Stanford University, formerly a special agent of the United States Immigration Commission, and author of a comprehensive pamphlet, *Japanese Immigration—Its Status in California*, asserts that "present facts clearly indicate the capacity of the Japanese for assimilation." To the contrary are the following:

Dr. Jesse F. Steiner, author of *The Japanese Invasion, A Study in the Psychology of Inter-Racial Contacts*, asserts that the Japanese, being peculiarly responsive to strange surroundings might surpass other nationalities in their ability to acquire American civilization, but doubts whether the difficulty of giving them a fair chance will ever be overcome.

Dr. Robert E. Park, of the department of sociology, University of Chicago, says that the Japanese wear a "racial uniform," and that like the Negro are "condemned to remain among us an abstraction."

Mr. Montaville Flowers, author of *The Japanese Conquest of American Opinion*, and a voluminous gatherer of the opinions of authorities on the question, asserts the Japanese to be wholly unassimilable; that the belief that the "melting pot" can absorb all races is the great American illusion; that if we were to attempt to assimilate the Japanese under Dr. Gulick's proposed immigration law (see *Discussion of organizations and programs in this pamphlet*), our citizens would awake some day to find but the dead soul of America in the melting pot.

Senator Phelan; Mr. Chester Rowell, editor of the *Fresno Republican*; Mr. V. S. McClutchy, publisher of the *Sacramento Bee* and a student of the question at the source of immigration, Japan, all assert emphatically the nonassimilability of the Japanese race into American life.

In the answer to questionnaires involving a group of questions sent out by the writer to both American and Japanese employers of Japanese labor the answers to the question of what per cent of those Japanese with whom the individuals were acquainted could qualify for citizenship if our naturalization laws permitted their acceptance ranged from none to 50 per cent, and the

answers regarding assimilation given by white employers was that they could not be assimilated, or at least not within several generations.

The situation in Hawaii, while somewhat beyond the scope of this pamphlet, is of exceptional interest as regards assimilation. In 1916 the total estimated population of the islands was 228,771, of which 97,000 were Japanese, 23,770 Hawaiian, 23,755 Portuguese, 21,954 Chinese, etc., while the Americans, British, Germans, and Russians together numbered only 16,012. With reference to intermarriage by the Japanese in a given year, out of 1,314 Japanese men who married 1,305 married Japanese brides. The tendency to maintain a pure stock is marked. A small American minority is seeking to Americanize vastly larger groups of diverse races. Hawaiian population will in all probability become increasingly a mixture of Japanese, Chinese, Hawaiian, and white, the pure blood constituting a constantly diminishing proportion. That American citizens of Japanese parentage will soon be the voting power in Hawaii is a foregone conclusion. Whether they will be permeated with American ideals in the exercise of the franchise remains to be seen. The supreme test of their patriotism in peace or in war will be made there.

NEW PROBLEMS UNDER GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT.

These problems are two in number, first, evasion of the agreement; second, recent influx of wives of resident Japanese, so-called "picture brides." Japan has been charged with infidelity in her part of the enforcement of the agreement by permitting certain numbers of emigrants to embark for our ports who proved upon arrival to be in fact of the laboring class. The report of the Commissioner of Immigration for 1919 shows that 335 Japanese immigrants were found to be without proper passports, 290 of whom had none at all. On the other hand, Prof. H. A. Mills, while employed by the Immigration Commission to observe the workings of the agreement; Mr. MacKenzie, California commissioner of labor; and the commissioner of immigration at Seattle, Wash., all state that, though the letter of the agreement is sometimes evaded by individuals, as a restrictive measure the agreement has been very successful and much more effective than the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws. This phase of the problem is best met by rigid inspection at the ports of embarkation by Japanese officials and at the ports of arrival by our authorities and prompt deportation of those who do not maintain the class status their passports call for. The Japanese Government has placed great restrictions upon emigration to Mexico and Canada, with the result that according to the Bureau of Immigration the surreptitious entries made through Mexico were straggling and negligible. In 1919 there were 117 contraband Japanese laborers apprehended at the California-Mexican border and deported. We see that the number is small despite flaring newspaper headlines. The bureau states that a larger working fund at its disposal would eliminate this phase of the problem.

As to the second problem, prior to May 5, 1917, the class of female immigrants known as "picture brides," when presenting passports under the agreement, were admitted only after the performance of a marriage ceremony in accordance with the laws of this country, the applicant being detained in port until the ceremony had been performed. Of course this did not prohibit; it merely inconvenienced. This proving unsatisfactory to the bureau, an extensive investigation was made of the legality of the picture marriage under Japanese laws. The bureau, having ascertained the complete legalization of this marriage ceremony dependent upon official notification by the contracting parties and their witnesses to the Japanese Government registration bureau, adopted a rule that the validity of these marriages be recognized and a further rule requiring a certified record of the registration and a certified copy of the notification of marriage made out by the party to the same living in the United States. From 1909 to 1916 the net increase of alien Japanese females in the United States was 10,996. In 1919 there were 3,192 Japanese "wives" admitted. The report of the Commissioner of Immigration nowhere states the number of females who departed for that year. Since the percentage of net gain for all Japanese immigrants for that year is 37 per cent of total arrivals, and presuming the net gain on the 3,192 Japanese wives was also 37 per cent (probably much greater as "picture brides" included in the number would be of a class not likely to depart) we would have a net immigration of 1,181 Japanese wives for the year 1919.

A pamphlet published by the California Farmers' Cooperative Association gives as the number of "picture brides" to enter the port of San Francisco for

1919 as 668. It will be borne in mind that there is a distinction between "picture brides" and "wives," the latter being the larger term. (Many writers and newspapers have failed to make this distinction.) Since the total female immigration from Japan, wives and all, was 4,311 for 1919, or nearly one-half of the whole period from 1900 to 1916, and despite the fact that data is not available to tell us of the increased number of "picture brides" recently come to our shores, these figures would ordinarily give us food for serious thought. But on December 17, 1919, the Japanese Government announced that on and after February 25, 1920, it would stop issuing passports to "picture brides." That the great majority of these wives perform the labor of men in the fields in addition to the bearing of children is beyond dispute.

G. Charles Hodges, writing in *Sunset* for June, 1917, and quoting the State board of health, says that the Japanese show an annual increase by 37 births per thousand to the white race increase of about 20 births per thousand. The *Los Angeles Times* states that there has been an increase of 3,000 per cent during the last 10 years of children born of Japanese parents in California and a decrease during the last four years of 8 per cent of children born of Caucasian parents. But the *Times* is here dealing only in percentages. Senator Phelan falls into the same error, quoting percentages without comparing totals of population.

Dr. William L. Holt, statistician of the *Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce*, tells us that in the year 2024, supposing little or no Japanese immigration, the white and Japanese populations will have equalled each other, but he has allowed a white increase by immigration to California of only 750,000 for each of the 10-year periods between 1917 and 2024 and has palpably erred in placing Japanese fecundity at 65 per thousand for the year 1917, claiming State board of health figures. Mr. Hodges, quoting the same board, places the figure at 37 per cent. As long as "picture brides" are barred from our shores by being denied passports, and remembering population totals, the writer after a careful survey of the situation, past and present, can not but conclude that there is no present menace in the Japanese birth rate in California.

DISCUSSION OF PRO AND ANTIJAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS, THEIR PROGRAMS AND INFLUENCE ON PUBLIC OPINION.

The most comprehensive program is that of the National Committee for Constructive Immigration Legislation, membership in the committee being open to all American citizens, and the secretary of which is Dr. Sidney L. Gulick. This committee proposes a bill to be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives to regulate immigration, to promote assimilation, and to modify the requirements for the acquisition of citizenship. Without repeating the provisions contained therein for determining various facts from time to time, nor provisions for the amendment of past acts, the bill in brief provides for—

1. The regulation of all immigration on a percentage principle, with the application of this principle to each people or mother-tongue group separately but impartially.
2. The annual admission of from 3 to 10 per cent of those of each people already naturalized, including the American-born children of that people as recorded in the census of 1920.
3. The creation of an immigration commission to determine annually the rate within the specified limits, with power to admit or exclude labor under exceptional circumstances, to formulate plans for the distribution of immigration, and to deal with other specified and exceptional matters of importance, including the formulation of educational standards for naturalization.
4. The raising of the standards of qualifications for citizenship and the extension of the privileges of naturalization to everyone who qualifies.
5. The separation of the citizenship of a wife from that of her husband.
6. The repeal of all laws dealing specifically and differentially with the Chinese.

The Japanese Society of New York, supported by annual patronage, is organized "for the promotion of friendly relations between the United States and Japan, and the diffusion among the American people of a more accurate knowledge of Japan, its aims, ideals, arts, science, industries, and economic conditions." The Japanese Association of America, of which Mr. George Shima is now president, with its subassociations in most of the large cities in the United States and innumerable smaller ones in towns and farming districts of California, has its headquarters in San Francisco. Through its press bureaus,

magazines, and use of pamphlets it is continually reaching a multitude of people. The Japanese are the foremost propagandists of the day. This association, while deprecating the California alien land law of 1913 and urging naturalization for the members of the Japanese race lawfully within the United States, is at present spending most of its energies in offsetting the activities of the Asiatic Exclusion League and individual agitation for restriction.

The United States Bureau of Immigration has drafted a new immigration bill embodying a nominal head tax for all aliens and requiring their registration annually for a period of four years, or until they shall have been naturalized. The bill contains elaborate means for enforcement of powers granted, but in no way changes the present status of oriental immigration. This bill, of course, does not touch upon naturalization.

In 1905 the Asiatic Exclusion League of America, then known as the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, was organized. It has been behind and fostered every anti-Japanese agitation in this State since its organization. Supported by certain newspapers it has at times aroused enthusiasm for its programs among thinking people; at other times it has agitated without cause and failed to receive a complete response from the people. The Asiatic Exclusion League of California is now organizing the Pacific Coast States in support of the following legislation, both State and national:

1. Entire prohibition of leasing of agricultural lands to Japanese aliens.
2. Prohibition of purchase of lands by dummy corporations, i. e., corporations whose majority capital stock is owned or controlled by aliens.
3. Requiring the guardian of the property of a child of alien parentage, if any part of that property shall be realty, to report all financial matters connected with the guardianship to some designated State official semiannually.
4. Amendment of the Federal Constitution whereby children born of parents either or both of whom are ineligible to citizenship will themselves retain the status of their parents.
5. Cancellation of the gentlemen's agreement.
6. Exclusion of all Japanese of the laboring class.
7. More rigid requirements for naturalization of aliens.

It is proposed to secure the above State legislation by inflative measures now being prepared. Space will not permit of a general discussion of the merits of this varied program.

Mr. V. S. McClutchy also proposes the bringing in of Chinese laborers for a fixed period of time, and for certain localized industries, in addition to the above program.

CONCLUSIONS.

Amidst such pretentious programs and cross programs the writer hesitates to draw his own conclusions in public. Perhaps an unbiased, although brief, study of this question may warrant the statement of them for the reader's benefit. Those conclusions are arrived at in the knowledge that the census of 1920 and the forthcoming report of the State board of control, provided that report be a comprehensive, fair one, open to public inspection, may alter the following conclusions. Nor has the writer ignored on the one hand the possibility of Japan's insistent attitude toward the problems of land ownership and citizenship being a subtle means of keeping America's attention directed away from the "peaceful penetration" of China, Manchuria, and Siberia by a nation of militaristic ambitions drawing its governmental powers from a German-modeled constitution. On the other hand he has not forgotten the wording of the first treaty Japan ever signed:

"There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part and the Empire of Japan on the other part and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places."

Under that treaty, which bore the signature of Matthew Calbraith Perry, we introduced Japan to the world of western civilization. Quoting Elihu Root:

"It is hard for democracy to learn the responsibilities of its power, but the people now, not governments, make friendships or dislikes, sympathy or discord, peace or war between nations. In this modern day, through the columns of the myriad press and messages flashing over countless wires, multitudes call to multitudes across boundaries and oceans in courtesy or insult, in amity or in defiance. Foreign officers and ambassadors and ministers no longer keep or break the peace, but the conduct of each people toward every other. The people who permit themselves to treat the people of other countries with dis-

courtesy or insult are surely sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind, for a world of sullen and revengeful hatred can never be a world of peace. Against such a feeling treaties are waste paper and diplomacy the empty routine of idle form."

These conclusions are:

1. No change in status of Japanese immigration advisable. A rigid enforcement of the agreement at ports of entrance and the Mexican border. If, despite Japan's promise to prohibit "picture bride" immigration continues, a modification of that agreement, or a more drastic interpretation of it by the Immigration Bureau, or direct legislation on that point advisable.
2. The plan of percentage immigration for all races, including the Japanese and Chinese, might prove successful when assimilation of oriental races has been demonstrated beyond doubt by time and some means effected for equal distribution over continental United States. That time has not yet arrived.
3. No change in naturalization laws advisable, except as an aid to government in the naturalization of those aliens to whom citizenship may be now granted. Any attempt to amend the Federal Constitution refusing citizenship to children born of alien ineligible is dangerous and un-American. It would result in two groups of American-born orientals—those now citizens and those who would remain alien under the amendment. It could not be retroactive and would, therefore, not affect ownership of land in California by any considerable number of Japanese for many years to come; advisable only as a last-resort measure.
4. The land law of 1913 should be amended permitting leasing of agricultural lands for a period of possibly 10 years, thus insuring a higher standard of living and ultimate Americanization of those Japanese who are here with us, whether we want them here or not.
5. Enactment of the dummy corporation provisions.
6. States supervision of incomes derived from realty owned by alien minors and controlled by guardians.
7. A constructive policy of Americanization of Japanese who are permanently a part of our population should be mapped out by the State.
8. Distribution of oriental immigrants lawfully entering United States under existing treaties.
9. Cessation of all unwarranted agitation disrupting international amity.
10. The importation of Chinese coolie labor for short periods of time, thereby preventing encystment, but only when in the opinion of the proper department of the Government the need is urgent and such importation is under Government control, with proper safeguards for full protection of the rights of those imported.

Such a program, as the problem now stands, would protect all the interests of California, for strict enforcement of agreements will, as the Bureau of Immigration points out has been true in the past, prove more effective in operation than direct exclusion. At the same time it places upon the Japanese themselves the burden of proving ultimate assimilability and therefore can not disrupt the cordial friendship existing between the two Governments. The Japanese Government recognizes the existence of our Japanese labor problem. Any further program seems unnecessary from a domestic standpoint, unwarranted from an international standpoint.

THE HOMESTEAD TRUST,
New York, July 14, 1920.

CHAIRMAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to offer a suggestion as to immigration and naturalization regulations.

The subject has interested me greatly for some years, having studied the matter from many angles. During the past two or three years I have discussed with southerners the Negro problem with the idea of finding its solution through immigration. To throw into the Southern States with an excess Negro population a very large number of white immigrant farmers, thereby stopping all fear of Negro political domination, should he be given his full rights as guaranteed by our Constitution, would seem to offer a solution.

The more intelligent persons with whom I discussed this solution agreed with me that it is the only way by which the Negro problem of the South can be solved.

Control and fixing of residence of immigrants during the period of their naturalization or until citizenship is granted would seem to go a long way in clearing up the following problems:

1. Exclusion of races, particularly the Japanese and Chinese, causing ill will on the part of their governments because of discrimination.

2. Black political domination in Southern States where Negro population is in excess of whites.

3. Failure to grant full rights to all citizens as guaranteed by our Constitution.

4. Overcrowding of our cities.

5. Declining farm population.

6. Segregation of nationalities in cities and rural sections.

7. Failure to quickly Americanize our foreign population.

Immigrants should be admitted to our country not so much because they wish to come, but because we want them and need them, that in coming they benefit thereby and we are benefited.

The Federal Government should work hand in hand with each State in such a way that States needing agricultural development can secure a mixed immigrant population of all nationalities.

The State bureaus can arrange for settlement and plans for employment so that each immigrant is more or less provided for and directed from time of his arrival.

To make good citizens, treatment of immigrants when they make their first start in the United States is most important. Lands of little value because not in use soon become a valuable asset as well as the immigrant occupant if given half a chance.

A well-mixed immigrant agricultural population settled in sections with a scattering of native population quickly become good Americans. Old World prejudices and hates soon die out if segregation of nationalities is prevented.

Japanese and Chinese in small numbers well scattered can do us no injury; in fact, with their great knowledge of intensive agriculture they will be a benefit particularly in market gardening and fruit-growing sections.

So long as we make immigration a matter of systematic regulation as to nationalities, place of settlement, pursuits, we are discriminating against no race or nationality, but simply solving our own problems and looking out for the best interest of all persons admitted.

We select the persons best suited by natural traits and pursuits to fit our needs in all parts of the Nation.

All nationalities are admitted, but we are to determine the proportion and their place of residence until they become citizens after the probation period.

The probation period should be a matter depending largely on each individual immigrant and his development in citizenship. Five years is perhaps a proper minimum period of probation.

Change of residence may be granted under proper safeguards, this matter to be left to State authorities if change is within States, and national authority in change of residence from one State to another.

Once an immigrant locates on a farm, he buys or plans to buy, he remains there as will his children.

A large proportion of our agricultural population for many years has been immigrants and their descendants.

Is it to this class we must look to repopulate and develop our farms and agricultural lands.

Our native population, particularly the younger generations, rapidly leave the farms for the larger towns and cities to engage in other pursuits.

Without doubt the farm is the best place for the immigrant and the place where he most readily becomes Americanized.

Labor opposes immigration because of our crowding city conditions, where an excess of labor has a tendency to force down wages. Many immigrants flock to the cities during periods of high wages, only to return to their home country to spend the money they earn here.

Farm settlement will mean permanent settlement and citizenship. It will not be opposed by labor because it will mean cheaper food cost and a more abundant supply.

Massachusetts, for example, in normal times before the war period bought outside the State each year \$300,000,000 of food products that could have been grown within the State. Massachusetts has 3,000,000 acres of available land suitable for agricultural development. To-day it has but little value and brings but small tax returns to the State. These lands properly populated producing food near great manufacturing centers would do much in solving the high cost of living, thus preventing agitation and restlessness in these centers on the part of factory employees.

Yours, truly,

SAMUEL D. HENNAH.

BUDDHIST MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA,

San Francisco, Calif., July 14, 1920.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,

Sacramento, Calif.

GENTLEMEN: In addition to the inclosed report sent by the Rev. K. Uchida, bishop of the Buddhist Mission of North America, I should like to say that there is nothing in our Buddhist religion that is detrimental to the spiritual and national progress of the citizens of the United States. Buddhism is essentially democratic in spirit and letter as a slight acquaintance with the history of Buddhism would prove.

We do not worship cats, dogs, elephants, or emperors, as stated by some, and anyone who has but a slight knowledge of our religion will testify. It is with much regret that I read the statement of Senator Phelan, as a man of his exalted and honored position should be better acquainted with religious philosophies before making a public utterance which has much weight with those of a less cultured intelligence.

I extend a hearty invitation to the committee to attend my monthly service, which I hold every fourth Sunday in the Buddhist Church, 418 O Street, Sacramento, at 3 p. m.

If any information regarding Buddhism is required by the committee, I shall be only too happy to answer any question after the above service.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

LOKAKER SHAKER.

(BUKKU.)

(M. T. KIRBY.)

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

BULLETIN A.

[Published 1920. Headquarters Hongwanji Buddhist Church, San Francisco.]

Headquarters: 1881 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif. Rev. Koyu Uchida, superintendent; Rev. Keisai Nagai, secretary. Phone, West 6401.

LOCAL CHURCHES.

Buddhist Church of San Francisco: 1881 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif. Rev. Koyu Uchida, chief minister; Rev. Keisai Nagai, minister. Phone, West 6401.

Buddhist Church of Oakland: 423 Alice Street, Oakland, Calif. Phone, Oakland 2388.

Buddhist Church of Alameda: 2325 Pacific Avenue, Alameda, Calif. Rev. Chijo Shinohara, minister. Phone, Alameda 3347-W.

Buddhist Church of Berkeley: 2247 Channing Way, Berkeley, Calif. Rev. Keisai Nagai, minister. Phone, 1678.

Buddhist Church of Vacaville: Vacaville, Calif., post-office box 518. Rev. Zenyu Aoki, minister.

Buddhist Church of Sacramento: 418 O Street, Sacramento, Calif. Rev. Matsuo Kudo, chief minister; Rev. Eikeyo Ushio, minister. Phone, Main 864.

Buddhist Church of Florin: Florin, Calif., post-office box V. Rev. Tetsuo Hachisu, minister.

Buddhist Church of Penryn: Penryn, Calif., post-office box 535. Rev. Doshun Mizutani, minister.

Buddhist Church of Stockton: 132 West Washington Street, Stockton, Calif. Rev. Ryusai Ishimaru, minister. Phone, 1781-W.

Buddhist Church of Fresno: 1340 Kern Street, Fresno, Calif. Rev. Gyodo Haguri, chief minister; Rev. Reikai Suwa, minister. Phone, 706.

Buddhist Church of Hanford: 314 East Seventh Street, Hanford, Calif. Rev. Shoken Harada, minister.

Buddhist Church of Bakersfield: 2207 N Street, Bakersfield, Calif. Rev. Seikaku Mizutani, minister. Phone, 2072-W.

Buddhist Church of Guadalupe: Guadalupe, Calif., post-office box 93. Rev. Issai Matsura, minister. Phone, 51.

Hongwanji Buddhist Church of Los Angeles: 323 Jackson Street, Los Angeles, Calif. Rev. Itsuzo Kyoguku, chief minister; Rev. Itsuzo Kyoguku, chief minister; Rev. Chosul Ike, minister. Phone, 12041.

Buddhist Church of Santa Barbara: 108 E. C. P. Street, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Buddhist Church of Watsonville: 107 Bridge Street, Watsonville, Calif. Rev. Johsho Ishiguro, minister. Phone, 00.

Buddhist Church of San Jose: 630 North Fifth Street, San Jose, Calif. Rev. Manjo Ichimura, minister. Phone, S. J. 2344.

Buddhist Church of Palo Alto: 718 Emerson Street, Palo Alto, Calif. Rev. Ryugyo Fujimoto, minister. Phone, 438-M.

Buddhist Mission of Auburn: Post-office box 57, Auburn, Calif.

Buddhist Church of Portland: 86 North Tenth Street, Portland, Oreg. Rev. Keijo Fujii, minister. Phone, A-4996.

Buddhist Church of Seattle: 1020 Main Street, Seattle, Wash. Rev. Hoshin Fujii, chief minister; Rev. Doko Minamoto, minister. Phone, 2487.

Buddhist Mission of White River: R. F. D. 2, box 216, Auburn, Wash. Rev. Eiju Shibata, minister.

Buddhist Mission of Tacoma: Tacoma, Wash.

Buddhist Church of Salt Lake: 225 West First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Rev. Renjo Hirose, minister. Phone, West 9171-W.

Buddhist Church of Denver: 1917 Market Street, Denver, Colo. Rev. Tessho Ono, minister. Phone, Main 5220.

Buddhist Mission of Vancouver: 1603 Albert Street, Vancouver, B. C. Rev. Junichi Shigeno, minister. Phone, 1.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, Calif., July 19, 1920.

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,

Chairman Congressional Committee on

Immigration and Naturalization,

St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Not that I attach any importance to the matter, but in order that your record may be complete, I desire to advise your committee that I have never received any letter from George Shima or any other Japanese thanking me for not calling a special session of the legislature to deal with the Japanese question.

The controversy over this alleged letter has been carried before your committee and, although I do not understand its relevancy to the great problem you are so tirelessly studying, I feel I must enter this denial of the statement that such a letter was received.

When Senator Phelan, manifestly with no other purpose than an attempt to discredit me, gave out in dispatches from Washington that I had received such a letter from Shima I inquired of every member of my office force, and no one of them had any recollection of it. I then caused a thorough search of my office files to be made, but no such missive was found.

I have never seen such a letter and no such letter ever came to my office.

Very truly, yours,

WM. D. STEPHENS, Governor.

STOCKTON, CALIF., July 19, 1920.

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,

*Chairman of the House Committee on**Immigration and Naturalization,**St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.*

HONORABLE SIR: Allow me to submit to you, as chairman of the committee who are making this very important inquiry into the Japanese condition in this State, an account of the Japanese Antigambling League of Stockton. I consider it is an important matter in estimating the Japanese attitude in California toward the customs and observances of the people of this Commonwealth in respecting the law and order of the community. In this matter and all the matters which are within our power we are endeavoring to do our utmost to elevate the moral tone of our people, so that we can be the best residents in this State, although we are not privileged to participate in the full right of citizenship.

Yours, very respectfully,

T. TAKERA,

Secretary of Antigambling League of Stockton.

THE JAPANESE ANTIGAMBLING LEAGUE OF STOCKTON.

The Japanese residents of the city of Stockton have organized, in November, 1919, a league under the title given above in order to perform the civic duty for the best interest of the community in which they reside. In organizing this league the Japanese who are behind this movement had but one thought, to protect the public interest above all the private interest. We realized that the effect of the evils of the gambling is far-reaching in disorganizing home life, social stability, and producing bad influence in the lives of the children in the community.

In Stockton this evil has been so common among the Chinese, but the victims were among the other nationalities, including Japanese, Mexicans, Hindoos, and Americans. It is against law of the State to conduct such places of gambling, but enforcement of the law has never been vigorous by some mysterious way. It is observed that there are at present over 20 such places operated. And the number of visitors to these places have late alarmingly been on increase, thus breknking down the best tradition and observances of the American people.

The Japanese residents in the past have attempted to stamp out this evil habit among the Japanese community, and cooperated with the local officials in giving necessary information, etc. But so far these numerous attempts have been unsuccessful. We are at present very much alarmed, for this evil influence may be gradually extended to the children of the community, and as the first step of the activities of the league we proposed to deport those habitual gamblers back to Japan, and consulted with Attorney at Law Mr. John Hancock at the expense of the league. Our attorney in turn is consulting with the Immigration officials as to the legal process of such steps. We hope that it is found to be within the power of the immigration officials, that such steps may be taken in order to clean up such social evil and elevate the moral tone of the community.

Whether such measure can be adopted or not, we are anxious to endeavor ourselves to the best interest of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth disregarding, of course, the ineligibility to citizenship of this country.

The article which is inclosed here will tell some of our activities in Stockton.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., May 22, 1920.

Mr. T. TAKERA,

Secretary, Stockton, Calif.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 22d instant in regard to the gambling situation at Stockton.

In view of the present anti-Japanese agitation throughout this State it seems to me that you should at once rid not only your immediate territory but the entire State of the undesirable Japanese, such as gamblers and prosti-

tutes. To do this I would advise that an examination of the situation be made with a view to nipping out an active campaign and rid your community of this undesirable element. Should you desire, I could arrange my investigation work so as to permit me to come up there on Sunday, May 30, for a conference with the members of your society. My time is so taken up with important insurance investigations at present that Sunday would be the only day I could get away from here at present. In the event that you decide to retain me in this matter I will furnish you with reliable men experienced in secret work of this character. At the time I visit your city I could tell you just how many men would be necessary and what should be done in order to insure success. You are well aware that in doing this work you will meet with the cooperation of the Government Immigration Service, who are anxious to learn the identity of these undesirables and deport them. It should be to the interest of all law-abiding Japanese to take at once part in this clean up and help show the Government that majority of the Japanese intend to obey the law.

You will please advise me as soon as possible if you wish me to take charge of the case or to come up and look over the situation.

Thanking you for your inquiry, and assuring you that I will be ready to assist you in the above clean up, I remain,

Very truly, yours.

I. H. MCCARTHY,
Confidential Investigator.

[Stockton Daily Independent, May 23, 1920.]

ANTIGAMBLING LEAGUE ACTIVE—JAPANESE ORGANIZATION IS CAMPAIGNING FOR EDUCATION OF COUNTRYMEN.

Japanese who are backing the Antigambling League of Stockton have recently renewed their campaign of education to cause all of their countrymen to refrain from entering the Chinese gambling joints in Stockton. The Antigambling League is an organization fostered by the leading Japanese of Stockton and San Joaquin County and has a membership of over 2,000 orientals.

The following statement of the stand of the association on the gambling question has recently been sent out by the Stockton league headquarters:

"Every sane man and woman realizes that gambling of any sort is a real menace to an individual's well-being as well as to the welfare of society. It ruins one's whole being as a man with reason. It shatters his hopes and ambitions of life. It causes his physical and moral degradation. Not only do the individuals throw away their lives, they sacrifice their homes in order to gamble and their wives and children are left uncared for. The consequence of it is that society as a whole suffers.

"Japanese residents of this city and neighboring towns early perceiving the grave danger of this vice, organized themselves into a league called the Antigambling League in November of last year.

"The increase in vagrancy has been one of the most obvious results of gambling. Recently a Japanese attempted to commit suicide at Independent Park in this city. When the case was investigated it was learned that gambling was the cause for the rash act. There are many Japanese who are being cared for at the State asylums and State and county prisons because of mental disorders brought on by gambling. These people are a direct expense to the people of this State and county.

"The movement headed by the leading Japanese of Stockton and its vicinity has produced a good result. They have been carrying on a rigorous campaign against gambling in Stockton. They have been holding meetings at many places to give warnings to those who frequent the gambling dens, and on the other hand we are campaigning for a social awakening and education. There is no purpose in this work other than to create a sound, wholesome public sentiment and opinion against the vice of this kind and to carry out a reformatory program among the Japanese residents in this city and surrounding towns. The league stands primarily for a social reform. The birth of the league is, indeed, a manifested expression of the Japanese residents of their desire for betterment of civic and community life.

"JAPANESE ANTIGAMBLING LEAGUE OF STOCKTON,
"By F. EVAKI."

COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH THE ORIENT,
FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA,
New York, N. Y., July 20, 1920.

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON,

St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: Mr. K. K. Kawakami has sent to your committee copies of his letter to me of June 25, 1919, and of my reply to him on July 13, 1919. He felt in honor bound to let me know that he had done this.

When Senator Phelan gave to the press last August charges against me and a copy of Mr. Kawakami's letter to me, I wrote to the Senator denying his charges and inclosing a copy of my reply of July 13 to Mr. Kawakami. It contained the significant sentence, "I am not willing to go (to California) unless American citizens provide the funds."

In my letter to the Senator of September 19, of which I inclose a copy, I not only denied his charges but I asked how he secured a copy of Mr. Kawakami's letter to me. "Your statement," I said, "that it 'accidentally fell under my (your) eyes' without more explicit explanation of the 'accident' seems quite incredible."

Since the Senator has taken no notice of my refutation of his charges, and has ignored my question, and since he continues to misrepresent me by giving to your committee and through it to the public only a part of that correspondence, although he possesses the full corrective, I write to ask that Mr. Kawakami's communication to your committee of July 13, 1920, and also this letter of mine with the inclosures, be made a part of the record of the hearings of your committee. The public should have access to all the facts.

I also inclose a copy of the statement by the administrative committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, referred to in my letter to Senator Phelan.

I am sending copies of this letter to Hon. Isaac Siegel, to Hon. John E. Baker, to Rev. George W. Hinman, and to Mr. Kawakami.

Very sincerely, yours,

SIDNEY L. GULICK.

Hon. JAMES D. PHELAN,
Washington, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1919.

DEAR SIR: This is in reply to your letter of August 23, in which you acknowledge the correctness of the newspaper reports concerning your charges against me. Those charges are that I am "simply a Japanese agent," that Senator Dillingham's new Immigration bill was "sponsored" by me, and that "the Gulick bill had been prepared in collaboration with Kawakami." In proof of these charges you gave to the press a personal letter addressed to me by Mr. Kawakami.

Your three charges are absolutely without foundation. You declare to be facts what are merely your surmises, inferences, and suspicions.

First, I am not now and never have been "a Japanese agent." I have not received one cent, directly or indirectly, from any Japanese source, public or private, for my salary or my expenses of any kind, or even as gifts. I am not taking orders of any kind whatsoever from any Japanese person or group, nor am I consulting with any Japanese as to what I shall do or not do, say or not say. My salary and all my expenses have been met from exclusively American sources. As bearing on this point, I inclose copy of a recent action taken by the administrative committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Your charge shows that you are entirely unfamiliar with the spirit, scope, and character of the work in which I have been engaged for the past six years since my return from Japan. My aim has been to secure a genuine solution of the American Asiatic problem, one that will really protect California and the United States as a whole from the danger of Asiatic immigration, yet in such a way as to make possible the keeping of our treaty with China, which our present anti-Chinese laws violate.

I am mailing you a copy of the pamphlet on the Korean situation issued by the Federal Council of the Churches. In the preparation of this pamphlet I have had both the duty and the honor, as secretary of the Federal Council Commission on Relations with the Orient, to have the principal part. Can

you imagine one who is "simply an agent of the Japanese" putting his name to such a document?

Instead of attacking my character and trying to prove me an agent of a sorer and sinister "Japanese propaganda" why not discuss the intrinsic merits and demerits of the proposals I am making for the regulation of all immigration? If they are intrinsically bad or wrong even, I will gladly abandon them. Your method befores the real question and sidetracks the main issue.

Second, I am in no sense whatever "sponsor" of Senator Dillingham's immigration bill. The Senator is quite competent to sponsor his own bills. I would be delighted to have him sponsor what I am proposing.

Your charge, however, shows that you do not understand them. The two, while having certain important elements in common, are also markedly distinct in fundamental principles and scope. Will you not carefully examine the two proposals and make sure that you do understand them. If you care to have me do so, I would be glad to talk the whole matter over with you.

Third, I have never "collaborated" with Mr. Kawakami or with any Japanese in the preparation of the percentage immigration plan. You may reply that Mr. Kawakami's letter to me proves that I am doing so. But my reply to Mr. Kawakami of July in answer to his of June 25 contains the following clear refusal of his virtual offer of financial aid for a trip to California:

"I am not willing to go (to California) unless American citizens will provide the funds." I inclose copy of my letter to him.

Having lived in Japan a quarter of a century, I have many friends and acquaintances both in Japan and in America, and correspond with some of them. American-Japanese relations are, of course, topics of conversation and correspondence. They know my spirit and purposes, and are naturally glad that an American is trying to promote right understandings and relations between the two nations, as are many Americans also. Such facts, however, do not prove me an agent in a sinister "pro-Japanese propaganda" or that I am deliberately promoting plans "that will exterminate the white man." My published volumes show that I do not hesitate to criticize Japan and the Japanese with utmost freedom. But I always seek to be fair, for there are always two sides to every question. No man or nation is utterly bad.

As for my relations with Mr. Kawakami, I have known him slightly for four years; that is to say, my first acquaintance with him came two years after I formulated my percentage plan. My correspondence with him is insignificant. He has looked with disfavor on my specific proposals for a percentage regulation of immigration, because they bore so heavily on Japanese immigration. He says, however, he has become reconciled to the plan. If it will put an end to recurring anti-Japanese campaigns of ill will. When we met in New York early in June we naturally talked of the new anti-Japanese campaign which you and others are promoting, and I remarked that I was thinking of going to California during the summer if I could raise the funds. His letter of June 25 developed out of those circumstances. My immediate and positive refusal of financial aid from any but American sources I have already quoted.

Do not the foregoing answers to your various charges show that you have been quite in error in making them? I, too, am quite willing to let "the facts speak for themselves." But they must be facts, not surmises and suspicions.

And now may I ask by what process you secured a copy of Mr. Kawakami's letter to me? Your statement that it "accidentally fell under my [your] eyes," without more explicit explanation of the "accident," seems quite incredible.

Yours, very truly,

STATEMENT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

In view of the fact that charges have been made here and there that Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, one of the secretaries of the commission on relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is an agent of the Japanese and directly or indirectly under their pay, the commission, at a meeting held in New York City, Monday, September 8, gives out the following statement based on its intimate knowledge of the facts in the case:

1. Dr. Gulick is in no way an agent of either the Japanese Government or any group of Japanese in this country or in Japan.

2. Not one dollar of Dr. Gulick's salary comes from Japanese sources, either from individuals or the Japanese Government, directly or indirectly.

3. Not a dollar has been received for the expenses connected with Dr. Gulick's work or the other expenses of the commission from Japanese sources.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
IMMIGRATION SERVICE,

San Francisco, Calif., July 21, 1920.

Hon. Albert Johnson and members of the congressional Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

GENTLEMEN: Not having had opportunity of being heard by your honorable committee and having been requested to present any matter this service has in mind in a communication, I take this occasion to first treat on matters concerning the visit of your committee to the immigration station at Angel Island on Saturday, July 17.

As you are aware, much publicity was given to statements attributed to one or more of your members as to the unclean and insanitary conditions prevailing at this station and the lack of proper fire protection. It is beneath the dignity of this service to enter into a controversy through the newspapers with any person, and much less so with members of your committee, and as the majority of your body did not subscribe to the unjust criticisms appearing in the public press and expressed yourselves in effect that the conditions as to cleanliness and sanitation at this station were good, we are altogether satisfied to consider this incident closed.

In these modern times it must be conceded that wooden buildings, notwithstanding surrounding precautions in case of fire, are not proper or fit to house any considerable number of persons, and without argument brick or concrete buildings should be erected for affording the maximum protection against fire. However, it seems pertinent that you know that we have ample facilities for meeting any contingency that might arise in case of fire, with the exception of fireproof buildings and an insufficient number of employees. To demonstrate this you are respectfully advised that the following equipment is at hand: Two 25,000-gallon salt-water tanks, from which a 75-pound pressure is had at the hose nozzle; 150,000-gallon fresh-water tankage; supply pumps from the bay; 38 fire extinguishers, distributed over the station; numerous fire plugs, both without and within the buildings, with sufficient hose to combat fire at any point on the reservation—in fact, a full equipment to meet any emergency.

While our fresh-water needs make it necessary to barge the water from Sausalito, we are in no way dependent on this supply in consideration of fire. On account of insufficient appropriation by Congress, it has been impossible to secure the appointment of a proper number of officers to conduct the affairs of this service, both as to service needed in case of fire or in properly enforcing the immigration law.

A particular matter to which it is thought the attention of your committee should be called in connection with what it is understood you have in mind, i. e., the submitting of a new immigration law or amendments to the present one, is that a large number of inadmissible aliens find it possible to enter the United States by means of privileges and considerations to which they are entitled under the seamen's act. The records of this office will show that a larger number of seamen desertions of the inadmissible classes have gained entrance by desertion than those who made application to land under the immigration law, were refused, and returned to the country from whence they came.

It is suggested that consideration be given to the requirement of a bond for shore or temporary landing of all seamen of the inadmissible classes, or that seamen who were not admissible under the immigration law be denied the privilege of shore leave for the purpose of reshipping. While a considerable number of desertions of Chinese, Japanese, and Javanese seamen has been reported during the last fiscal year, this office is thoroughly satisfied that the number so reported is small in comparison with the actual desertions that it would have been possible to determine were a sufficient force of officers available to properly check up all vessels carrying alien seamen when they were about to depart from this port.

There are many details in connection with practices which were in vogue prior to the passage of the seamen's act that afforded some protection against imposition of this nature now possible, and if your committee desires further information in connection with the suggestions herein set forth, which would seem to be of, if not more, at least as much, concern as the surreptitious entry of aliens over the border, upon receipt of request, I will be glad to go further into the matter with you.

Respectfully,

W. T. BOYCE, *Assistant Commissioner.*

SALEM, OREG., August 21, 1920.

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON,
Representative in Congress, Hoquiam, Wash.

DEAR MR. JOHNSON: I am taking the liberty of inclosing herewith copy of a report made to this office by the Hon. Frank Davey, special investigator, authorized by this office to secure facts and figures relative to the Japanese situation in Oregon.

It was my understanding that the congressional committee investigating this question on the coast, would hold hearings and make investigations in this State, and to be properly prepared with the necessary data I delegated Mr. Davey to make this investigation. As, apparently, the committee does not intend to come to this State, I am forwarding the report to you, with the request that it be laid before the committee with any other information which might have been obtained.

Yours, very truly,

BEN W. OLCOTT, *Governor.*

Hon. BEN W. OLCOTT,
Governor, Salem, Oreg.:

In making an investigation of the Japanese situation in this State, my sole aim has been to get the facts as they exist, and to obtain a knowledge of the sentiment of the several communities where Japanese form any noticeable part of the population.

To this end I have consulted representative citizens, officials, and others who are known to hold different views on the question, and I have recorded herein the conflicting opinions thus gathered, avoiding as far as possible any partiality on my part. I have refrained from giving the names of persons from whom specific information or opinion was derived, because there is some hesitancy in every community about taking positive sides, but I have noted the principal persons interviewed on a separate sheet for your personal information.

I have visited only such places in the State as I understood there was an appreciable element of Japanese, and have made no effort to trace out the number or the activities of those who are scattered through other parts.

I am attaching to this report some documents I have found in circulation that will prove interesting, namely, "Japan's peaceful penetration" and "A Japanese province," leaflets compiled from the Sacramento Bee, and written by its editor, V. S. McClatchy, in June and July, 1919, showing the menace of the Japanese to the United States; also "Disapproving anti-Japanese agitation," by William D. Wheelwright, of Portland, which was published in the Oregon Voter last February.

Another document attached gives the total Japanese population of Oregon and other facts relative to it, compiled and vouched for by the Japanese Association of Oregon, and indorsed by the Japanese consul.

In Clatsop County there are about 450 Japanese altogether. These are engaged mostly as laborers. Between 60 and 70 are employed at the Hammond Lumber Co.'s mills, about the same number at the Westport mills, and the large part of the remainder at the canneries in Astoria and Flavel. There are about 40 Japanese women and the same number of children. There are no Japanese in the farming, fruit, or berry industries.

They have not yet bought or otherwise settled on any lands in Clatsop County, consequently they do not attract any attention as competitors in production, and whatever sentiment there is against them is racial. On the other hand, I found a desire on the part of some strong commercial interests to have Japanese or some other industrious class of workers take hold of the many tracts in Clatsop County that are adapted to the successful growing of straw-

berries, loganberries, and blackberries, and I think there would be a welcome for even Japanese in the settlement of such lands.

In contrast to that, I found an official of one of the largest corporations having Japs in their service, who is bitterly opposed to their introduction as gardeners and berry raisers. He says they are undesirable in every way; that they can not be assimilated into American life; that they do not settle on logged-off lands and clear them, as claimed by the pro-Japs, but that they seek the richest cleared lands and rob these by intense production during the life of their leases, etc.

Aside from the laborers, there are other Japanese in Astoria operating some soft-drink places, cheap eating houses, and lodgings. The Japanese are unobtrusive and little noticed in Astoria. The laborers in the sawmills live to some extent in boarding houses kept by their fellow countrymen; some, however, being married and maintaining homes. During the past 18 months several picture brides have been brought to Astoria. They have been secured through Seattle. A perfect system of communication is maintained from Seattle, at which port word is received by wireless announcing the time of arrival of the ships bearing the picture brides, and the fellows who are expecting some of those prize packages proceed to Seattle, get married there, and return to Oregon.

These movements take place so quietly that the general public knows nothing about it; consequently there is much surprise all at once in such communities when Japanese women and babies begin to appear on the streets, and there is wonder as to where they all came from.

The Japanese Benevolent Society of Oregon, with headquarters in Portland, gives the Japanese population of Clatsop County as 342 men, 38 women, and 38 children.

PORTLAND AND MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

In Portland I visited Tsunezo Sugimura, "His Imperial Japanese Majesty's consul," who is a very courteous gentleman, and, upon hearing my mission, showed not the least hesitation in furnishing me all the information desired. I found that he is in intimate touch with all the Japanese residents of the State, with their several lines of industry, their general condition, and all things relating to them. It soon becomes apparent to one in conversation with Consul Sugimura that Japan knows all the time where its subjects are, what they are doing, and how they are prospering, and there follows the thought, which is probably the real basis of opposition to those people among American citizens, that their thoughts, their ambitions, their interests, their efforts are and will continue to be for Japan, and that America to them is but an agency, an opportunity for the promotion of Japanese aspirations. This may be a mistaken thought in the American mind, but I find it everywhere, and by referring to it here it will be hereafter understood without further repeating.

Mr. Sugimura gives the Japanese population of Portland at about 1,800, comprising merchants, lodging houses, hotels and eating houses, tailors, shoe-makers, dyers, cleaners, factory and farm hands. In the county, he said, the Japanese population comprises 1,004 men, 486 women, and 551 children. He says no more picture brides can be brought in. No passports for them have been issued since March, and all passports must be used within six months from date of issue or they are null and void.

He says that there are no new working Japanese coming into Oregon; consequently the only increase now is by birth of children, and that is offset largely by those leaving the country. There being no commerce between Japan and Portland, there is no immigration direct to Portland.

The Japanese have no commercial corporations in Portland and their financial transactions are conducted with and through the banks of Portland. They have one large benevolent society in Portland, through which its relief work, care of the sick, and other philanthropic works are carried on, and through which statistical information is gathered and intercourse is maintained.

The consul says that Japan does not encourage the migration of its citizens to this country and is anxious to have them obey strictly the regulations agreed upon with the United States.

I am submitting herewith a statement by the Japanese Association of Oregon covering the Japanese population of the State as obtained in June this year, and other facts related thereto, which was furnished to me by Consul Sugimura.

WHERE OPPOSITION IS FOUND.

I spent some time at Gresham, which is the local commercial center of a section of country in the eastern part of Multnomah County, in which the soil is adapted to berry culture and truck gardening, and in which the Japanese have already secured a strong foothold. I have it from reliable authority (3) that 50 per cent of the acreage of raspberries, 90 per cent of the strawberries, 30 to 40 per cent of the loganberries, and 60 per cent of the vegetable gardening, including early potatoes, are handled by Japanese, and that a number of them are now branching out into dairying. Some 30 per cent of the vegetable gardening and early potato growing is done by Italians, who are considered by many to be preferable to the Japanese in a material way, because they fertilize the ground heavily, thus leaving it in good condition, while the Japanese crops the ground intensively and robs it of its fertility by the time his lease expires.

Most of the Japanese hold under lease of three to six years and they pick the very best land. The majority of those who rent to them are city owners. Some resident farmers rent to them, but many refuse to deal with them. There has been but one purchase of land by a Jap in the Gresham neighborhood, and that was a sale by a German who was inclined to spite his neighbors.

In the section of Multnomah County lying east of the Portland city limits there are said to be nearly 300 Japanese, a good many having families, the crop of children being numerous and regular. There is an association among them known as the Gresham-Troutdale Farmers' Association, and there is a similar Japanese association at Russellville. Through these agencies they buy and sell collectively. Their secretary handles the business, finds buyers for the products, also purchases boxes, packing cases, and other supplies for them.

In fact, in all their movements they are thoroughly cooperative, and the organized body looks after the individual in all his interests. Examples of this guardianship might be cited: Not long since, a white man who was working for a Jap near Gresham obtained some sake from the Jap, got drunk, and coming to Gresham in that condition was arrested. The Japanese colony, fearing the effect, called the society together and a peremptory order was issued that no Jap should give any sake to a white man. They said that while Americans would think nothing of it if a white man gave another one liquor, they would condemn the entire Japanese population if one of their number should do it. In another case, a certain merchant had extended credit to a Japanese farmer, who turned out to be such a slow pay that the merchant announced the intention of forcing him by law to make settlement. Within a few days the merchant was waited upon by the Japanese association secretary, who told him he must not crowd the man; if he did he would lose the patronage of the entire Japanese colony; that the man would pay him sometime, but he must not crowd him. These facts are recited simply to illustrate the cohesiveness of their organization.

There is still another fact which is vouched for by responsible informants as an illustration of the difficulty of competing with Japanese farmers. The white farmer who hires a Jap to work for him gets only 8 hours a day out of him, but his Jap neighbor who hires the same fellow gets 14 hours a day out of him at the same wages paid by the white man for 8 hours.

Of course, the economic consideration enters largely into the arguments for the exclusion of the Japanese. It is claimed that three or four of them settling in a neighborhood will take the life out of it and discourage other white settlement, consequently lowering values. It is also urged that Americans can not possibly compete with Japanese in agricultural production. The activity of the Japs, their willingness to work long hours and to assume tiresome postures, their general standard of living and the fact that men, women, and children work in the fields, all combine to give them a decided advantage over an American family.

One of the principal gentlemen who brought the foregoing considerations forward (3) spent four years in southern California and knows how quickly the Japanese get control of a section of country and virtually run out the whites. He is positive in his opposition to allowing them to obtain a foothold. He says they are all right so long as they are few in a community. They patronize American business and are very agreeable in their dealings, but let them increase sufficiently and there is a vast change. They lose their docility, be-

come very arrogant, set up their own stores, warehouses, and business connections, discontinuing pleasant intercourse with the whites.

Notwithstanding the facts and opinions outlined in the foregoing, there is a marked division of sentiment in the Gresham neighborhood, as elsewhere, on the Japanese question. Probably a majority of the people deprecate and oppose Japanese settlement, but some are reticent on the subject not desiring to arouse Jap resentment. A goodly number excuse or favor the Japanese, saying that so long as our American people will not work the land, it is better to have some one producing the things that are needed than to have the land lie idle and the consumers go hungry.

Among merchants, bankers, and conservative business men there is a strong spirit of toleration toward the Japanese and a belief that there is no particular menace to our interests or our civilization in the entrance of a limited number of them, and of their participation in the pursuits of their choice. Some prominent men are very pronounced in their defense. One gentleman in Port and will serve as a sample of that class (4). He has been long years respected and influential in mercantile and political circles, being now an active force in both. He says there is neither justice nor good reason in the opposition to the Japanese. He claims "the Americans forced their attention on the Japanese; invited them here to observe our civilization, and our business methods; offered them inducements to come here in the first place and now, when they have come, when they have learned our ways and our manner of doing things; when they have taken advantage of our neglected opportunities and are raising the necessities of life, the production of which our own people have abandoned; when they are making a success by industry, thrift, and intelligent application, we raise a hue and cry against them and demand their exclusion. "And for what reason," he asks, "Simply because we are jealous of their success and we fear their competition. I consider such a course unworthy of America and its ideals. Our people do not seem to want to clear land, to engage in gardening or berry culture, or to do any of the drudgery necessary for the profitable production of food, nor are they willing to permit others to do these things, notwithstanding their willingness and ability to do so. It is not creditable to us."

That is an extreme pro-Japanese sentiment, but it is held by many.

In opposition to that, there is a strong antipathy against the Japanese among small farmers, mechanics, laborers, and salaried classes in general. A large part of this antipathy is racial and does not depend upon economic facts. In its crude form it is expressed in the emphatic pronouncement: "We don't want any — Japs in this country at all." No suggestions, no supposed benefits of cultivation, or increased production; no arguments of any kind can be produced to mitigate that verdict. It is inexorable, conclusive, and unchangeable. Those who give reasons for that verdict say that the Japanese can not become a part of American life, socially or as logical citizens, because their lines of thought, purpose, and aspirations are Japanese; their standards of living are not ours; their commercial purposes are in the interest of Japan and not of the United States, and their national sympathies are the same way; their methods are crafty and deceitful; they are leeches upon our national body, sucking out its best blood and poisoning the body upon which it feeds.

The two views above expressed are found in every community I have visited and can be made a part of the findings in each case.

IN THE HOOD RIVER VALLEY.

"The Japanese question" is more acute in Hood River than in any other place in Oregon. There is a society here known as the Anti-Asiatic Association, with prominent citizens of town and surrounding country as its officers (5). The following is the card signed by each member of this society:

"Believing that the rapidly increasing Japanese ownership of land in the Hood River Valley menaces our welfare and threatens ultimate domination of our homeland by Asiatics, I herewith apply for membership in an association to be formed and pledge myself as follows:

"That America should be preserved and protected for Americans. That no child, born in this country, should become a citizen unless his parents belong to a race eligible to citizenship; that no one but a natural born or fully naturalized citizen should be allowed to own or lease land. That the immigration of Asiatics to the United States should be prohibited.

"And further, I do pledge, on my sacred honor, that I will not, either directly or indirectly, sell or lease any land which I may now or hereafter own,

or be interested in, to a person of any Asiatic race, or to a corporation, the majority of whose stock is held by Asiatics."

While the above pledge indicates and means a strong determination to prevent the Japanese from gaining any further foothold, either in numbers or in holdings, the members are not personally abusive of the Japs or bitter against them individually. The fear is that unless the orientals are checked they will ultimately drive the Americans out of Hood River Valley and have it exclusively to themselves. A claim is made that when a Japanese gets hold of a piece of land, the lands around it lose in value; that no white man will rent or buy them, and the only chance of the owner will be to sell or rent to another Jap, and thus the change will proceed until the settlement is transformed into a Japanese colony.

Outside of the association, there are substantial business men, bankers, and commission men, who do not share the fear of a Japanese menace (6). These claim the Japs are doing a good work in clearing logged-off land and bringing it into a high state of cultivation with berries and fruit trees; that they are good customers of the stores, warehouses, and banks of Hood River, and that they are quiet, well-behaved residents.

Nearly all the Japanese of the valley are members of the Hood River Apple Growers' Association and dispose of their fruit through it.

Statistics obtained from the Anti-Asiatic Association show an estimated Japanese population of 800 in the valley; show that 1,000 acres are owned and 500 acres under lease by them, there being some 63 owners listed. The taxable improvements listed amount to only \$2,800, showing that there is no home building, such as is found on American holdings. They say the profits made by these people all go to Japan. They point to the birth rate of the past few years to illustrate the results to be expected in the near future. While the married Jap population was about 14 per cent of the total for Hood River County, the birth rate was from 10 to 20 per cent. Following is the birth record for the past four years:

Years.	Whites.	Japanese.
1916.....	174	17
1917.....	142	27
1918.....	153	14
1919.....	98	19

In 1918 there were several deaths from Influenza, which was pretty bad among the Japs and accounts for the low record of that year.

In the upper end of Hood River Valley, close to Dee, where the Oregon Lumber Co. has maintained a sawmill several years and logged off the timber, there is one of the finest tracts of orchard land to be found anywhere, and a large part of this tract has been taken by Japanese, and is now in bearing with valuable orchards of apples and pears, and a few younger orchards with strawberries planted between the trees until the trees come into bearing. There are some white settlers in the same section (which is known as the Dee Flat), and they are very impatient of the Jap encroachment. They do not affiliate, and sooner or later that wealth-producing spot must become either a white or a yellow settlement. Paraphrasing an expression of the immortal Lincoln regarding the division of the country with slavery, it may be truly said that the Dee Flat can not remain half white and half Jap.

The statistics obtained from other sources do not agree with those of the Anti-Asiatic Association as to the present number of Japanese in the valley. The Japanese society in Portland and the Imperial consul give the number as 389, made up of 196 men, 81 women, and 112 children, and this exceeds by a few the estimate given me by Yasui, a Japanese merchant, who has been in Hood River the past 13 years and is well respected by all residents. He says there are fewer Japs now than there were some years ago, and that statement is corroborated by several business men, because, they say, there were then a large number employed as laborers in clearing land and other industries, while now the greater number of those have gone elsewhere and no new adults are coming in. Yasui says his countrymen own about 1,200 acres and have 420 acres leased. They are principally in apples and strawberries. The resident farming Japanese are mostly married and well to do. Some 25 of them have

automobiles or trucks, and as a general thing they all stand well with the stores and banks.

Yasui declares that several of the Japanese owners are willing to sell out, and last year they sold tracts amounting to 50 acres to whites. He asserts that he and other leaders discourage the making of colonies of Japs, but advise them to scatter out and mingle with their white neighbors. No outside Japanese have been coming to the valley of late, and three families moved out the past spring.

In an interview with a man who has kept a little store at a point up the valley, (7) he said he would not want Japs as neighbors, but he had found them good people, and in 10 years trading with them he had never lost a cent by them. That is a sample of sentiments expressed by the average white settler.

The orchards owned or leased by Japanese are well kept and in very good condition, better on an average than those of the white owners, as they observe in orcharding the same industry and application that are characteristic of their in other lines of pursuit.

IN WASCO COUNTY.

The Japanese question has not assumed serious proportions in Wasco County, as there are few of them engaged in any of the lines of industry that cause irritation. There are several laborers employed on the railroads and in other positions of menial service, which do not cause much unfavorable comment. There are a few engaged in gardening and these are creating some ill feeling among white gardeners. In the vicinity of The Dalles, tomatoes form the principal item of garden produce, and the Japanese seem to be making an effort this year to drive the white producers out of business. They have been furnishing tomatoes to local merchants so that the merchants can sell them at \$1.25 a box, while the Portland commission houses have been paying \$1.75 to \$2 a box for them. A banker of The Dalles (8) gave me this information and thought the aim of the orientals in that procedure must be to eliminate white competition in growing the tomatoes.

Another banker and business man of The Dalles (9) told me there are about seven Japanese gardeners in the vicinity, operating on leased land. This man owns a tract of reclaimed land which he rented to the Japanese because he could not rent to white men, and his renters have been very satisfactory the three years they have worked his ground. Some feeling has been worked up the past year, but it has not permeated the community to any extent. The average citizen takes no interest in the subject.

There was a large tract of land taken a few years ago for general farming by some Japanese several miles out from The Dalles, but the enterprise was a failure; the Japanese did not seem to be able to make a success of wheat farming, so the tract was given up.

IN THE DESCHUTES VALLEY.

I proceeded to Bend to begin the investigation of the conditions in the Deschutes Valley, but had to work back down the river to get the most reliable line on the facts. There are few Japs in the vicinity of Bend, and those are laborers or servants, popular with their employers and not noticed by the balance of the community.

At Redmond, 20 miles north of Bend, is the principal seat of the discussion which reached the outside world in a feverish way, early the present year, although the exact places which caused the trouble are some miles distant from Redmond.

It appears that the Portland-Deschutes Land Co., George L. Burt, president, purchased 800 acres of irrigated land several miles north of Redmond in what is known as the Lower Bridge section, and 13,000 acres under the High Line ditch project at Powells Butte, some miles northeast of Redmond. Interested with Burt in these purchases is George Shima, known as the Japanese potato king of California, and Mr. Fleischacker, the well-known millionaire capitalist and financier, and it was the intention of the purchasers to develop these properties for the raising of potatoes, principally for seed for Shima's big potato farms in California. Mr. Burt had ascertained the favorable character of the lands in this section for the production of fine potatoes and succeeded in getting Shima interested in the matter. Burt is a commission man of San Francisco and has handled Shima's products for several years; also has procured seed for him, and it is always difficult to find good seed potatoes in California. Hence it was an easy matter to get Shima interested in a project that would provide

him a dependable source of reliable seed. Mr. Fleischacker was brought into the project partly through his connections with banking interests at Redmond and his coming in has resulted in the Fleischacker Co. substantially aiding this part of Oregon by the purchasing of bonds and the financing of development projects.

In the early developments following the purchase of the lands and in preparation for cropping them the Burt-Shima people brought in some expert Japanese potato cutters and potato planters, so that there would be no mistake about the manner of handling the crop, those experts having been in Shima's employ in California for some years.

This introduction of Japanese was the signal for a wild furor in Jefferson, Crook, and Deschutes Counties. The impression went abroad that the new owners were intending to colonize their lands with Japs, and in a short time a powerful organization of farmers was formed to protest against bringing any Asiatics into the Deschutes Valley, and to agree among themselves that none of them would lease or sell a foot of land to a Jap under any circumstances.

That organization had branches at Tumalo, Lower Bridge, Terrebonne, White Rock, Grange Hall, and Redmond, and such wide-spread ill feeling was engendered against the Japanese and their employers that Mr. Burt, in the interest of peace and harmony, presented an agreement for his company to the effect that they would not "at any time in the future employ any Japanese labor in, on, or about any of their potato fields within Central Oregon; namely, within Deschutes, Crook, or Jefferson Counties; that at no time shall there be more than six Japanese expert potato men employed in central Oregon; and in no instance shall there be more than three of said expert potato men employed on what is known as the C. F. Hoskins ranch in the Lower Bridge Community, and not more than three of said expert potato men be employed on the Powell Butte ranch at any one time," etc. The agreement further stipulated that the company would not sell or lease any of its lands to Japanese.

That agreement, made in February, served to allay the excitement for a time, but Mr. Burt later declared it off. There was a tacit understanding when it was made that there would be plenty of white help in the neighborhood when the Burt-Shima people got ready for spring work, but when the time came it was impossible to hire anybody for love or money, notwithstanding repeated appeals in every direction, so Mr. Burt sent word that the agreement would be abrogated; that the planting could not be longer postponed, and he would be compelled to bring in a few more Japs to get the work done. He did so, and there are now seven or eight Japanese on the Lower Bridge property caring for a few hundred acres of potatoes that promise an immense crop.

The Powell Butte property has not been improved and probably the project for its irrigation and development will be retarded for some time.

The condition of the public mind here is similar to that in other sections in which the oriental question is dominant. There is a division of sentiment on the question, the small resident farmer, the laborer, and the floater being bitterly opposed to any Japanese whatever, either as experts or as renters or purchasers, though it is claimed at Redmond that the prejudice has been worked up by a few agitators at another town not far from the Lower Bridge property and that were it not for those agitators there would be no bitterness among the general farming population.

The larger landowners, men who have invested heavily in wild lands with the hope of having them ultimately cleared, irrigated, and cultivated to their possibility are ready to welcome the two forces that are necessary to that end, namely, the capital that will make irrigation a possibility, and the labor that will put the land in condition for cropping, and they do not care much from what source those two forces are furnished. The bankers and merchants and other business men who want to see that great agricultural empire developed are discouraged with present labor conditions and are inclined to favor any class that will show a willingness to work, to clear new ground, and to bring it into productiveness. All of these would prefer to see the development and the production wrought out by white settlers, by American home builders, to the exclusion of Japanese and other undesirable aliens; but if men who are prepared to have the development accomplished by the aid of white labor are unable to obtain such help; if white men refuse to do the work, then they are ready to do the next best thing and permit the work to be done by anybody who is willing to do it.

The predominating sentiment up and down the Deschutes Valley is against Japanese, especially in its public expression, but in the quiet of private conversation that sentiment is not so pronounced.

I am attaching to this report some chapters from the Weekly Spokesman of Redmond, dated February 26, 1920, which give a history of the situation there at that time.

NO TROUBLE IN BAKER COUNTY.

Baker County has nearly 200 Japanese within its borders, but they have attracted no unfavorable attention, because the majority of them are engaged only in laboring work that has been long since ignored by most white people. They are to be found principally on the railroad sections. The statistics of the Japanese benevolent society show that last March 101 of the Japanese residents in Baker County were employed by the railroads. In the city of Baker about 30 Japanese are engaged in conducting restaurants, of which they have a practical monopoly, and five more are employed conducting a store. This number includes the women, and there are a few children. Some few more are employed as house servants. There are none engaged in gardening or other agricultural pursuits, consequently the Japanese question is considered here as of only distant interest.

JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN PORTLAND.

The Japanese are becoming a noticeable factor in the business life of Portland, being interested in various lines, from card rooms to some of the heaviest of legitimate business enterprises. From reliable sources I learned that 90 per cent of the smaller hotels and lodging houses are now in their hands, and they are gradually extending their operations in various branches of trade. One man advanced the theory to me that the Japanese have entered the hotel and lodging-house business in order to give them an opportunity for bootlegging, which he intimated they are now doing, but I received no authentic information to bear out that charge.

Sheriff Hurlburt informed me that his office was not bothered to any extent by breaches of the criminal laws by the Japanese; they seemed to be a peaceful, law-abiding people. As taxpayers they have not figured very heavily. For several years there was a separate listing of Japanese on the assessment rolls of Multnomah County, the last being for 1915. That year the total taxable property assessed then was \$92,070, representing 50 to 60 per cent of the actual value. Since then they are listed along with other taxpayers, and it would be a difficult job to segregate them, but it is safe to say their assessment has perceptibly increased during the past five years.

District Attorney Walter H. Evans also reports the Japanese a very peaceable people and calling for little attention from his office.

Officials of the United States Immigration bureau in Portland think there are Japanese coming into the United States illegally all the time, the greater number probably through Mexico, and some coming through Canada, while from nearly every ship that comes to Portland with a Japanese crew there are desertions. In some instances the deserters are captured and returned to the ship, but often they disappeared so far as the law is concerned, and are taken care of by their countrymen.

IN MARION AND POLK COUNTIES.

The Japanese population of Marion County is given by the Imperial consul as 58 men, 42 women, and 20 children. Of these, 40 men are working on the railroads, there are some 15 running farms, and the others are in business in Salem. The principal farming enterprise conducted by them is in the rich beaver-dam land of Lake Labish, where they raise celery, asparagus, onions, etc., and as usual make big money.

In Polk County some seasons of the year there is a Japanese population of over 200 engaged in the various duties connected with hop growing, but the permanent Jap residents of that county are said to number not more than 30.

IN CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

This rich bottom land along the Clackamas River northeast of Oregon City has been attracting Japanese gardeners of late years, and a number of them are now operating there in the same way and in the same lines of production as on other fertile garden lands already more fully detailed. In small bands they are

seeking out the richest spots in the State, and it is usually only a short time until the small band becomes a numerous settlement of them.

CRIME RECORD OF JAPANESE IN PORTLAND.

Consulting the records of the police department in Portland, Chief of Police Jenkins was able to furnish me the following statistics:

Total number of arrests from Aug. 1, 1919, to Aug. 1, 1920-----	18,648
Total number Japanese arrested:	
Felony cases-----	5
Misdemeanors-----	183

It will be thus seen that their crime record is somewhat the same as the rest of the population of that city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK DAVEY.

NAMES REFERRED TO BY NUMBER IN REPORT.

- (1) Ben S. Worsley, secretary Astoria Chamber of Commerce.
- (2) J. C. Rankin, superintendent Hammond Lumber Co.
- (3) S. B. Hall, county agricultural agent.
- (4) Hon. John Gill, State senator, Portland.
- (5) J. D. Guttery, president; George R. Wilbur, vice president; R. E. Scott, secretary-treasurer; J. D. Guttery, Roy B. Smith, Dr. L. Pierson; J. H. Koberg, executive committee.
- (6) Leslie and Truman Butler, bankers; S. W. Stone, Mr. McCullagh, Apple Growers' Association.
- (7) Mr. Fenwick, Oak Grove.
- (8) Mr. Hostetler, of the French Bank.
- (9) Mr. Stadelman, mayor, manager of the ice company, and president of the new bank.

PERSONS FROM WHOM INFORMATION AND OPINIONS WERE OBTAINED IN THE SEVERAL PLACES.

At Astoria—Ben S. Worsley, the big booster of Clatsop County's resources; N. J. Judah, deputy collector of customs; Judge William Miller, attorney; J. N. Rankin, superintendent of Hammond Lumber Co.; County Judge Cornelius, and the county commissioners.

At Portland—Sheriff Hurlburt and Deputy Eugene Willis, Chief of Police Jenkins, Japanese Consul Sugimura and his assistants, District Attorney Walter H. Evans, and several business men.

At Gresham—Mr. S. B. Ball, county agricultural agent, and several business men and farmers to whom he introduced me.

At Hood River—R. E. Scott, secretary-treasurer of the Anti-Asiatic Association; Mr. Thomason, editor of the Glacier; Mr. Ball, editor of the News; Mr. Butler, banker; G. G. Brown, of the county agriculturist's office; Roy D. Smith, a farmer and official of the Anti-Asiatic Association; County Judge Blowers, Merchant Fenwick, and Farmer Anderson, of Oak Grove; Mr. Yasui, Japanese merchant, who was very courteous, helpful, and willing to place information at my disposal, and many others.

At The Dalles—Miss Patterson, secretary of the Commercial Club, and who has charge of the public exhibit of Wasco County products; Mr. Hostetler, a prominent banker; Mr. Stadelman, mayor of the city, banker, and landowner; ex-Congressman Malcolm A. Moody; Sheriff Chrisman and Deputy Claude Knight; Pat Foley, genial host of Hotel Dalles; Mr. Ross, manager of the Kings products plant; and others.

In the Deschutes Valley—Mr. Overtuff; Charles W. Erskine, attorney; H. M. Barton, druggist; Hugh O'Kane, capitalist; Carl A. Johnson, of Shevlin-Hixon Lumber Co.; E. P. Malaffey, banker.

At Bend—Denton G. Burdick, attorney and legislator; Guy Dobson, banker; Mr. Royall, farmer; Mr. Mularky, editor Spokesman; and several business men.

At Redmond—Mr. McCaffrey, farmer; Powell Butte.

At Baker—Walter Mencham, secretary of the chamber of commerce; Dr. O. M. Dodson; Dr. T. J. Higgins; I. B. Bowen, Jr., editor of Morning Democrat; Mr. Currey, editor of Evening Herald; D. M. Wilcox, merchant at Haines.

At Gresham—Hon. Grant Dimick, relative to Clackamas County.

Marion and Polk Counties—I investigated through local personal acquaintance.

On trains and at each stopping place I sounded public knowledge and sentiment in conversations with strangers without conveying any knowledge of my mission, and thus secured much information and obtained different viewpoints.

Total Japanese population in Oregon.

[Figures obtained June, 1920, by Japanese Association of Oregon.]

Men	2,631
Women	862
Boys under 16 years of age	487
Girls under 16 years of age	524
Total	4,504

Of the figures given above, the classification for Japanese adults is as follows:

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.
Official, clerical, teachers.....	5	1	Railway employees.....	734	.....
Students.....	21	.....	Lumber mills, logging camps,	.....	.....
Merchants.....	387	.....	canneries.....	595	.....
Hired by merchants.....	168	14	Others.....	34	7
Farmers.....	248	.....	Housewife.....	.....	812
Farm hands.....	217	.....	Total.....	2,631	862
Domestics.....	202	28			

NOTE.—(1) As the result of the working of the "gentlemen's agreement," the number of the Japanese men in this State has greatly decreased within the past 10 years; and it was only by the increase of women and children that the Japanese population has maintained its size without substantial decrease. Thus in speaking of the earning capacity of Japanese people the attention is called to a marked difference between their average earning capacity at the present time and that of the former days, when the Japanese population consisted almost wholly of male adults.

(2) Of the Japanese laborers in various lines of industries, the largest number is employed by the railroads, and then come lumber-mill employees, farm hands, and domestics, in the order named. Those employed by the railroads connected with the logging operations receive the highest wages nowadays, many of them being paid \$5.40 per day of eight hours, while common laborers employed in lumber mills receive \$5. Japanese farm hands are paid at present \$5 per day on an average, some of them receiving as high as \$6. In all these lines Japanese laborers are paid the same wages as those of other nationalities, and in certain instances they receive higher wages than white laborers.

(3) The total amount of capital invested by Japanese in various lines of business, including stores, hotels, and rooming houses, bathhouses, laundries, restaurants, barber shops, etc., is estimated as \$860,000, while the total gross receipts during the year 1919 are placed at \$900,000.

Status of Japanese farmers in Oregon.

Number of farms	230
Land owned (a)	acres 2,185
Land leased (b)	do 7,911

NOTE.—(1) (a) Includes the lands bought on contract for which only a part of the purchase price has been paid, and (b) includes lands cultivated on shares with the owners of same.

(2) As to the land recently purchased in central Oregon jointly by Americans and California Japanese, its acreage is not obtainable and is not included in the above figures.

(3) The statistics taken at the close of the year 1913 give the figures of the land owned by Oregon Japanese as 3,060 acres and, compared with those figures of the present statistics, the Japanese holding of land in this State shows a decrease of 875 acres.

This is due to the fact that during the past few years while there have been a number of new purchases by Japanese on the one hand several large tracts held by Japanese residents on the other hand were at different times sold to American farmers as follows:

	Acres.
Wasco County, wheat land.....	1,610
Marion County, hop ranch.....	165
Willamette Valley.....	135
Hood River.....	50

(4) Total value of crop raised by Japanese farmers in this State during the year 1919 is approximately \$700,000, and the total amount invested by Japanese farmers in land, cattle and horses, automobiles, trucks, farm implements, etc., is estimated at \$638,000.

(5) In the Hood River Valley there are about 70 Japanese farmers, who own in aggregate about 1,200 acres, of which a considerable part is still in timber or rough land and held under leases or on a share basis with the owners, about 850 acres. The reason why the Japanese holding in Hood River are comparatively larger than those in other parts of the State is said to be that originally the Japanese were invited to come there by American landowners who were eager to see their land cleared, and, as the result, in many cases Japanese were given the tracts they now hold in exchange for their labor. In certain districts in the Hood River Valley Japanese went first into the parts where very few farms existed. The lands were mostly either logged off or brush lands, and it was after years of incessant hard labor that they succeeded in clearing these tracts and produced many farms, on which white farmers later settled and now outnumber the Japanese. In other parts of the State where Japanese own the farm land, large parts of such lands are still in timber or brush, which need to be cleared by their labor.

(6) Of the lands, whether owner or leased, now cultivated by Japanese farmers, nine-tenths are devoted to vegetables and berries. These crops require a stooping posture on the part of the workers, and while such work is not favored by white farmers the Japanese are particularly adapted to it on account of their short stature.

(7) For certain kinds of farm work Japanese farmers obtain white farm hands, and during the harvest season a large number of white help is employed on many Japanese farms.

(8) Charges are made sometimes that the dwellings occupied by Japanese farmers are poor and unsightly. It is true in certain instances; but the blame for such conditions can not be placed entirely on the Japanese farmers, because, especially in the case of leased lands, they have to take as their dwellings those that are built by the landlord on the premises. However, Japanese farmers have shown their earnest desire to improve their conditions of living, as far as circumstances allow; a great difference is noticeable between the conditions existing among them 10 years ago and those now found there. In this connection it may be stated that most of the Japanese farmers in this State are still young in their ventures, very few of them having been located longer than 10 years.

CERTAIN FACTS CONCERNING JAPANESE CHILDREN IN OREGON AND STATISTICS RELATED THERE TO.

Births and deaths.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.
1915.....	142	39
1916.....	109	32
1917.....	198	30
1918.....	168	74
1919.....	190	61
Total.....	807	215

Average age of Japanese children, 4 years.

Average ages of Japanese adults in Oregon: Male adults, 30 years; female adults, 28 years.

AVERAGE AGES OF JAPANESE FATHERS AND MOTHERS IN OREGON.

Father, 40; mother, 29.

NOTE.—The present Japanese birth rate is high, owing to the fact that nearly all Japanese families now in Oregon are at the stage of highest productivity. Therefore, in the next 10 years the birth rate of the Japanese will surely decline as Japanese men and women grow older and there is no immigration of younger people to take their place.

All Japanese children are sent to the public schools here as soon as they attain the school age: they take to English readily; their relations with white children are amicable; innocent lips of Japanese school children will disclose to anyone who questions them their fondness of their schools; the Japanese children born in this country are not much interested in the things of the country of their parents.

Concerning the education of the Japanese children, this association made early in this year a declaration of the principle, following the adoption of a resolution by its board of directors, that the teaching of the Japanese language to Japanese children in this country must stop. As its result, the Japanese school, in which some Japanese children were taught the Japanese language each day after the close of the regular hours in the public school, was abolished; and at the present time the schools in which Japanese children receive preliminary education for the public schools are now maintained by the Japanese people in this State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1920.

HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,

Member of Congress, Hoquiam, Wash.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: Mr. H. A. Massey, attorney at law, 611 Investment Building, Los Angeles, Calif., has forwarded to me a report to the congressional Committee on Immigration and Naturalization made by the Southern California Japanese Fishermen's Association. I took up the matter of filing the report with the office of the Hon. King Swope, Member of Congress, who directed that I forward the report to you. If the hearings of the committee on investigation are to be printed, I respectfully request that the inclosed report also be printed, if it is not too late.

If the committee desires anything further from the association, it holds itself in readiness to furnish it, if it is within its power. Also when the committee meets in Washington, if it deems it advisable, it is respectfully requested that Mr. Kihel Nasu, secretary of the association, be permitted to appear before the committee to make a personal statement; and also that an attorney representing the association may be permitted to make a brief argument on the law and the facts from the standpoint of the association.

Very respectfully,

E. P. MOREY, *Attorney at Law.*

TO THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION:

There has been such a widespread propaganda against the Japanese fishing industry in southern California, such a reiteration of misstatements concerning the industry, that these statements, baseless in fact, have become almost accepted truths and have engendered a powerful antipathy toward the Japanese.

Therefore, in justice to ourselves and to place the real facts before your honorable committee, we desire to call your attention to the real facts, feeling confident that an impartial investigation will substantiate every statement we make.

The most frequently asserted charges are as follows:

1. That there are at present in southern California more than 3,000 Japanese fishermen, and that they are trying to drive out American fishermen.
2. An assertion by Senator Phelan that 304 American fishermen are being driven out by the Japanese.
3. An assertion by Senator Phelan that the Japanese have entered into an agreement with the cannery whereby only Japanese could be employed.
4. That the Japanese fishermen are trying to monopolize the fishing industry and control the fresh-fish market.
4. That in order to raise the price of fresh fish the Japanese fishermen will fully throw away their catches and thus curtail the food supply.

6. That Japanese fishermen catch fish with large nets around Catalina Island; that this is a hatchery and prohibited ground; that this is an open violation of the State fish and game laws; that the result of this alleged violation will be the ultimate extinction of fish in that territory.

7. That the Japanese fishing boats visit the Mexican coast and violate the custom and immigration laws by smuggling.

To one acquainted even casually with the real conditions surrounding the industry, these assertions seem so puerile as to merit no reply, yet by reason of constant reiteration even by the public press these statements have come to be accepted as facts and have aroused a powerful anti-Japanese feeling.

We shall therefore reply to the same seriatim and respectfully petition your honorable committee to rigidly investigate every statement we make.

But before taking up these statements, we desire to direct your attention to a few salient features of the fishing industry. This industry is one that demands unceasing drudgery and long hours from its followers; such long hours, poor accommodations, and hard toil are demanded that few if any Americans care to follow fishing as a business, the result being that not 1 per cent of the fishermen are American born; 99 per cent of the fishermen are Italians, Austrians, Japanese, and other nationalities; of this 99 per cent probably one-third are Japanese.

The Japanese fishermen are engaged almost exclusively in fishing for cannery under contract, and at the beginning of the fishing season the cannery meet the fishermen, agree upon the price to be paid for the ensuing season, and then enter into a contract for the entire catch at a fixed price for the entire season; whereas the fishermen who fish for the market sell their catch each day at the market price.

Again, the Japanese are almost exclusively hook and line fishermen, whereas the other nationalities are mostly seine or net fishermen.

With these facts in mind the following reply to the charges made will be clear and convincing.

In answer to the first charge, we state that the Japanese are engaged in fishing only at San Pedro and San Diego.

At San Pedro there are about 2,200 fishermen of all nationalities; of these 900 are Japanese and 1,300 are of various other nationalities, principally Italian and Austrian, with a sprinkling of about 1 per cent native-born Americans.

There are purse-seine boats, 100, of which Japanese own only 1. There are hook-and-line boats, 300, of which the Japanese own 195; other nationalities own 95, and Americans own 10. At San Diego there are fishing boats, 160, of which Japanese own 40, and other nationalities own 120.

These figures are only approximate for this reason: Only the Japanese boats are registered by their owners with the Federal authorities, while a few of the other nationalities omit this requirement.

In 1917-18 the greatest number of Japanese fishermen and the greatest number of fishing boats were shown, but since there has been a gradual decline both in boats and men; at that time there were about 290 fishing boats with 1,300 Japanese employed in the height of the Albicore season, which is from June to October, at the present time there are about 1,000 fishermen and 235 boats.

In fact, the number of Japanese engaged exclusively in fishing is less than half this number, for more than 50 per cent of the fishermen are engaged only during the Albicore season and spend the balance of the year in agricultural and other pursuits on land.

At the present time, and that being the very peak of the fishing season, the Japanese number less than one-third of the total fishermen engaged in the business.

In answer to the second charge made by Senator Phelan, we desire to state that there were never 364 American-born fishermen in this vicinity; the fishermen have always been and probably always will be almost exclusively foreigners for the reason that Americans not only do not like the unceasing drudgery of a fisherman's life, but can command better pay in other pursuits.

Besides, if it be true that the American fishermen are being driven from the industry, why blame the 1,000 Japanese exclusively and omit the other foreigners who constitute two-thirds of the whole industry? If the Japanese, who are one-third of the fishermen, are driving out Americans, is it not true that the other foreigners, constituting two-thirds of the fishermen, are doing likewise? And again, how is it possible that the Japanese drive out the American fishermen, but do not only not drive out the other foreign fishermen but are

actually outnumbered 2 to 1 by them? The statement of Senator Phelan seems so illogical that it should fall of its own weight.

There is a very valid reason why the Japanese choose fishing as a means of livelihood, and that is that only agriculture and fishing are open to the Japanese, for the other trades are dominated by trades-unions, and no Japanese is eligible to membership in a trade union.

The drudgery and squalor of a fisherman's life has not appealed greatly to the American citizen, and probably never will, hence the ranks must be recruited from our foreign population.

As to the third assertion, we reply, that at the beginning of the season the cannerymen and fishermen meet and enter into a contract whereby the cannerymen will take all the catch and the fishermen will deliver all the catch to the cannerymen at a fixed price for the entire season; this price does not vary during the season and is in no way dependent upon the amount of the catch. This is the only contract ever entered into between the cannerymen and the fishermen in regard to fish or its marketing.

The cannerymen have never yet been able to run full capacity and full time for the simple reason that the supply of fish has never yet equalled the capacity of the plants.

It being true then that the cannerymen have never been able to get enough fish, and it being true that the Japanese fishermen have always had a fixed and steady market for all they could catch, and even then not being able to supply the demand, what possible reason can any sane man invent to account for any desire on the part of the cannerymen or on the part of the Japanese for excluding all but Japanese?

Some cannerymen do not contract for fish but depend upon the daily supply and these are now offering \$250 a ton for fish whereas the Japanese at the beginning of the season entered into contracts with cannerymen at \$200 a ton. Every Japanese is fulfilling his contract and delivering all his catch at \$200 a ton to those cannerymen holding contracts.

There has been enough feeling aroused against the Japanese by thoughtless assertions, then why should the Japanese fishermen deliberately seek to create ill feeling by such a course of conduct when no possible advantage could accrue either to them or to the cannerymen?

We respectfully submit the assertion is so illogical as almost to merit derision, were it not that when uttered by so eminent a person as Senator Phelan it instantly commands the attention of the general public.

As to the fourth assertion, we reply that the fishing industry is divided broadly into two branches, to wit, (1) canning fish, and (2) fish for market.

As above stated the Japanese are engaged almost exclusively in fishing for the cannerymen, catching the albacore by hook and line, and only the sardines by net.

The fresh fish for market are caught almost exclusively by purse seines and nets.

We have already shown that of 100 purse seine boats the Japanese own only 1.

If the Japanese were trying to monopolize the fresh fish market, would it not be reasonable to suppose they would have more purse-seine boats? Would they try to compete with hook and line against nets? With their one purse-seine boat and such market fish as are caught by their other boats, the Japanese catch less than 5 per cent of all market fish; and this being the case, how is it possible for less than 5 per cent of the output ever to hope to control the market?

In addition to the Japanese being under a contract with the cannerymen to take all their fish, regardless of the size of the catch, and being unable to supply the demand, and the cannerymen constantly clamoring for more fish what incentive is there to try to control the market; when the demand exceeds the supply and when one is unable to supply the demand, one does not pay much attention to competition; it is only in cases of overproduction that controlling a market becomes of interest, and there has never yet been an overproduction. There is room for the Japanese and all the other fishermen, and still there is the market demanding more fish.

A little reflection will show the fallacy of this assertion.

As to the fifth assertion, this has been practically answered by the above, but in addition we reiterate that the Japanese are practically all fishing for the cannerymen at fixed prices and are unable to catch sufficient fish to satisfy the demand, why then throw away fish for which there is a fixed and sure market?

There would be little incentive for the Japanese who catch but 5 per cent of the market fish to throw away their fish, their 5 per cent against the other 95 per cent would cut little figure.

Besides, the fresh-fish market price fluctuates and varies several times daily, depending on the catch and the hours of delivery; for instance, barracuda in the morning may bring 12 cents a pound, but in the evening may bring only 1 cent; no one can control the price; it all depends on the catch and delivery, and controlling the price to-day would not mean control of to-morrow's price; no one, not even a poor Japanese fisherman, will deliberately undergo the long hours of hard toil in the cold and wet and then throw away the fruits of that hard toil, and more especially where they are in such a minority as 5 per cent.

The only possible basis for this assertion might lie in the fact of the sardine catch. This fish runs in large schools and it sometimes happens that the canners are overstocked on some particular day when the catch is large with sardines. These fish have to be worked over immediately, and it therefore is sometimes necessary for the canners to refuse to accept sardines; in such cases, after obtaining—and only upon obtaining—a permit from the State fish and game commissioners, this oversupply is sold to the reduction plant for making fish meal, food for poultry, and fertilizer. This can only be done upon such permit, and the price is fixed regardless of size of catch; therefore the power to regulate this is in the hands of the State fish and game commission, from whom your honorable commission may learn the facts readily.

But even here the price is far less than the canners pay; but even then it is more profitable to supply the reduction plant with the surplus than to throw it away and receive nothing; consequently when there is a surplus of sardines these are sold to the reduction plants, but only because the canners have first refused them, and the State fish and game commissioners have investigated and then issued a permit so to dispose of the surplus.

We challenge the production of proof of a single instance where the Japanese have ever willfully thrown away any fish.

As to the sixth assertion, we reply that Santa Catalina Island is not a fish hatchery and never has been. The present law makes the vicinity of the island a prohibited area for seining; that is, to catch fish with nets of large sizes. This is not done for the purpose of protecting a fish hatchery, but for the benefit of the pleasure seekers of the island, many of whom come thousands of miles to enjoy its famed fishing.

With this provision of the law the Japanese have little complaint and suffer little inconvenience, for the reason that Santa Catalina Island is not a sardine fishing ground, and for the added reason that the Japanese are almost exclusively hook-and-line fishermen.

However, fishermen of other nationalities who are almost exclusively seine and net fishermen do constantly violate this law, and much trouble results between them and the State fish and game commission, and many of them have been apprehended in the past.

As to the seventh assertion, we reply that there is no basis in fact for this charge. The Japanese boats are too small to go so far south as the Mexican coast, and would require large refrigeration plants on board to preserve any fish caught on the Mexican coast, and the expense would render it unprofitable.

During the past two years only four or five Japanese fishing boats have visited the Mexican coast, and then only in winter, and they went under contract for the Van Camp Sea Food Co., of San Pedro.

All fishing boats going to Mexican waters undergo rigid investigation and inspection by the United States customs officials and by the immigration officials, and an inquiry at these sources of information will show the Japanese guiltless of this charge.

Having taken up the most frequently used assertions and having confined our reply to actual facts, which a very little investigation will substantiate, we most respectfully petition your honorable committee to investigate the truth of these assertions made against the Japanese fishermen and to give the results of your investigation the widest publicity, for we know we will be thereby vindicated. Most respectfully submitted.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA JAPANESE FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
By KIHAI NASU, *Secretary*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

December 24, 1920.

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON,
*Chairman Committee on Immigration,
 House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR JOHNSON: I am inclosing you herewith a letter from Col. George R. Wilbur, attorney at law, of Hood River, Oreg., relative to the Japanese situation at Hood River.

Mr. Wilbur agreed to give me this letter after I had interviewed him at Hood River on my trip after I left you at Seattle. Kindly file it with the hearings as I would like to have it printed with the hearings when they are printed.

With personal regards, I am,

Yours, most truly,

JOHN E. RAKER, M. C.

HOOD RIVER, OREG., September 1, 1920.

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER, M. C.,
Alturas, Calif.

MY DEAR SIR: Respecting the situation as to Japanese residence and activity on the Pacific coast, and especially at Hood River, concerning which we talked when you were here, I am glad to give you the following as my views:

I have lived in the Hood River country 11 years, coming here from the Middle West. At that time I had never seen anything of the Japanese except as vaudeville actors, railroad section men, bus boys in restaurants, etc. I had noticed that they were efficient and tireless workers, and apparently a help in our industrial system.

When I came to this community there was much development of land going on, consisting principally of clearing the land of timber and setting it out in orchards, and I found that much of this work was being done by Japanese labor. The people here then estimated the Japanese population at 500, almost all of them male laborers, and the community rather boasted that it had the largest rural Japanese community in Oregon.

At this time there was very little land owned by the Japanese, but shortly afterwards I noticed that buying and leasing commenced. By 1916 they were acquiring ownership of lands to such an extent that the matter was being commented on.

In the meantime we noticed many Japanese women in the fields, and on the streets on shopping days and holidays. About this time also the official birth statistics showed that babies were being born to Japanese parents in much larger proportion than to white parents. This whole situation has continued and is still going on.

At present it is estimated there are 750 Japanese people of all ages in this community of a little over 8,000 souls. I understand that the Japanese society places the population at less than this. We have no exact statistics, but we believe the former figures to be correct.

This Japanese influx has not yet become intolerable, but we consider the growing number and land ownership distinctly a menace. If their numbers and wealth were not to increase, I do not fear that we could live peaceably together. They are so far good workers and peaceable citizens; we seldom see them in our courts, and there are as yet but a few children in our schools; they do a portion of their trading with our white merchants, and the present situation is not too bad.

But the farseeing people of the Hood River Valley are genuinely alarmed at the situation. This is a most beautiful spot, and our enterprising and intelligent people have brought a particular industry to a perfection that has been unexcelled in the world. The Hood River apple is known to the epicures of all lands. The Hood River country is recognized as one of the garden spots of the country. There has assembled here a population composed of the better-favored class who have come from all corners of the United States and from other countries because of unexcelled conditions of climate, magnificent natural scenery, unequalled location, and the chance to indulge in the privilege of growing this famous product. In their justly merited pride they feel that such a place must be preserved for those of their own color and race. The father who has carved a magnificent and valuable estate of home and orchard out of a wilderness of

for forest does not enjoy the fear that one of these days he will be so surrounded by orientals that he will be obliged to sell his home to one of them and move to a less favored locality, where he may enjoy neighbors and companions of and among his own people and where his children will not be obliged to compete in industry with those entirely alien and foreign to them in blood and customs. That such will be the inevitable situation in the not too far distant future I am fully persuaded.

Oriental labor is not required in this country. Our own people can and must carry on the work necessary in our industries. To argue otherwise admits our decadence. No nation has survived which has admitted large numbers of nationals from another country to perform the so-called menial tasks. We must cease to regard such tasks as menial, or remedy conditions so that they may not be so regarded, but in either event we can not allow an admission that we are too good to perform them.

There is no task now done or business carried on by the Asiatic in our country that can not be better done by the American. This is demonstrably true. But the Asiatic laborer does excel, and does gain an economic advantage, by working at his task more patiently, and for longer hours, and for a less initial return, and at the same time demands less and cheaper food, rest, and pleasure. He does not produce a better product, but he does produce more of it upon an investment of more unpleasant labor and less required capital, and sometimes produces where his white competitor does not endeavor to do so. He is not original or inventive, but cleverly imitative, wonderfully patient, and persevering. His battle is a peaceful one, for he has discovered his best weapons to be not only the one of greater industry but the others of continuing and remaining an unambitious worker and saver, a mechanical unit. The former is commendable and we may well emulate him; but it goes without saying that the white American can not meet the competition produced by the others. We can not and will not ask the white American to completely alter himself, to work 18 hours per day, to forget time-wrought ideals of home and family and religion, to cease to interest himself or to participate in his Government and its agencies, and to completely and wholly lower himself from the lofty pinnacle he has risen to, in order to attack such an adversary on his own level. Yet all that would be necessary.

The Asiatic can hardly become a real American. His race, blood, training, traditions, and history prevent. Without attempting to prove a relative superiority or inferiority between the white and brown and yellow races, the fact remains that they are different in more than the color of the skin. The American has many concepts of morals, of religion, of the proper course and purpose of human existence, of the purpose and extent of government, and of the relation between governed and governor, which are rejected by the Asiatic for those which his history and traditions have stamped with his approval. Observation is that he is not made over by an American education and environment in one or even two generations. Inter-marriage produces a child which is more Asiatic than American and baser than either, and unhappiness and eventual separation follows. There is strong reason to believe that it would take as long to remold the races into one as it has to separate them into their present distinct classification. In the course of a generation or two the better immigrant from Europe passes through the melting pot and emerges an average American. If the man from Asia can not do that we had best not admit him except as a visitor.

I am convinced that in order to remedy the situation as outlined above a definite program must be adopted and carried out in the following particulars at least:

The right to obtain title or exclusive possession to land must be prohibited to those who are not eligible to citizenship. Land ownership, coupled with the actual possession, is almost equivalent to permanent residence, which is the objectionable thing. This is a State question and must be settled by the legislature.

The future immigration of orientals must be stopped. We have now all that we can afford to bring into our community without inviting a race problem, which as yet in our community is only an economic problem. It is charged that many orientals have obtained entry by fraud, and all such should be deported. If anyone has come to this county with our consent and acquired rights and property here under the permission of our laws, we have no right to eject him and confiscate his acquisitions; but if otherwise he is not in a position to claim

the results of his own wrongs. This would necessarily take care of the picture-bride problem. The Federal Constitution should be amended so as to deny citizenship to children, though born on our soil, of parents who are themselves ineligible to citizenship. This needs no argument. To say that a child should become a citizen of this country by accident of birth on our soil is not only without reason but admits a virus into our public life, the work of which may in time threaten our perpetuity as a nation.

This whole problem is simple enough to those who have had an opportunity to observe its works as it has manifested itself on the Pacific coast. Too soon, measured by years, those who live in the East and are now safely removed from the observation of this menace will be obliged to admit that their ignorance and indifference has brought about a condition which will be hard, perhaps impossible, to wholly correct.

Very truly, yours,

GEORGE E. WILBUR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1921.

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON,
*Chairman Committee on Immigration and Naturalization,
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am inclosing herewith letter from Leslie Butler, of Hood River, Oreg., of August 10, 1920, regarding the Japanese situation in Hood River Valley.

I met Mr. Butler while at Hood River and talked over the Japanese situation with him, and this is his views on the question after mature deliberation.

I am asking that the same may be printed in the record as expressing the views of a business man from that part of Oregon.

Respectfully submitting the same, I am,

Yours, most truly,

JOHN E. RAKER, M. C.

BUTLER BANKING Co.,
Hood River, Oreg., August 10, 1920.

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER,
Alturas, Calif.

MY DEAR MR. RAKER: Referring to our conversation when you were here a few days ago investigating the Japanese situation, there is a very general feeling in Hood River Valley that any material increase in our Japanese population would be a menace to the development of the valley.

It is true that we could use a limited number of Japanese on some of our logged-off land that will probably not be developed by white people for many years. The problem, however, of having Japanese settle on a restricted district is rather a serious one, and on the whole it would perhaps be better for us to take the position of not favoring any material increase in the Japanese population rather than to undertake to restrict the Japanese to sections not now being developed by white people. In other words, Hood River Valley is one of the most delightful spots in America for permanent homes for Americans and we would not look with favor on any tendency toward increasing the holdings of the Japanese in the highly developed sections now occupied by white people.

The matter of American-born Japanese children becoming citizens is, of course, a serious phase of this question, and I am inclined to think that legislation should be passed denying citizenship to the children of parents who can not themselves become citizens. The fact that the Japanese blood can not be assimilated with ours would seem to make legislation of this kind necessary.

If I can answer any questions or give you any further information do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely, yours,

LESLIE BUTLER.

(A statement from a confidential source submitted to the committee relating to issuance of passports by the Japanese Government is as follows:)

[Confidential.]

FEBRUARY 12, 1921.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT REFUSES PASSPORTS—FORMER COLONISTS, UNLAWFULLY IN AMERICA, HELD IN JAPAN.

The Japanese Government apparently has recognized that it is time to put a stop to surreptitious entry of its subjects into this country. The practice not only has not been prevented, but has been consistently promoted in the past by the methods of the foreign office and its agents in this country. Hitherto any Japanese who could produce a consular certificate of residence in America could send for relatives or visit Japan, assured of getting passports from the foreign office. The consular certificate was easily secured on the testimony of any local Japanese association. This method has been abused in hundreds of instances, resulting in the immigration of persons, sometimes whole families, who would have been excluded if the "gentlemen's agreement" had been properly enforced by Japan. So many Japanese now in the United States are surreptitious entrants that one of the leading local papers has repeatedly urged the Japanese Government, in connection with the new treaty, to provide for special treatment by both Governments for Japanese unlawfully here, the number of whom, the paper admits, is by no means small. These people, according to this writer, are living in fear of discovery and deportation, not daring to send for wives or to go to Japan on business, the Government in Tokyo having not long ago sent out notice through its consuls that hereafter no passports would be granted, even to persons holding consular certificates, unless said certificates agreed with the original records in Japan. This shows how easily Japan could have controlled this matter had she chosen to do so, instead of farming out the responsibility to persons who had plenty of incentive to help in getting more immigrants.

One can not doubt that the present attitude of the Japanese foreign office is a politic move in connection with treaty revision. It is a belated gesture to regain the confidence of America in Japan's sincerity in regard to the "gentlemen's agreement." If Japan had all along followed the common-sense method now reported to be in force, meting out punishment to her subjects who violate the agreement, there never would have been many cases of surreptitious entry.

In order to show the strict enforcement of the regulations by the present Tokyo Government, there was given out by the Japanese consul at Los Angeles for publication in the Japanese papers the following item:

"FRAUDULENT CERTIFICATES NOT VALID IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE—RETURN TO AMERICA REFUSED.

"On the 29th of September last year one Takematsu Nagata, of Hiroshima Ken, when he made application for a certificate through the Los Angeles Japanese Association, said that he had received a passport from the office of Hiroshima Ken in November, 1906, but it was destroyed by fire at the time of the San Francisco earthquake. (The earthquake was in April, 1906. His passport was issued in November, 1906.—Tr.) These statements were recorded, and he received from the consulate a certificate as an immigrant resident.

"But when the man returned to the old country and applied to the foreign office for a passport, investigation showed clearly that the office of Hiroshima Ken had never given him a passport; that he landed in America in 1915 surreptitiously from an American ship. He was refused a passport to return to America.

"Again, one Kynichi Sasaki declared that he had received a passport from Miyagi Ken in March, 1905; had landed from the *Hongkong Maru* (date not given—Tr.); had become a working student and had graduated from a certain school; that in 1917 he had engaged in vegetable farming at San Fernando with one Murakami, operating 70 acres of land; that he also had a grocery store in partnership with one Hoshino, with a capital of \$14,000 and annual receipts estimates at \$40,000 a year. With this talk he deceived the Japanese Association and the consulate and secured certification as a nonimmigrant resident (merchant) and sailed for Japan on the *Tacoma Maru* from Los Angeles November 21 last year. On January 12 of this year (1921) he applied to the

foreign office for permission to come back to America. But clear evidence that he was a surreptitious entrant was discovered."

This news item occurs in the *New World* and the *Japanese American News*, of San Francisco, February 11, appearing as Los Angeles correspondence dated February 9. In the *New World* account it is stated that Kyuichi Sasaki had no passport when he applied for the consular certificate, but asserted that he entered the country lawfully from Mexico, securing a nonimmigrant certificate by deception.

The *Japanese American News* account is introduced by the statement:

"To persons who had entered this country secretly from Mexico or elsewhere and who, by deceiving the Japanese Association and the consulate, had secured certificates for their return (to the United States), went to Japan during the past year to get wives. But it was discovered by the foreign office that they had entered the country surreptitiously, and sentence was passed forbidding them to return to America. One of them was Kyuji Sasaki, aged 31, of Kami-machi, Kamenarimura, Kuribara Gun, Miyagi Ken, etc."

Then follows the account given in the translation above.

These two typical cases furnish an enlightening comment on this whole matter of Japan's method of enforcing (?) her "gentlemen's agreement." It is to be observed—

1. That Japan always has had it in her power readily to ascertain from her local registers whether any particular applicant for a passport as a domiciled settler in America had secured that domicile lawfully, and now that America has begun to show awareness of the abuse of the "gentlemen's agreement" she begins to exercise that power and ostentatiously to call attention to her strictness by giving out through the consuls a few instances of her "good faith."

2. That the local Japanese Association and the consulates are easily "deceived." The assertion of a man claiming to have received a passport from Kiroshima Ken, issued in November, 1906, but destroyed by a fire which occurred more than six months earlier, seems to have been accepted without question, and the certificate was issued. A little investigation through the United States Immigration Service or the Tokyo foreign office would have protected the Japanese Association and the consul from such a palpable deception. The foreign office quickly "spotted" the applicant as a lawbreaker. Also in the case of Sasaki, of Miyagi Ken, with the alleged \$40,000 income, the consulate seems to have accepted all his statements at par, not even taking the trouble to verify his assertion that he came to the United States by the *Hongkong Maru* in 1905. A letter to the commissioner of immigration at Angel Island would have prevented "deception" in this case.

3. The Japanese Government's present effective method of dealing with this class of cases is in such glaring contrast with her laxity in the past that America can not afford to accept it as evidence of genuine good faith. It comes too late, like her tardy discontinuance of picture marriage. If the new settlement leaves in Japan's hands the authority to determine which of her subjects must be admitted, the Japanese question will continue to vex the people of both nations.

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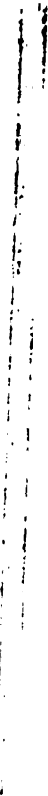
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